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MADRAS DISTRICT MANUALS.

SOUTH CANARA.

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MADRAS DISTRICT MANUALS.

SOUTH CANARA.

COMPILED BY

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VOLUME II.

MADRAS:

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PREFACE.

This volume has been compiled under some difficulties, as there was no complete manual available for reference and assistance. I have, however, received considerable help from the Honorable Mr. Sturrock, the author of the first volume, and the Collector of the district has kindly had all the proofs examined in his office.

I take this opportunity of according my best thanks to Diwan Bahadur P. Rájaratna Mudaliar, Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Settlement Department), for the statement showing the nature of the season for a series of years; to the Director of Public Instruction for the special statistics of education; to the various tahsildars of the district for information regarding occupations; to Mr. A. M. Slight, Head Assistant Collector of the district, and to the Collector's sheristadar for notes on the economic condition of the people; and to the Superintendent of the Government Press for his ready courtesy and advice in connection with the printing of the volume.

H. A. STUART.

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MANUAL

OF THE

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 102.—In the first table on this page omit the decimal points.

Page 114, line 19.—Insert the words 'to parents' between 'cost', and 'of'.

Page 125, line 5.—*For* 'Panemangalore' *read* 'Pane-Mangalore'.

Page 128, line 21.—*For* 'to' *read* 'for'.

Page 155, line 5.—*For* 'salt and fish' *read* 'and salted fish'.

Page 159, line 23.—*For* 'and' *read* 'but'.

Page 159, line 24.—Omit the word 'only'.

Page 160, line 6 of the letter-press.—Insert the article 'the' before the words 'two tracts'.

Page 160, lines 8 and 9 of the letter-press.—*For* the words 'which appears. . . . operations' *read* 'but they appear to differ very little from the normal'.

Page 164.—The following botanical names should be inserted against the names of crops specified below :—

Coffee—*Coffea arabica.*
Cardamoms—*Elettaria cardamomum.*
Pepper—*Piper nigrum.*
Ginger—*Zingiber officinalis.*
Turmeric—*Curcuma longa.*
Betel leaves—*Chavica betle.*
Areca-nuts—*Areca catechu.*

revenue administration, into three charges or divisions, each charge being under the direct control of a Divisional officer. The Puttúr Deputy Collector's charge, which consists of the taluks of Kásaragód and Uppinangadi, is the largest of the three both in area and in population. The Head Assistant Collector's division is

II.

CHAP. I.

much smaller in extent, but it has nearly as many inhabitants. The head-quarter Deputy Collector's division is placed in charge of the Assistant Collector, when there is one of sufficient stndinag.

POPULATION.

Statement showing the Variation in Population between 1881 *and* 1891.

Taluk.	1891.	1881.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of increase between 1871 and 1881.
Amindivi Islands.	3,722	3,672	50	1·36	...
Coondapoor ...	120,268	115,113	5,155	4·48	1·23
Kásaragód ...	280,659	243,881	36,778	15·08	9·57
Mangalore ...	278,908	249,049	29,859	11·99	4·10 *
Udipi ...	253,717	237,432	16,285	6·86	2·53
Uppinangadi ...	118,807	110,367	8,440	7·65	2·46
TOTAL ...	1,056,081	959,514	96,567	10·06	4·48

* Including Amindivi Islands.

The early censuses of Canara cannot be utilized here, as the district then included what is now North Canara, and the figures cannot be separated until the census of 1866, when the population was 839,688. At the census of 1871 it had risen to 918,362 and in 1881 it was 959,514.

The population of South Canara on the 26th February 1891 was 1,056,081, and there are only five districts in the presidency which have a smaller population. Of the several taluks in the district, Kásaragód contains the highest number (280,659) of inhabitants. Mangalore comes next and Udipi follows close. Uppinangadi has the smallest number of inhabitants, though it is much larger in extent than either Mangalore or Udipi.

The population of the district has increased since 1881 by 96,567 or 10·06 per cent. This is equivalent to an annual increment of 0·96 per cent. Between 1871 and 1881 the population increased by only 4·48 per cent.; this low rate of increase must be ascribed to the great famine, for though South Canara is outside the actual famine area, yet the effect of high prices would be felt there. As regards the decade 1881–1891, South Canara shows a lower rate of increase than most districts. The average for the presidency is 15·58, but for the non-famine districts it is only 12·85 per cent. In the neighbouring district of Malabar the advance was 12·16 per cent., but in North Canara it was only 5·81 per cent.

The rate of increase varied a good deal in the different taluks, ranging from 15·08 per cent. in Kásaragód to 1·36 per cent. in the Amindivi Islands. The population of the latter, however, is small, and the absence of a few hundred sailors would affect the percentage considerably. Of the actual taluks, Coondapoor shows an

increase of only 4·48 per cent., and this approximates to the rate of advance in the adjoining district of North Canara. The rate of increase advances as we go south, attaining the maximum in Kásaragód. Assuming the rate of increase in the current decade to be the same as in the past, the population on the 26th February of each year will be as follows :—

Year.		Population.	Year.		Population.
1892	..	1,066,230	1897	..	1,118,470
1893	..	1,076,480	1898	..	1,129,220
1894	..	1,086,830	1899	..	1,140,080
1895	..	1,097,280	1900	..	1,151,040
1896	..	1,107,820	1901	..	1,162,100

DENSITY.

There are 271 persons to the square mile, the average for the presidency, exclusive of the Agency Tracts, being 281. The density is highest in Mangalore, and it is fairly high in Udipi. It is lowest in Uppinangadi, and this is due to the fact that more than one-half of the taluk is covered with forest. Taking the district as a whole, there are 2·36 acres to each inhabitant, the average for the presidency being 2·27 acres. In Ponnáni and Kumbakónam, which are the most densely populated taluks in the whole presidency, the extent of land available for each individual is only about half an acre. The question of the pressure of the people on the agricultural land is discussed in Chapter IX.

Statement showing the Density of each taluk.

Taluk.	Number of persons to the square mile.
Coondapoor ...	235
Kásaragód ...	272
Mangalore ...	450
Udipi	322
Uppinangadi ...	125
TOTAL ...	271

HOUSES.

The total number of occupied houses is 189,584, and there are on an average 5·57 persons to each house, the average for the presidency being 5·31. The statistics for the different taluks do not present any striking differences. In the Amindivi Islands, however, there are only 4·50 inmates to each house. The subjoined statement shows the nature of the roofs of houses and other buildings, such as schools, shops, temples, cart-stands, &c.

Statement showing the number of Occupied Houses.

Taluk.	Number of occupied houses.	Average number of inmates per occupied house.
Amindivi Islands.	827	4·50
Coondapoor ...	22,266	5·40
Kásaragód ...	50,890	5·52
Mangalore ...	48,982	5·69
Udipi ...	45,116	5·62
Uppinangadi...	21,503	5·53
TOTAL ...	189,584	5·57

CHAP. I.
HOUSES.

—	Tiled.	Terraced.	Thatched.	Total.	Percentage of thatched.
Houses (occupied and unoccupied).	5,438	2	190,214	**195,654**	97·22
Other buildings ...	3,114	12	28,122	**31,248**	90·00
TOTAL ...	**8,552**	**14**	**218,336**	**226,902**	**96·22**

Thatched houses form 97·22 per cent. of the total number of dwellings, while the proportion in 1871 was nearly 99 per cent. There has thus been a slight improvement in the twenty years. It should be explained, however, that the statistics of 1871 relate to *occupied* houses only, while those of 1891 include all dwelling houses whether occupied or not; and, as unoccupied houses are generally inferior buildings, it follows that the improvement is really greater than that indicated by the above figures. Thatched houses are much more common on the west coast of the presidency than elsewhere, but this fact, by no means, indicates want of wealth. In Bellary and Anantapur, for example, only 28 per cent. of the houses are thatched, while in Malabar and Canara the proportion is 97 per cent.; yet the latter districts are most certainly richer than the former. The great preponderance of thatched houses on the west coast is largely due to the custom which reserved that kind of roof for temples and the dwellings of Bráhmans. As this restriction becomes relaxed, we may expect a large addition to the number of tiled buildings, for there is a considerable local industry in the manufacture of tiles.

The annexed table gives the detailed statistics for each taluk and municipality.

Statement of Houses.

Taluk or Municipality.	Tiled.			Terraced.			Thatched.			Total.		
	Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.	Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.	Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.	Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.
Amindivi Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	137	981	844	137	**981**
Coondapoor	118	205	323	...	5	5	22,122	4,365	26,487	22,240	4,575	**26,815**
Kásaragód	303	457	760	...	...	...	54,453	3,795	58,248	54,756	4,252	**59,008**
Mangalore	636	568	1,204	2	3	5	41,263	8,844	50,107	41,901	9,415	**51,316**
Udipi	532	541	1,073	...	...	...	44,560	8,788	53,348	45,092	9,329	**54,421**
Uppinangadi	79	104	183	...	4	4	22,895	1,829	24,724	22,974	1,937	**24,911**
TOTAL ...	**1,668**	**1,875**	**3,543**	**2**	**12**	**14**	**186,137**	**27,758**	**213,895**	**187,807**	**29,645**	**217,452**
Mangalore Municipality	3,770	1,239	5,009	...	...	...	4,077	364	4,441	7,847	1,603	**9,450**
Grand Total ...	**5,438**	**3,114**	**8,552**	**2**	**12**	**14**	**190,214**	**28,122**	**218,336**	**195,654**	**31,248**	**226,902**

CHAP. I.
TOWNS.

Statement showing the Population of Towns.

Town.	Population.		Variation.	Percentage of variation.
	1891.	1881.		
Mangalore	40,922	32,099	+ 8,823	+ 27·49
Udipi	7,272	...	...	...

There are only two towns in the district, viz., Mangalore and Udipi. The former contained 40,922 inhabitants in 1891 and the latter 7,272. Since 1881 the population of Mangalore has increased by 27·49 per cent., or at a rate considerably higher than that for the whole district. The limits of Udipi have been changed since 1881, and the exact population enumerated in that year within the present limits is not known. Mangalore is the port not only of the district, but also of a part of Mysore and Coorg, from which places it receives coffee for shipment to Europe. The Basel Lutheran Mission has established weaving and tile factories in the town, and in the latter industry the missionaries have had local imitators. These industries have no doubt attracted population from the rural districts and the high rate of increase must be ascribed in part to this cause.

The urban population of the district is 48,194 or 4·56 per cent. of the total, which is less than the proportion in any other district. The average for the whole presidency is 9·56 per cent. Statistics of the religion of the urban population are given in Chapter II.

VILLAGES.

The total number of inhabited villages is 1,286, and there are five uninhabited. It must be remembered in considering these statistics that a village in Canara simply means the area lying within certain limits and does not necessarily connote any cluster of houses; for in Canara as in Malabar the population chiefly live on their homesteads, and there are but few collections of dwellings so close together as to constitute a street.

The distribution of the inhabited villages, according to population groups, is shown in the following statement :—

Villages classified by Population.

Taluk.	Total number of villages.	Total population.	1–199.		200–499.		500–999.		1,000–1,999.		2,000–2,999.		3,000–4,999.		5,000 and over.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Amindivi Islands ...	**11**	3,722	...	...	11	3,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coondapoor	**190**	120,268	40	4,693	64	21,669	59	42,298	17	23,150	7	17,328	3	11,130	...	...
Kásaragód	**243**	280,659	24	2,478	44	14,893	78	57,257	63	87,165	22	53,063	7	28,641	5	37,162
Mangalore	**307**	237,986	35	4,434	105	36,027	91	65,487	55	73,668	15	35,677	5	16,990	1	5,703
Udipi	**258**	246,445	34	4,219	60	21,000	65	46,151	77	106,496	12	27,242	8	30,324	2	11,013
Uppinangadi	**277**	118,807	82	9,091	114	37,862	58	37,802	21	27,903	1	2,404	1	3,745	...	...
TOTAL ...	**1,286**	**1,007,887**	**215**	**24,915**	**398**	**135,173**	**351**	**248,995**	**233**	**318,382**	**57**	**135,714**	**24**	**90,830**	**8**	**53,878**

CHAP. I. VILLAGES.

The average population of a village is 784, but the divergence from the mean is great, the average ranging from 1,155 in Kásaragód taluk to 338 in the Amindivi Islands. There are eight villages with a population over 5,000. Taking towns and villages together, we have the following useful statistics :—

Population.	Percentage of towns and villages in each group.		Number of persons in 1,000 living in each class of town or village.	
	South Canara.	Presidency.*	South Canara.	Presidency.
1— 199	16·69	27·55	24	35
200— 499	30·90	27·92	128	124
500— 999	27·25	22·86	236	216
1,000—1,999	18·09	14·59	301	267
2,000—2,999	4·43	4·10	128	131
3,000—4,999	1·86	2·06	86	101
5,000 and over	0·78	0·92	97	126
TOTAL ...	100·00	100·00	1,000	1,000

* Exclusive of the Agency Tracts.

The average population of a town and village is 820, the average extent is 3·03 square miles, and the mean distance between each is 1·87 miles. These figures are all above the average for the presidency and there is considerable variation from taluk to taluk.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

Statistics of Birth-place for people enumerated in South Canara.

Birth-place.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Number per million.
A. District of enumeration— South Canara	1,044,514	502,777	541,737	...
Total A ...	1,044,514	502,777	541,737	989,171
B. Contiguous districts, &c.— (a) In same province— Malabar	2,092	1,360	732	...
TOTAL (a) ...	2,092	1,360	732	1,981
(b) In other provinces— Mysore	2,594	1,857	737	...
North Canara ...	1,810	1,265	545	...
Coorg	162	106	56	...
TOTAL (b) ...	4,566	3,228	1,338	4,324
Total B ...	6,658	4,588	2,070	6,305

CHAP. I.
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

Statistics of Birth-place for people enumerated in South Canara—cont.

Birth-place.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Number per million.
C. Remote districts and states of same province—				
I. British territory ...	2,117	1,314	803	...
II. Feudatory states ...	220	160	60	...
Total C ...	**2,337**	**1,474**	**863**	**2,213**
D. Provinces and states in India—				
I. British territory ...	1,348	1,091	257	...
II. Feudatory states ...	834	704	130	...
Total D ...	**2,182**	**1,795**	**387**	**2,066**
E. Countries in Asia beyond India—				
I. Adjacent to India ...	58	57	1	55
II. Remote from India ...	86	80	6	81
Total E ...	**144**	**137**	**7**	**136**
F. Foreign countries—				
Europe	110	86	24	...
Africa	4	3	1	...
Australasia	1	1	...	...
Total F ...	**115**	**90**	**25**	**109**
G. Birth-place not returned ...	131	76	55	...
Total G ...	**131**	**76**	**55**	...
Grand Total ...	**1,056,081**	**510,937**	**545,144**	**1,000,000**

Natives of South Canara enumerated elsewhere.

Enumerated.	Total.	Males.	Females.
In contiguous districts—			
Coorg	12,432	8,907	3,525
Malabar	1,301	997	304
TOTAL ...	**13,733**	**9,904**	**3,829**
Elsewhere	1,883	1,235	648
Grand Total ...	**15,616**	**11,139**	**4,477**

CHAP. I.
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The statistics of birth-place collected at the census are useful in determining the extent of migration to and from each district. There is very little immigration into South Canara, for no less than 98·92 per cent. of the people enumerated in the district were born in it. Of the immigrants, 6,658, or 0·63 per cent. of the total population, are from adjoining districts or states, and we thus have 99·55 per cent. of the population returned as born in the district or in adjoining tracts. The proportion of the population born in remote districts of the presidency, or in other parts of India, is 0·43 per cent., which leaves only 0·02 per cent. as coming from other countries. The statistics of emigrants from South Canara are not complete as the returns of Mysore and other provinces and states, except Coorg, do not give information for any smaller area than the province as a whole. Taking, however, the figures that are available, we find that 15,616 natives of South Canara were enumerated in other districts or states of Madras or in Coorg. Of these 13,733, or about 88 per cent., were enumerated in the adjoining districts or states, as many as 12,432 being found in Coorg alone. This little province sends to South Canara only 162 individuals, so that there is some real migration from South Canara into Coorg. Among the emigrants, males preponderate, which shows clearly that the emigration is one of labour. The majority of these are labourers on the coffee plantations in Coorg, and they return to their native villages every year after the crop is taken. We may, therefore, conclude that there is hardly any immigration into South Canara, but that there is a slight emigration of a temporary character into the adjacent province of Coorg. This emigration is probably greater than appears from the figures, as the coffee season of 1891 was an early one and many of the labourers had returned to their homes before the date of the census.

CHAPTER II.

RELIGION, CASTE AND LANGUAGE.

CHAP. II. RELIGION. Statistics of Religion.

THE annexed table shows the distribution of the population in each taluk according to religion. Taking the district as a whole, 81·68 per cent. are Hindus and 10·60 per cent. are Musalmans. Christians form 6·75 per cent. of the total population, while the proportion of Jains is slightly under one per cent. South Canara contains a much lower proportion of Hindus than any other district except Malabar, while the proportion of Musalmans is higher only in Kurnool, Madras and Malabar. Christianity has been long established in this district, and its adherents are numerous, no less than 71,259 persons being followers of this faith. Only three districts—Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly—contain a larger number of Christians. More than one-third of the Jains of the presidency are found in South Canara. There are 67 persons under the head of 'others,' of whom 48 are Brahmos, 15 are Pársis and 3 are Buddhists. The remaining one individual made no return of his religion. The proportions in the different taluks present striking differences. The inhabitants of the Amindivi Islands are all followers of the faith of Islám. Elsewhere the Hindus largely predominate; the proportion is lowest in Kásaragód and Mangalore, and in the former the Musalmans form 20·21 per cent., while the proportion of Christians in the latter is as high as 14·93 per cent. Kásaragód borders closely on Malabar, and Mangalore contains the head-quarters of more than one mission. In the Coondapoor taluk, on the other hand, which is farthest removed from Malabar, nearly 93 per cent. of the people belong to the Hindu religion. Jains are found in every taluk of South Canara except the Amindivi Islands, but their numbers are large only in Mangalore, Udipi and Uppinangadi.

Statement showing the Religions of the Population.

Taluk.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Jains.			Others.			Percentage on total population.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Jains.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Amindivi Islands.	...	...	...	**3,722**	1,738	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	...	...
Coondapoor.	**111,805**	50,862	60,943	**5,122**	2,565	2,557	**3,063**	1,517	1,546	**278**	148	130	...	...	...	92·96	4·26	2·55	0·23	...
Kásaragód ...	**216,946**	106,068	110,878	**56,731**	27,961	28,770	**6,731**	3,438	3,293	**251**	133	118	...	...	...	77·30	20·21	2·40	0·09	...
Mangalore ...	**201,287**	98,642	102,645	**30,670**	15,341	15,329	**41,645**	20,402	21,243	**5,242**	2,744	2,498	**64**	37	27	72·17	11·00	14·93	1·88	0·02
Udipi ...	**227,041**	105,295	121,746	**7,125**	3,745	3,380	**17,251**	8,525	8,726	**2,300**	1,162	1,138	...	...	...	89·48	2·81	6·80	0·91	...
Uppinangadi.	**105,494**	53,258	52,236	**8,613**	4,917	3,696	**2,569**	1,343	1,226	**2,128**	1,093	1,035	**3**	3	...	88·80	7·25	2·16	1·79	0·00
TOTAL ...	**862,573**	**414,125**	**448,448**	**111,983**	**56,267**	**55,716**	**71,259**	**35,225**	**36,034**	**10,199**	**5,280**	**4,919**	**67**	**40**	**27**	**81·68**	**10·60**	**6·75**	**0·96**	**0·01**

CHAP. II.
RELIGION.

Statistics of Religion.

The Hindus have not increased so fast as the total population, and this is no doubt partly due to the fact that they are relatively most numerous in those taluks in which the general rate of increase was lowest; but there can be little doubt that they have also lost some of their number through conversion to Islám or Christianity, for the followers of these two faiths have advanced at a much higher rate than the rest of the population. This question is discussed in the Madras Census Report of 1891, and the conclusion there arrived at is that some 4,000 Hindus were converted to the creed of Muhammad during the ten years. The conversions to Christianity may be put at between 4,000 and 5,000. The Jains have hardly advanced at all; this fact suggests the conclusion that they are gradually forsaking their religion for Hinduism or Christianity.

Increase per cent. since 1881.

Hindus	8·17
Musalmans	19·57
Christians	22·41
Jains	1·54
TOTAL POPULATION ...	10·06

Sects of Hindus.

The Hindus in South Canara are mostly members of the Saiva sect. The Vaishnavites constitute only 11 per cent. and the Máḍhvas 4 per cent. The proportion of the latter sect, however, is the highest in the presidency, and the district also contains the largest absolute number of Mádhvas. The town of Udipi contains their chief maṭh.

Sects of Hindus.

Sect.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage.
Saivites	720,295	346,953	373,342	83·51
Vaishnavites	97,621	45,590	52,031	11·32
Mádhvas	35,151	17,404	17,747	4·07
Lingáyats	701	427	274	0·08
Others (including not stated) ...	8,805	3,751	5,054	1·02
TOTAL ...	862,573	414,125	448,448	100·00

The progress made by each of these sects during the last two decades cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy, as a very large number of Hindus did not return their sect at the two earlier enumerations. Of the 8,805 persons who appear under the head of 'others' 992 made no return of sect; of the remainder, 7,653 persons have returned their sect (or had it returned for them) as Bhútárádhikas or devil-worshippers, 41 are Sáktis, 81 have returned their caste name as their sect, and 38 are said to be Daivárádhikas or worshippers of god. If devil-worship were to be accepted as a

CHAP. II. RELIGION.

sect, it would include fully three-fourths of the population of the district, for the Bhútas play a much more important part in the religious life of the people than do Siva and Vishnu.

Sects of Christians. The subjoined statement shows the sects of the Christian population :—

Christian Sects.

Sect.	1891.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Baptist	**1**	1	...	...	...	...
Church of England ...	**101**	59	42	**71**	44	27
Episcopalian	**4**	2	2	...	...	...
Free Church of Scotland.	**2**	2	...	...	...	...
Lutheran	**4,264**	2,113	2,151	**34**	20	14
Presbyterian ...	**51**	26	25	**14**	9	5
Protestant	**60**	30	30	**3,320**	1,644	1,676
Roman Catholic ...	**66,678**	32,937	33,741	**54,660**	27,277	27,383
Syrian	**48**	26	22	**1**	1	...
Unsectarian	**9**	5	4	...	...	...
Wesleyan	**7**	2	5	**2**	1	1
Not stated	**34**	22	12	**113**	61	52
TOTAL ...	**71,259**	**35,225**	**36,034**	**58,215**	**29,057**	**29,158**

In 1881 as many as 3,320 persons were shown under the vague head of 'Protestant,' but in 1891 only 60 persons returned it as their sect. The figures for the two years cannot, therefore, be compared in detail, but taking all the Protestant sects together and distributing the 'Not stated' ratably between Protestants and Roman Catholics, we get the following results :—

Sect.	1891.	1881.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Roman Catholic	66,710	54,766	+ 11,944	+ 21·81
Protestant	4,549	3,449	+ 1,100	+ 31·89
TOTAL ...	**71,259**	**58,215**	**+ 13,044**	**+ 22·41**

It will be seen that the Protestants have increased faster than the Roman Catholics, but their absolute number is still very small.

The Roman Catholics constitute 93·62 per cent. of the total number of Christians, the proportion for the presidency being only 66·12 per cent.

Race of Christians.

The distribution of Christians by race is shown in the following table :—

Race.	Total.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.
Foreign	153	39	114
Eurasian	204	181	23
Native	70,902	66,490	4,412
TOTAL ...	71,259	66,710	4,549

No less than 99 per cent. are natives. It will also be seen that a large proportion of foreigners belong to one or other of the Protestant sects, while the majority of Eurasians and Native Christians are Roman Catholics.

Religion of urban population.

Of the two towns in the district, Mangalore alone is of any size. The distribution of its population according to religion is shown in the marginal statement. The proportion of Hindus is considerably lower and that of Musalmans and Christians higher than the proportions for the district as a whole. These figures show clearly that Musalmans and Christians are more partial to town-life than Hindus, a feature which is observed throughout the presidency.

Religion.	Population.	Percentage.
Hindus	23,398	57·18
Musalmans	7,584	18·53
Christians	9,845	24·06
Jains	36	0·09
Pársis	15	0·03
Buddhists	3	0·01
Brahmos	40	0·10
Not stated	1	0·00
TOTAL ...	40,922	100·00

CASTE.

The subjoined statement shows the names of the various castes returned at the census of 1891 and the number of persons who returned each. The classification of the castes is based on their traditional occupation or origin, but it must not be regarded as final, nor can it be assumed that every name which appears in the list is that of a real, separate and distinct caste. There are 49 names which are left unclassified owing to absence of information about them. Some of these are probably the names of foreign castes distorted by the enumerators in their attempt to transliterate them into their own vernacular.

The largest caste is the Billava, which has a strength of 125,663. The Bráhmans come next with 95,739, the most important sections of them being the Sárasvats, Shivallis, Havigs and Kótas. Then come the Máppillas (90,000), Bants (70,000),

CHAP. II. CASTE.

Nádavas, who are closely allied to the Bants (39,000), Gaudas (43,000), Mogérs (31,000), Kumbáras or potters (27,000), Maráthis (26,000), Tiyyans (24,000), Kammálas (22,000), Halepaiks (22,000), Dévadigas (19,000), Náyars (15,000), Kudubis (11,000), Gánigas (11,000), and Kólayáns (10,000). That interesting tribe, the Koragas, numbers only 4,355. Of the Native Christians, 70,641 have returned their caste as such, while of the remaining 261, as many as 240 are Bráhmans.

Castes, Tribes and Races.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Agriculturists, formerly military and dominant.			
Agamudaiyan	3	2	1
Áré	1,906	993	913
Érádi	1	1	...
Jangára	1	1	...
Kodagan or Coorgi	7	7	...
Kshatriya	5,295	2,621	2,674
Lankekára	1	1	...
Maráthi	25,921	12,642	13,279
Náyar	15,388	7,571	7,817
Pondala	161	84	77
Rájput	256	159	97
Ráju or Rázu	3	3	...
Sámantan	12	11	1
Sérvégára	4,938	2,359	2,579
Válékára	104	53	51
Velama	6	3	3
Vílyakára	240	129	111
Agriculturists.			
Bálólikára	596	307	289
Banta	70,004	34,406	35,598
Dakhni	7	4	3
Gatti	863	417	446
Gauda	42,524	21,818	20,706
Haladava	171	82	89
Háluvakki	11	7	4
Hanaba	144	69	75
Harékára	1	1	...
Jain	9,365	4,856	4,509
Kámáti	6	1	5
Kápu	388	213	175
Malava	3,042	1,482	1,560
Múdamane	1,308	536	772
Nádava	38,607	18,334	20,273
Nagarálu	14	9	5
Púluvan	7	2	5
Raddéru	107	58	49
Rájapuri	8,936	4,398	4,538
Súdra	78	63	15
Telaga	394	178	216
Vakkaliga	1,024	558	466
Vellála	378	214	164

Castes, Tribes and Races—cont.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Cattle-breeders, Graziers, &c.			
Erumán	1,207	539	668
Gauala	2	2	...
Gópála	8	5	3
Kondi	2	1	1
Sábali	1	1	...
Vallaba	19	6	13
Yemmemáriyava	2	2	...
Field Labourers.			
Adiyán	50	19	31
Bándiguláma	617	228	389
Battada	38	17	21
Bhaira	3,513	1,632	1,881
Chalavádi	18	7	11
Charava	8	4	4
Cheruman	7,742	3,744	3,998
Garasa	43	19	24
Goddéra	9	1	8
Hasala	680	354	326
Holeya	107,806	49,016	58,790
Kúsa	10,479	3,632	6,847
Mála	31	14	17
Méra	775	290	485
Moyili *	6,131	3,018	3,113
Palli or Vanniyan	8	5	3
Paniyan	13	9	4
Panji	52	25	27
Paraiyan	48	42	6
Polta	288	140	148
Rányadava	742	302	440
Tigala	240	115	125
Véttuvan	370	184	186
Forest and Hill Tribes.			
Bhíl	23	23	...
Kádukonkani	57	34	23
Koraga	4,355	2,010	2,345
Kudiya	4,756	2,410	2,346
Kudubi	10,657	5,354	5,303
Mávilán	50	23	27
Modikan	4	4	...
Savara	473	233	240
Priests.			
Bráhmans—			
Áchár[illegible]	14	7	7
Ándhra	42	26	16
Aravat[illegible]kkalu	53	22	31
Ashtasahasram	17	11	6
Badaganádu	17	6	11
Báradésikára	217	105	112
Brahacharanam	48	30	18
Bráhman	57	32	25
Chittapávana	1,491	701	790

* Moyilis are temple-servants. There has been some confusion with Máyilas' who are Malayálam agricultural labourers.

CHAP. II.
CASTE.

Castes, Tribes and Races—cont.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Priests—cont.			
Bráhmans—*cont.*			
Désasta	497	246	251
Drávida	46	34	12
Gauda	1,137	604	533
Gujaráti	23	19	4
Havig	11,234	5,637	5,597
Indra	218	114	104
Kamme	18	10	8
Kanauj	22	8	14
Kandávara	1,576	787	789
Karádi	2,731	1,363	1,368
Karnátaka	346	176	170
Konkanasta	3,200	1,638	1,562
Kóta	11,017	5,327	5,690
Nágpúr	130	65	65
Nambi	77	51	26
Nambidi	46	25	21
Pádia	154	78	76
Panchagráma	368	204	164
Pújári	19	12	7
Sakalápura	463	183	280
Sárasvata	30,273	15,528	14,745
Shivalli	28,660	13,872	14,788
Smárta	28	20	8
Srívaishnava	42	13	29
Tanalava	743	306	437
Uttarádi	15	8	7
Vadama	121	61	60
Vaidíki	75	36	39
Váttiman	56	28	28
Others	448	242	206
TOTAL BRÁHMANS ...	95,739	47,635	48,104
Jangam	289	188	101
Káji	1	1	...
Pidáran	15	9	6
Devotees.			
Atíta	2	2	...
Bairági	6	5	1
Fakír	2	2	...
Gósáyi	3	3	...
Haridás	5	3	2
Sanyási	17	8	9
Temple Servants.			
Ambalavási	139	80	59
Báriya	3	1	2
Dévadiga	19,232	8,715	10,517
Dévali	202	88	114
Máli	985	446	539
Padárti	216	114	102
Pattáli	23	12	11

Castes, Tribes and Races—cont.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Temple Servants—cont.			
Poduvál	824	400	424
Sátáni	70	40	30
Stánika	4,639	2,349	2,290
Váriyan	64	34	30
Astrologers and Physicians.			
Kanisan	1,213	606	607
Vaidya	20	8	12
Musicians and Ballad-reciters.			
Bhatráju	5	4	1
Mélakkáran	288	131	157
Purusa	269	126	143
Sappaliga	2,156	997	1,159
Vádyakára	1	1	...
Válagadava	11	2	9
Dancers and Singers.			
Dakkéra	26	10	16
Kalávanta	82	31	51
Parvatikára	3	3	...
Pátraméla *	9	4	5
Sáni	3	2	1
Traders.			
Balija	298	155	143
Banajiga	848	457	391
Baniya	1	1	...
Bóra	6	2	4
Chetti	667	323	344
Gópti	18	18	...
Gujjara	37	32	5
Kavarai	21	11	10
Khója	1	1	...
Kómati	46	26	20
Labbai	49	49	...
Manisarkara	4	2	2
Máppilla	90,345	44,662	45,683
Méman	79	64	15
Naváyat	2,104	1,366	738
Nimiskára	67	32	35
Vaisya	424	222	202
Váni	3,278	1,569	1,709
Carriers.			
Lambádi	26	25	1
Goldsmiths.			
Akkasále	8,567	4,122	4,445
Ponnasetti	243	123	120
Sonár	1,413	677	736
Tattán	507	267	240

* Synonym for Kalávanta.

Castes, Tribes and Races—cont.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Artisans.			
Kammála	22,470	10,653	11,817
Silpi	45	24	21
Tagaradava	11	7	4
Barbers.			
Hajám	1,776	873	903
Kávutiyan	339	165	174
Kelasi or Kshauraka	2,304	1,130	1,174
Mangala	2	2	...
Návudiya	148	73	75
Velakkattalavan	70	34	36
Blacksmiths.			
Kammara	1,571	694	877
Kollan	438	218	220
Carpenters, Masons and Turners.			
Áyiri	24	11	13
Badige *	24	13	11
Chárôdi	808	335	473
Cheptégára	1,286	611	675
Gudigára	587	279	308
Kallukotti	83	36	47
Kólayán	10,071	4,878	5,193
Mésta	202	82	120
Muvvári	587	268	319
Tac'chan	256	117	139
Úráli	4	2	2
Brass and Copper Smiths.			
Bógára	15	7	8
Kanchugára	133	70	63
Músári	28	21	7
Tailors.			
Chimpiga	52	28	24
Darji	107	70	37
Námdév	9	4	5
Tépagárti	6	3	3
Grain-Parchers and Confectioners.			
Kudlukára	1,548	789	759
Pennegára	164	81	83
Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers.			
Atakari	22	11	11
Bannagára	4	3	1
Bilimagga	41	18	23
Dévánga	257	130	127
Jáda	3,924	1,913	2,011

* 'Badige' is simply Canarese for a carpenter; there is no caste of that name.

Castes, Tribes and Races—cont.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers—cont.			
Nágalika	1	1	...
Pattégára	3	2	1
Sále	5,239	2,512	2,727
Séniyan	4	2	2
Washermen.			
Agasa	5,533	2,665	2,868
Dhóbi	406	208	198
Madivála	1,647	805	842
Nekkára	575	285	290
Pariyáta *	292	152	140
Rajaka	11	6	5
Vannán	1,372	657	715
Veluttédan	11	3	8
Shepherds and Wool-weavers.			
Golla	748	364	384
Heggade	1,539	733	806
Idaiyan or Yádavan	34	20	14
Kurumban	189	116	73
Oil-pressers.			
Chalya	95	41	54
Gániga	10,633	5,214	5,419
Téli	2	1	1
Potters.			
Kummara or Kumbára	26,983	13,008	13,975
Kusavan	573	279	294
Glass-workers and Bangle-makers.			
Valaiyalkáran	974	472	502
Salt-workers.			
Uppara	175	78	97
Fishermen, Boatmen, Palki-bearers, Cooks, &c.			
Ambiga	131	66	65
Bésta	5	4	1
Bhádela	44	44	...
Bóya	2,207	1,128	1,079
Gábita	59	59	...
Harkantra	50	50	...
Kandegára	25	8	17
Khárvi	3,517	1,725	1,792
Marakkádu	75	50	25
Mogér	30,984	13,858	17,126

* 'Pariyáta' may mean a barber: Parivala is a washerman.

CHAP. II.
CASTE.

Castes, Tribes and Races—cont.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Fishermen, Boatmen, Palki-bearers, Cooks, &c.—cont.			
Móyan	106	54	52
Mukkuvan	2,185	1,074	1,111
Pallic'chán	4	2	2
Valluvan	10	4	6
Personal Service.			
Kotári	1,217	560	657
Mukkári	768	356	412
Toddy-drawers and Distillers.			
Bhandári	1,659	875	784
Billava	125,663	61,134	64,529
Dívar	165	106	59
Halepaik	21,665	9,558	12,107
Pangadikára	212	114	98
Segidi	25	9	16
Tiyyan	24,439	11,950	12,489
Leather-workers.			
Chakkiliyan	43	20	23
Jínigára	20	11	9
Mádiga	590	259	331
Máyikan	90	42	48
Muc'chi	21	11	10
Sámagára	1,571	801	770
Tólkollan or Kidáran	37	17	20
Scavengers.			
Chac'chadi	1	1	...
Earth-workers.			
Gávade	11	11	...
Odde	46	29	17
Mat-makers, Basket-makers and Cane-splitters.			
Bellera	674	255	419
Kichegára	4	3	1
Maddéra	2	1	1
Nalke	1,253	609	644
Pánán	198	97	101
Parava	851	423	428
Pombada	272	134	138
Hunters and Fowlers.			
Bédar	46	27	19

Castes, Tribes and Races—cont.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Miscellaneous and Disreputable Vagrants.			
Kundegolaka	10	4	6
Súle	524	211	313
Beggars.			
Bisna	2	2	...
Dásari	851	451	400
Gondala	13	10	3
Jógi	1,793	909	884
Maleyava	1,192	585	607
Paradési	116	45	71
Siddha	48	23	25
Víra	167	75	92
Yógikurukkal	221	97	124
Tumblers and Acrobats.			
Dommara	44	22	22
Jetti	38	20	18
Payilván	16	8	8
Jugglers, Snake-charmers and Animal Exhibitors.			
Hammata	14	7	7
Sorcerers, &c.			
Vélan	23	15	8
Non-Indian Asiatic Races.			
Arab	30	28	2
Belúchi	32	32	...
Chinese	3	3	...
Moghal	93	51	42
Pársi	15	9	6
Pathán	867	501	366
Saiyad	1,379	745	634
Sheik	11,407	5,794	5,613
Non-Asiatic Races.			
European	153	107	46
Mauritian	1	...	1
Eurasians.			
Eurasian	204	122	82
Christian Converts.			
Native Christian	70,641	34,879	35,762

CHAP. II.
CASTE.

Castes, Tribes and Races—cont.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Titular Names.			
Mudali	10	10	...
Náyaka	10	3	7
Náyudu	12	9	3
Pillai	10	5	5
Sáhib	7	5	2
Territorial, Linguistic and Sectarian Names.			
Hanafi	129	66	63
Kanarese	154	73	81
Kanauj	12	2	10
Konkani	2,344	1,156	1,188
Lingáyat	650	416	234
Musalman	3,605	1,880	1,725
Pudu Islám	964	501	463
Sháfi	451	208	243
Shia	11	10	1
Sunni	144	78	66
Brahmo	48	27	21
Hindustani	1	1	...
Jentu	1	1	...
Kach'hi	9	8	1
Malayáli	71	41	30
Tamala	9	6	3
Telangi	6	4	2
Vaishnava	27	18	9
Unclassified Castes.			
Ambali	37	37	...
Bápada	16	10	6
Battalekára	1	...	1
Bélam	1	1	...
Bháyan	3	3	...
Byári	14	7	7
Chanchuni	2	2	...
Dálji	4	4	...
Davala	14	6	8
Dvija	10	3	7
Hanibi	2	2	...
Hariava	2	...	2
Hávádiga	27	17	10
Hoṭṭe	1	1	...
Játi Brashta	478	191	287
Jimme	1	1	...
Kallu	5	2	3
Khándévara	1	...	1
Kshétravási	2	2	...
Mádira	4	4	...
Malakabaur	1	1	...
Malladar	10	3	7
Manégára	1	1	...
Manilava	2	2	...

Castes, Tribes and Races—cont.

Caste, tribe or race.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Unclassified Castes—cont.			
Mókshamata	2	2	...
Mollóni	1	1	...
Mulya	8	4	4
Musakaru	2	...	2
Musikinavaru	8	8	...
Narbali	1	1	...
Nirétu	2	2	...
Nírpattan	20	9	11
Niruchan	1	...	1
Palayamár	4	1	3
Pándrava	4	3	1
Pattéta	14	8	6
Pulimara	4	4	...
Púsalára	5	3	2
Púvadi	2	2	...
Sabira	1	1	...
Santara	1	1	...
Silabalikeavaru	1	1	...
Síléru	4	4	...
Típatan	2	...	2
Tirularava	1	1	...
Tirunáme	1	1	...
Vádári	8	6	2
Vadéya	2	1	1
Yennamáji	2	1	1
Caste not returned ...	213	90	123
Grand Total ...	1,056,081	510,937	545,144

LANGUAGE.

At the census every individual was required to return his or her mother-tongue and this information was obtained for the whole population with the exception of 318 individuals. In many cases, however, the name of the caste was entered in the language column and great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining whether these castes had special dialects of their own. In all but a few cases it was found that they had not, and the numerous entries met with in the schedules were eventually reduced to the 32 items given in the following table. Of these, the first, *Áré*, was taken as a separate dialect on the strength of a report from the Collector, but it was subsequently discovered that it did not differ appreciably from colloquial Maráthi, and there can be no doubt that it is merely a synonym for that language. On the other hand, it is possible that some of the lower castes, such as Nalke, Pombada, &c., do speak a patois of their own, but it is in such cases very difficult to decide whether the differences from ordinary Tulu or Canarese are so great as to warrant separate classification.

CHAP. II.
LANGUAGE.

Statistics of Mother-Tongue returned at the Census of 1891.

Language.	Number returning it.	Language.	Number returning it.
Madras Languages.			
Áré	942	Malayálam	191,696
Bellera	668	Patnúl	2
Canarese	213,551	Tamil	1,150
Hindustani	16,602	Telugu	2,096
Konkani	130,191	Tulu	460,209
Koraga	1,868	Uriya	10
Lambádi	17		
Other Indian Languages.			
Goanese	6	Kodagu	940
Gujaráti	210	Maráthi*	34,925
Hindi	7	Márwádi	3
Kach'hi	87	Punjábi	1
Non-Indian Asiatic Languages.			
Arabic	149	Chinese	3
Balochi	33	Pashtu	3
Non-Asiatic Languages.			
English	192	Portuguese	99
French	11	Abyssinian	8
German	54	Spanish	3
Italian	27		
Parent-tongue not returned	318		

Notwithstanding the name of the district, Canarese is not the predominant language, for Tulu is the mother-tongue of 43·59 per cent. of the inhabitants and Canarese of only 20·23 per cent. Malayálam is spoken by 18·16 per cent. and Konkani by 12·33 per cent. Hindustani was returned as their mother-tongue by 1·57 per cent. of the population and Maráthi by 3·31 per cent. Tulu shows no decided signs of being driven out by Canarese or Malayálam, for the numbers claiming it as their mother-tongue have increased since 1881 by 8·20 per cent., which is not much less than the rate of increase of the population of the Tulu tracts. Canarese, indeed, has increased by only 4·98 per cent., but the numbers speaking Malayálam have advanced by 18·46 per cent. The distribution by taluks of these languages is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Taluk.	Number returning				
	Tulu.	Canarese.	Malayálam.	Konkani.	Maráthi.
Amindivi Islands ...	...	...	3,677	...	...
Coondapoor	378	94,845	805	14,938	5,163
Kásaragód	83,475	21,057	148,132	13,129	11,956
Mangalore	168,166	11,256	27,689	58,839	2,747
Udipi	126,700	69,536	2,746	36,964	11,756
Uppinangadi ...	81,490	16,857	8,647	6,321	3,303
TOTAL ...	460,209	213,551	191,696	130,191	34,925

Malayálam is the prevailing language in Kásaragód taluk and in the Amindivi Islands, and it is spoken by about 10 per cent. of the inhabitants of Mangalore taluk. *Tulu* is found chiefly in Mangalore, Udipi and Uppinangadi, and it is also the mother-tongue of about 30 per cent. of the population of Kásaragód. The proportion of the *Canarese*-speaking population varies from 4 per cent. in Mangalore to 79 per cent. in Coondapoor. *Konkani* is found chiefly in Mangalore and Udipi, but in neither of them is it the predominant language. *Maráthi* is spoken by about 12,000 people in each of the two taluks of Kásaragód and Udipi. *Hindustani* is spoken, for the most part, by Musalmans of foreign origin, who are now settled in Southern India. *Koraga* is the language spoken by an uncivilized tribe of the same name who live chiefly by basket-making. The caste returns show 4,355 of them, but only 1,868 have returned Koraga as their parent-tongue. It is a dialect of Tulu. *Bellera* is the language of a tribe of the same name, who are found chiefly in Coondapoor taluk. A few of them are also met with in Udipi. The total number of Belleras in the district is 674, and 668 of them have returned the tribal language. Vocabularies of these two languages are given in an appendix to this chapter. They require further verification, however, before being accepted as correct. *Balochi* was returned as their parent-tongue by 33 individuals in the Mangalore municipality, all of whom were Musalman sailors. *Coorgi* or Kodagu is spoken by 940 persons and about 800 of these live in the Coondapoor taluk.

There are only 357 Europeans and Eurasians in the district, but 386 persons have returned European languages as their mother-tongue. The difference indicates that some natives have returned European languages as their home-speech, or that a few Europeans and Eurasians have made no return of race. Both these errors were found throughout the presidency.

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects.

[NOTE.—The letters T and C denote that the word is the same in Tulu and Canarese respectively.]

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
One	Vonji. T.	Vará *	Vonji. T.	* Tulu for 'once.'
Two	Raḍḍa. T.	Raḍḍa. T.	Yerḍa. C.	
Three	Múji. T.	Múji. T.	Múji. T.	
Four	Nála. T.	Nála. T.	Nálga.† C.	† Can., Nálku.
Five	Aina. T.	Aina. T.	Aina. T.	
Six	Áji. T.	Áji. T.	Áji. T.	
Seven	Yéḷa. T.	Yéla. T.	Yéḷa. T.	
Eight	Yeḷma. T. (corrupt)	Yeṇmo. T.	Yeṇṭa. C.	
Nine	Vormba. T.	Varmbo. T.	Vambattu. C.	
Ten	Patta. T.	Patta. T.	Hattu. C.	
Eleven	Pattonji. T.	Pattonji. T.	Hánnonju.‡ C.	‡ Can., Hannondu.
Twelve	Padráḍa. T.	Padráḍa. T.	Haṇṇerḍa. C.	
Thirteen	Padmúji. T.	Padmúji. T.	Hadimúru. C.	
Fourteen	Padnála. T.	Padnála. T.	Hadinálga.§ C.	§ Can., Hadinálku.
Fifteen	Padinaina. T.	Padnéna. T.	Hadinaina.‖ C. T.	‖ Can., Hadinaidu.
Sixteen	Padnáji. T.	Padnáji. T.	Hadináji. T.	
Seventeen	Padnéla. T.	Padnéḷa. T.	Hadinéḷa. C.	
Eighteen	Padneḷma. T. (corrupt)	Padneṇmo. T.	Hadineṇṭa. C.	
Nineteen	Padnormba. T.	Padnormbá. T.	Hattombattu. C.	
Twenty	Irvo. T.	Irva. T.	Ippattu. C.	
Thirty	Muppo. T.	Nuppá. T.	Muvattu. C.	
Forty	Nalpo. T.	Nálpá. T.	Nálvattu. C.	
Fifty	Aivo. T.	Aivá. T.	Aivattu. C.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Sixty	Ajpo. T.	Ájpá. T.	Aruvattu. C.	
Seventy	Yeḷpo. T.	Yeḷpá. T.	Yeppattu. C.	
Eighty	Yeṇpo. T.	Yeṇpá. T.	Yembattu. C.	
Ninety	Soṇpo. T.	Soṇpá. T.	Tombattu. C.	
Hundred	Núdu. T.	Núdu. T.	Núru. C.	
Thousand	Sávira. C. T.	Sávira. C. T.	Sávira. C. T.	
I	Yána. T.	Ána	Yéna. T.	
Thou	Ijji *	Ijji *	Vuyi.	* Tulu, Í.
He	Áyi. T.	Ái. T.	Ái. T.	
She	Ad †	Ad †	Ad †	† Can., Third person, Singular, Neuter.
It	Ad. C.	Ad. C.	Adu. C.	
We	Yenkuḷ. T.	Amber	Yenkuḷo. T.	
You	Nikuḷ. T.	Nimber	Vuyi.	
They	Ákuḷ. T.	Ákla. T.	Ákḷa. T.	
Me	Ang	Anán or Yangá	Yenka. T.	
Thee	Ning	Ijjigá or Ningá	Ninka. T.	
Him	Áyága. T.	Áiná or Ayangá	Áyáka.	
Her	Adak ‡	Adeka ‡	Adek ‡	‡ See remark against 'She' *supra*.
It (objective case)	Adak.§ C.	Áiná	Adek.§ C.	§ Can., Adakke.
Us	Amberaga	Amberegá	Yenkaḷek. T.	
You	Nimberaga	Nimbaregá	Nink. T.	
Them	Akaḷeg. T.	Áklegá. T.	Áyák ‖	‖ Same as singular form.
My	Anna	Ana	Yenna. T.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Thy	Ninna. T. C.	Ijjigá	Ninni. C. (corrupt).	
His	Aya	Áiná. T.	Ayani.	
Her	Adena *	Adená *	Adenavu *	* See remark against 'She.'
Its	Adena	Áiná †	Adenavu	† Same as 'His.'
Our	Amma	Amber or Ammá	Yenkuḍo. T.	
Your	Nimma. C.	Nimberná	Vũyi.	
Their	Ákaḷna. T.	Áklegá	Áye ‡	‡ Tulu for 'He.'
This	Ut	Ad § or Uttu	Ut	§ Can. for 'It.'
That	Ad. C.	Ad. C.	Ad. C.	
These	Ut	Ad ‖	Umbe	‖ Can. for 'It.'
Those	Ad ¶	Ad ¶	Avu. T.	¶ Can. for 'It.'
Which	Vód	Hintetau or Vadu	Yávad. C.	
What	Antav	Intau	Jain.	
Why	Ante	Integá	Jaindek.	
Here	Pulpa	Phúl	Huḷe.	
There	Alpa. T.	Abe	Avuḷ. T.	
Where	Vól. T.	Vobó	Yevuḷ.	
Now	Ikkal	Ikkal	Ite. T.	
Then	Akkal	Ákkál	Áged.	
When	Yákkal	Yéni or Yekál	Yégéd.	
Father	Amme. T.	Koḍtái	Appa. C.	
Mother	Appe. T.	Koḍtád	Aba.	
Son	Mage. T.	Kuje	Mage. T.	
Daughter	Magaḷ. T.	Kúji	Magaḷ. T.	
Elder brother	Parye	Paré	Aṇṇa. C.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Younger brother	Megge. T.	Megge. T.	Megge. T.	
Elder sister	Pared	Akka. C. T.	Akka. C. T.	
Younger sister	Megdu. T.	Yalyáv kúji. T.	Megdi. T.	
Grand-father	Ajje. T.	Néle koḍtái. T.	Ajja. T. C.	
Grand-mother	Ajji. T. C.	Néle koḍtád. T.	Ajji. T. C.	
Grand-son	Puḷḷi. T.	Pulli. T.	Mommaga. C.	
Grand-daughter	Puḷḷi. T.	Pulli. T.	Marjed.	
Father-in-law	Máme. T.	Mámá. T.	Tammale. T.	
Mother-in-law	Mámi. T.	Mámi. T.	Mámikḷa.	
Husband	Korai	Koráye	Gandsa *	* Can., Ganḍa.
Wife	Korti	Korti	Hernjati †	† Can., Henḍati.
Man	Ganḍla *	Naramani or Ganḍa. T.	Mansagi ‡	‡ Can., Ganḍasu or Manushya.
Woman	Poṇṇa. T.	Koḍtád	Heṇṇinkoḷ §	§ Can., Heṇṇu.
Old man	Jabbe	Para koḍtái. T.	Sálme.	
Old woman	Jabbu	Para koḍtád. T.	Sándi.	
Boy	Kúje	Kújá	Ganḍidki.	
Girl	Kúji	Kúji	Heṇṇinkoḷ.	
Child	Bále. T.	Kúji	Jéd.	
Head	Manḍe. T.	Tale. C.	Manḍe. T.	
Hair	Tare. T.	Tare. T.	Manḍedakudel. T.	
Face	Moṇe. T.	Muga	Moka. C.	
Cheek	Koḍanji. T.	Kenni. T. C.	Davuḍe. C. T.	
Eye	Kaṇṇ. T.	Kaṇṇ. T.	Kaṇṇ. T.	
Nose	Múk. T.	Múgha. C. (corrupt)	Múka. T.	‖ Can., Múgu.
Mouth	Báyi. T. C.	Báyi. T. C.	Báyi. T. C.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Ear	Kebi. T.	Kebi. T.	Kebi. T.	
Right hand	Balata kai. T.	Balattá kai. T.	Balatta kai. T.	
Left hand	Datta kai. T.	Datta kai. T.	Yeḍatta kai. C. (corrupt) *	* Can., Yeḍa kai.
Tooth	Kúḷi. T.	Kúli. T.	Kúḷi. T.	
Back	Beri. T.	Beri. T.	Bergi.	
Belly	Banji. T.	Bayyar	Hoḍal. C. (corrupt) †	† Can., Voḍalu.
Bosom	Tigale. T.	Yade. C.	Yede. C.	
Leg	Kár. T.	Kár. T.	Jang.	
Foot	Kár padavu	Pádo. T.	Jangi hasta or Jaṇgi angál.	
Fingers	Birel. T.	Birelulu. T.	Birel. T.	
Toes	Kárada birel. T.	Néle birelulu. T.	Jangi birel. T.	
Bone	Yelu. T.	Yelu. T.	Muḷe.	
Tongue	Nálai. T.	Nálái. T.	Nálake. C. (corrupt) ‡	‡ Can., Nálige.
Knee	Maramp. T.	Marampu. T.	Moḷpu.	
Thigh	Kár tuḍe. T.	Tuḍe. T.	Tuḍe. T.	
Ankle	Kárda binṭa. T.	......	......	
Nails	Ugur. T.	......	Ugir. T.	
Blood	Nettara. T.	Netter. T.	Voḍil.	
Rice	Ari. T.	Ari. T.	Argi.	
Cooked rice	Avur	Auru	Kúḷ. C.	
Food	Tinnada	Hárá. T. C.	Tinkin.	
Water	Nír. T.	Nír. T.	Nír. T.	
Salt	Uppu. C. T.	Uppu. C. T. or Pulapindá	Uppu. C. T.	
Light	Bolpu. T.	Bolpu. T.	Buḷka.	
Fire	Tú. T.	Tú. T.	Tú. T.	
Firewood	Bijji	Bijji	Taile.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Head cloth	Manḍedakunṭu. T.	Múḍe	Manḍetarve. T.	
Man's cloth	Kunṭu. T.	Naramánikunṭu. T.	Suttikina.	
Woman's cloth	Shíre. T. C.	Koḍedenákunṭu. T.	Shíre. T. C.	
Bangle	Murgi	Káji. T.	Káji. T.	
Necklace	Ganṭeldamaṇi	Sará. T. C.	Kariyamaṇi. C. T.	
Knife	Bísatte. T.	Katti. C. T. or Bísatti. T. ...	Chúri. C.	
Sword	Kaḍsale. T.	......	Mallakattige. T. (corrupt) *	* Tulu, Mallakatti.
Staff	Tandel. T.	Kólu. T. C.	Doṇṇe. C. T.	
Bow	Chit beru	......	Billu. C.	
Arrow	Pagar. T.	......	Ambu. C.	
Thatch	Muḷi. C. T.	Muḷi. C. T.	Udaikina.	
Roof	Máḍ. T.	Máḍa. T.	Máḍ. T.	
Door	Bákil. T.	Bákil. T.	Bákil. T.	
Village	Giráma. T.	Úru. C. T.	Giram. T.	
Fowl	Kóri. T.	Kóri. T.	Kóḷi. C.	
Egg	Tetti. T.	Kóri Tetti. T.	Tetti. T.	
Cow	Petta. T.	Pettá. T. or Chamái ...	Gante or Dena. C. (corrupt)†	† Can., Dana.
Bullock	Bóri. T.	Bóri. T.	Hóri. C.	
Bull	Munḍu	Karbás	Guḍḍe.	
Calf	Kanji. T.	Kanji. T. or Nák	Karu. C.	
Buffalo, male	Yerda ‡	Yerd ‡	Koṇe. C. (corrupt) §... ...	‡ Tulu, Yeru. § Can., Kóṇa.
Buffalo, female	Yerme. T.	Yerme. T.	Yemme. C.	
Horn	Kombu. T.	Kombu. T.	Kóḍu. C.	
Dog	Nái. T.	Kombudái or Náyar ...	Náyi. T. C.	
Cat	Puchche. T.	Puchche. T.	Bek. C. (corrupt) ‖	‖ Can., Bekku.

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Horse	Kudre. T. C.	Kudre. T. C. or Kudila	Kudre. T. C.	
Ass	Katte. T. C.	Katte. T. C.	Katte. T. C.	
Pig	Mukoḍḍe	Kánchá	Handi. C.	
Goat	Yéd. T.	Yéḍ. T.	Áḍa. C. (corrupt) *	* Can., Áḍu.
Sheep	Kuri. C. T.	Kuri. C. T.	Kuri. C. T.	
Bird	Pakki. T.	Pakki. T.	Hakki. C.	
Crow	Kakke. T.	Kakke. T. or Kodol	Káke. C. (corrupt) †	† Can., Káge.
Tiger	Koḍtái	Tókrakoḍtái	Huli. C.	
Elephant	Áne. C. T.	Áne. C. T.	Áne. C. T.	
Jackal	Kudke. T.	Kudke. T. or Arachu	Nari. C.	
Snake	Yeḍendinavu or Kempu kaṇṇinai, Uddadái.	Parapunávu. T.	Mari. T.	
Ant	Hoiper	Pijin. T. or Koipire	Yeru ‡	‡ Can., Iruve.
Frog	Kappe. T. C.	Kappe. T. C.	Kappe. T. C.	
Monkey	Kodang §	Mange. T.	Manga. C.	§ Can., Kódaga.
Forest	Káḍ. T.	Tókrá	Hula.	
Tree	Mara. C. T.	Mará. C. T.	Mara. C. T.	
Flower	Pú. T.	Pú. T.	Húvu. C.	
Leaf	Ire. T.	Ire. T.	Yele. C.	
Grass	Pajir. T.	Pajir. T.	Hullu. C.	
Straw	Bai. T.	Bai. T.	Unḍigehullu. C.	
Rain	Marre	Mare	Maḷe. C.	
Dew	Maind. T.	Ad	Hima. C.	
River	Tude. T.	Tude. T.	Huḍe.	
Sea	Kaḍal. T.	Kaḍal. T.	Samudra. C. T.	
Path	Tádi. T.	Tádi. T.	Teru.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragàra dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Thunder	Sheḍil. T.	Tiḍil. C. (corrupt) *	Guḍgu. C.	* Can., Shiḍilu.
Lightning	Minch. T.	Minchi. T. (corrupt)	Minchu. C.	
Sun	Port. T.	Dévér. T. or Portudévér. T.	Súrya déver. T.	
Moon	Tingaḷ déver. T.	Tingól. T. or Tingoḷu dévér. T.	Chandra déver. T.	
Star	Dáre. T.	Dáráye. T. (corrupt)	Tarke. C. (corrupt) †	† Can., Tárake.
Cloud	Múḍa. C. (corrupt) ‡	Mogal. T. (corrupt) §	Mugil. C.	‡ Can., Móḍa. § Tulu, Mugal.
Sky	Bán. C. T.	Akkasá. C. (corrupt) ‖	Bána. C. T.	‖ Can., Ákásha.
God	Déver. T.	Dévér. T.	Déver. T.	
Devil	Búta. T. C.	Maratámudeldái	Búta. T. C.	
Heaven	Sorga. T.	Svargo. T.	Sorga. T.	
Hell	Naraka. C. T.	Narko. T.	Narka. T.	
Temple	Déndár	Déndá	Deyastána. C. (corrupt) ¶	¶ Can., Dévastána.
Day	Pagel. T.	Dina. C. T.	Hagel. C.	
Night	Irl. T.	Kattale. C. T.	Dátre.	
Pain	Béne. T.	Béne. T.	Nóvu. C.	
Death	Sainada	Cháke or Saináda	Marṇa T. C.	
Birth	Puṭnad	Gántre or Puṭṭanád	Huṭṭiker.	
Childbirth	Bátipuṭnad	Páyaná or Páyapunḍu	Jéd Huṭṭiker.	
Weariness	Sákák	Kaṭṭá	Daṇi. C. (corrupt) **	** Can., Daṇu.
Hunger	Badáv. T.	Puttaga	Hasu. C.	
Thirst	Bájel. T.	Bájel. T.	Bayér. C. (corrupt) ††	†† Can., Báyárike.
Darkness	Kattale. T. C.	Kattale. T. C.	Kaḍtale.	
Sunday	Aitara. T.	Áyitara. T.	Aiter. T.	
Monday	Sómara. T.	Sómará. T.	Sómara. T.	
Tuesday	Angare. T.	Angare. T.	Mangaḷára. C.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Wednesday	Budára. T.	Budará. T.	Budára. T.	
Thursday	Guruvára. T. C.	Guruvará. T. C.	Gurvára. T. C.	
Friday	Shukrára. T.	Shukrára. T.	Shukravára. T. C.	
Saturday	Shanivára. T. C.	Shaniyárá. T.	Shanivára. T. C.	
To-day	Chór	Chór	Ini. T.	
To-morrow	Yelle. T.	Yele. T.	Yelle. T.	
Yesterday	Yedru	Yeru	Kóde. T.	
Good	Yeḍḍe. T.	Yeḍḍe. T.	Vaḷḷéd. C.	
Bad	Dáneḍḍedi	Paḍke. T.	Hár.	
Beautiful	Porla. T.	Porlu. T.	Vaḷḷéd. C.	
Clear	Tellid. T.	Nirmalá. T. C.	Gant.	
Thick	Dappa. T. C.	Dappo. T.	Tór. C.	
Thin	Telpu. T.	Telpu. T.	Sapúr. T. C.	
Wide	Agél. T.	Agelo. T.	Hara. T. C.	
Far	Dúra. T. C.	Dúro. T.	Dúra. T. C.	
Black	Kappu. C. T.	Kappu. T. C.	Karídu. C.	
White	Boḷdu. T.	Boldu. T.	Beḷidu. C. (corrupt) * ...	* Can., Biḷedu.
Blue	Pachche. T. C.	Níla. T. C.	Pachcha. T. C.	
Green	Kappu. T. C.	Pajji. T.	Hasúru. C.	
Yellow	Manjoḷ. T.	Manjolu. T.	Manjoḷvarṇa. T.	
Red	Kempu. T. C.	Kempu. T. C.	Kempu. T. C.	
Great	Mallávu. T.	Néllyáv. T.	Mallad.	
Small	Kinnevu. T.	Kinnyáv. T.	Hoṇidud.	
Hot	Bechcha. T.	Uṭṇo. T. (corrupt) † ...	Bishi. C.	† Tulu, Ushṇo.
Cold	Chaḷi. T. C.	Tampu. T. C.	Chappe. T.	
Ripe	Parnd. T.	Parnd. T.	Harnd. T. (corrupt).	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Round	Uránṭu. T. C.	Urunṭu. T. C.	Urṭu. T. C.	
Short (of a man)	Kudde. T.	Kudye. T.	Kunṭa. T. C.	
Tall (of a man)	Udda. T. C.	Uddo. T.	Udda. T. C.	
Sour	Puḷi. T.	Puli. T.	Huḷi. C.	
Sweet	Típe. T.	Típe. T.	Shígéd *	* Can., Shí.
Bitter	Kaipe. T.	Keipe. T.	Kahiye. C. (corrupt) †	† Can., Kahi.
Straight	Sarúta. C. T.	Sarto. T.	Sarta. T.	
Ugly	Sápudi	Yeshige. T.	Sáp iddi.	
Fat	Dinḍe. T.	......	Tóra. T. C.	
Anybody	Yérná ‡	Yernáagáḍ or Yerkunná	Yérabba §	‡ Tulu, Yérlá. § Can., Yárobba.
Anything	Vodná	Hinte távna agát	Yávadondu. C.	
Above	Mitta. T.	Mitta. T.	Mit. T.	
And	Mite	Mide	Máḍa.	
As	Andḍe	Vonkené	Naṭ.	
Below	Tirta. T.	Tirta. T.	Hushiy.	
Between	Naḍuṭ. T.	Madyoḍ. T.	Naḍasari.	
By	D	......	......	
Far	Dúra. T. C	Dúro. T.	Dúra. T. C.	
From	Danṭ	......	......	
Here	Pulpa	Phúl	Húḷ.	
How	Yech ‖	Intáv	Héng ¶	‖ Tulu, Yencha. ¶ Can., Hyáge.
How much	Yét. T.	Yét. T.	Yéték.	
In	Voḷamai **	Voláí. T.	Vuḷai. T.	** Tulu for the 'inside' of a thing.

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Taḥsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Little	Vonte. T.	Kinnyáv. T.	Shingaṇi.	
Much	Dinje. T.	Dinja. T.	Hechchi. C. (corrupt) *	* Can., Hechchu.
Near	Muṭṭa. T.	Kaitelágá. T. (corrupt) †	Sanípa ‡	† Tulu, Kaitáḷa. ‡ Can., Samípa.
No	Iddi. T.; At. T.	Dí	Illa. C.	
Not	At. T.	Atta. T.	At. T.	
Now	Ikkal	Ikkal	Ite. T.	
Of	Ta. T.; Da	......	Gi.	
On	Melḍa. T.	Mitta. T.	Mit. T.	
Or	Díḍe	Díkḍe	......	
Outside	Pidamai §	Pidái. T.	Hudai	§ Tulu, for the 'outside' of a thing.
So	Achche ‖	Achchene	Hínge ¶	‖ Tulu, Ancha or Anchane. ¶ Can., Háge.
Then	Akalaga	Vónkne	Hángent.	
Thus	Ichche **	Ichchene **	Hínge. C. (corrupt) ††	** Tulu, Incha or Inchane. †† Can., Híge.
To	......	......	G. T. C.	
With	D. T.	Áinṭá	T.	
Without	Dánte. T.	......	Iddandi. T.	
Yes	Anḍ ‡‡	Anḍ ‡‡	Houdu. C.	‡‡ Tulu, Anda.
Awake	Ichchirák	Meṇiye §§ or Yechcharkemáṭle. T.	Yechcherike. C.	§§ Tulu, Meṇipu.
Bring	Kaḷabá	Kalyáḍ or Kalabá	Tá. C.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Come	Bá. C.	Báḍá	Balla. T.	
Drink	Paru. T.	Paráḍ	Hargla.	
Eat	Tinla. T.	Par or Parnáda	Tinla. T.	
Give	Koru. T.	Kóraḍ or Talle	Koḍla *	* Can., Koḍu.
Go	Po. T.	Pó. T. or Pukke	Hóla †	† Tulu, Póla.
Hear	Kél. C. (corrupt) ‡	Chél	Keḷgla	‡ Can., Kéḷu.
Kill	Koru §	Kuṇpáḍ or Koru	Kerla. T.	§ Tulu, Keru or Kerla.
Laugh	Telli ‖	Telne ‖	Telila ‖	‖ Tulu, N. Telike, V. Telipu.
Lift up	Gerpa ¶	Derpaḍa ¶ or Jerpu	Nekkoḷḷa	¶ Tulu, Derpu.
Move or walk	Naḍavu **	Nirekaláḍ or Naḍa	Naḍa ††	** Tulu, Naḍapu. †† Can., Naḍi.
Run	Pár. T.; Vóḍ. C.	Phár. T.	Vóḍla.	
Be silent	Maṇyant kuḷ. T. ‡‡	Maṇiyántekulláḍ ‡‡ or Maṇiyantekullu. T.	Summaneakkoḷḷa. C.	‡‡ Tulu, Maṇipande kuḷḷu.
Sit down	Kuḷ. T.	Kulláḍ	Kuḷḷu. T.	
Sleep	Búr §§	Buráḍ or Nidremáṭ. C.	Malekoḷḷu. C. (corrupt) ‖‖	§§ Tulu, for 'fall down.' ‖‖ Can., Malagi koḷḷu.
Speak	Páter. T.	Pátráḍ	Nuḍilá ¶¶	¶¶ Can., Nuḍi.
Stand up	Dat	Dattaláḍ or Dat	Nindlá.	
Strike	Kuṭ. T.	Kuṇpáḍ or Melpu	Hoila.	
Take	Kaḷekaḷ	Kaleyáḍ or Kalekál	Kaḷekoḷḷa or Kaḷelá.	
Take away	Kaḷapo	Kalapo or Kálapukki	Konḍalá.	
Tell	Choll	Chél or Chellu	Haṇ ***	*** Tulu, Phaṇa.

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Taḥsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Understand	Pinakal	Pindeneḍ or Terku	Teḷakoḷ. C. (corrupt) *	* Can., Tilakoḷḷu.
Weep	Ar. T.	Ar. T.	Aḍle.	
Be	Ráḍ	Kulláḍ or Ránḍ	Akoḷḷe.	
I am	Yánraṇṇe. T.	Áiráṇe or Yenaránḍ. T.	Yénuḷḷe. T.	
Thou art	Ijji raṇṇa	Ijji vóḍ or Ijjiránḍ	Vuyi ipla.	
He is	Áyi raṇṇi	Ai ráṇye or Aya rán	Áyi vokvoḷki.	
She is	Ad ranḍ	Ad ránḍ	Áḷ. T. or Ad vokkaḷkaḍ.	
It is	Ad ranḍ. C.	Adená ránḍ or Adaránḍ	Ad unḍu. C. T.	
We are	Yenkuḷ raṇṇa	Amber ráṇiyá	Yenkḷo uḷḷa.	
You are	Nikuḷ raṇṇa	Nikalná ráṇiyár or Nikkuḷu ráṇár.	Vuyi uḷḷe.	
They are	Ákil raṇṇer	Akalná ráṇiyér or Akuḷu ráṇára.	Ákaḷ uḷḷer.	
They (neuter) are	Ákuḷa raṇṇer	Adná ránḍ	Avu uḷḷo. T.	
I was	Yán úke	Ánná ráṇiye or Yána úke	Yén atki. T.	
Thou wast	Ijji úka	Ijjiná ráṇiye or Ijji úká	Vuyi irkat.	
He, she, or it was	Áyi úki, Ad úku, Ad úku	Áiná, Adená or (Díkḍe) Adná ránḍ.	Áyi itki, Ad atḍa, Adu atḍ.	
We were	Yenkuḷ úk.	Amber raṇiyá or Amber úko.	Yenkḷo atko.	
You were	Nikuḷ ákar	Nimberná ráṇiyár or Nimbera úkar.	Vuyi atk.	
They were	Ákil úker	Ákalná raṇiyér or Ákuḷuúkera.	Ákḷa atker.	
I shall or will be	Yán ráṇṇe	Án ráṇe or Yána úke	Yen uppune.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Thou shalt or will be ...	Ijji raṇṇi	Ijjiná ráṇi	Vuyi akkonḍki.	
He shall or will be	Áyi raṇṇi	Áina ráṇe	Áyi uppuki.	
She shall or will be	Ad ranḍ	Adena vóḍ	Ad or Aḷ uppukḍ.	
It shall or will be	Ad ranḍ	Ad ránḍ	Adu uppukḍ.	
We shall or will be	Yenkuḷ raṇṇa	Amberná ráṇiyá	Yenkuḷo uppukina.	
You shall or will be ...	Ninkuḷ raṇṇer	Nimberná ráṇiyár	Vuyi uppukina.	
They shall or will be ...	Akil raṇṇer	Ákalná ráṇiyér	Ákuḷ uppukina.	
They shall or will be (neuter)	Ákuḷ ranḍ	Ákalná ráṇiyér	Avu uppukina.	
Come	Bá	Pilebá	Balla.	
I come	Yán baṇṇe	Án baṇṇe or Yána bakke ...	Yéṇ barke.	
Thou comest	Ijji bá	Ijjiná baráḍ or Ijji bakká ...	Vuyi balle.	
He, she, or it comes ...	Ái banne, Ad banḍ, Ad banḍ.	Ái baṇṇa, Ad banḍ, Ad banḍ.	Áyi barki, Aḷ or Ad barkoḷ, Adu barkaḍ.	
We come	Yenkuḷ baṇṇa	Amber barká or Yenkuḷu banná.	Yenkuḷ barpo.	
You come	Nikuḷ baṇṇar	Nimberná barká or Nikuḷu bannár.	Vuyi barke.	
They come	Ákil baṇṇer	Ad banḍ	Ákaḷ barker.	
They (neuter) come ..	Akuḷ banḍ	Ákalná baṇṇer	Avu barko.	
I came	Yán baṇṇe	Anganá baráḍ or Yána bakke	Yéna batke.	
Thou camest	Ijji batka	Ijji bareke	Vuyi batko.	
He, she, or it came ...	Áyi batki, Ad bak, Ad bak...	Áiná bareke, Adná banḍ, Adná banḍ.	Áyi batki, Aḷ or Ad batkoḷ, Ad batḍ.	
We came	Yenkuḷ bak	Amberná barakyá or Amber-bakká.	Yenkuḷo bátko.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
You came	Nikuḷ bakkar	Nimberná barakyár or Nikuḷu bakkára.	Vuyi batko.	
They came	Akil bakker	Ákalná baṇṇér or Ákuḷu bakkér.	Ákaḷ batker.	
They (neuter) came ...	Ákuḷ bak	Adná banḍ or Avu bakká ...	Avu batko.	
I will or shall come ...	Yán banne	Án baṇṇe or Yána banne. T.	Yén barme.	
Thou wilt or shalt come ...	Ijji banna	Ijjina baráká or Ijji bará ...	Vuyi barva.	
He will or shall come ...	Ávi banni	Áina baṇṇá or Áyẹ bari ...	Áyi barvi.	
She will or shall come ...	Ad bard	Adená banḍ or Ada barda ...	Aḷ barvaḷ.	
It will or shall come ...	Ad bard	Ad baru	Adu barvedu.	
We will or shall come ...	Yenkul baṇṇ	Amberná baráká or Yembara banna.	Yenkuḷ barvo.	
You will or shall come ...	Nikuḷ baṇṇer	Nimberna baráká	Vuyi barvi.	
They will or shall come ...	Ákil baṇṇer	Akalná baraká or Ákaḷu bannera.	Ákaḷ barved.	
I will get up and go now ...	Yán ikkel lak pone	Án datal ikkal póṇe or Yena lakál póne. T.	Yén itte iḷat hokke.	
When I came, the house was shut up.	Yán baṇṇága illag bákil péḍger.	Án barká koṭṭa muchchige or Yána bannága koṭṭega bákila páḍager.	Yén barkinak illa bákil hárdunḍu.	
I will kill him	Yán áyán korne	Án áiná kuṇpe or Yána áyána korne.	Yén áyan kerke.	
I took my food and went to the forest.	Yán avur parta káḍag pukke.	Án aná auru puḍḍatna káḍgá póṇe or Yána avara parátina káḍaga pukke.	Yén tindad hulak hoike.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
I am hungry ; I must eat ...	Nang baḍánḍ avur páráḍ ...	Angá baḍav agak angá paráḍ or Anga baḍá vánḍ yana parát.	Yenk hashu akkaḍ kúḷ tinke.	
The man who killed my goat is dead.	Yena yéḍ koriye chaiti ...	Aná yéḍan kuṇpe koḍtáyi cháyápáki or Yenna yéḍa koriyeni cháyipukki.	Yena áḍa kerinai shaitakki.	
The boy who brought my food is my son.	Avur talake kúje yena mage.	Aná auru kala bareke kúje ana mage ágáḍ or Avuru kolake kúje yenná mage.	Yena kúḷu tatkki yena mage.	
The man who came with me has gone home.	Ana sangatabarre illag pukker.	Ananṭá barre koḍtáyi koṭṭaga pákiye or Yenna vaṭṭuga bare koṭṭága pukki.	Yena sangatta batinái illag hoiki.	
The man who lives here is in his field.	Múḷ illaḍ ittinár kanḍaḍ raṇṇer.	Phúlu auru paratnaráṇe koḍtáyi áiná kanḍa danṭá ráṇiye or Pulu úvaye kanḍoḍa ráṇe.	Húḷ attinái gadded uḷḷe.	
What is your name ...	Ninna podár yettavu ...	Nimbere podár intáv or Ninna pudára yechchi.	Nina hudara jaind.	
Put your stick on the ground.	Nina danḍe tirt péḍ ...	Nimbare danṭe nelaṭṭá jáḍ or Kólu neloku péḍ.	Nina kól nelka háḍi.	
You must not come near me.	Ana kaitaḍ barabaḍa ...	Nimber ananṭá barere anáḍ or Yé yenná kaitáḷu bara baḍanji.	Vuyi yena hoḍḍi barkina bóḍa.	
You must go to the village immediately.	Nina girámag ikkel póḍ ...	Nimber ikkál úrugá pháḍ or Ijji ikkale nina úraga pó.	Vuyi giráma kúdá hokkin.	

Vocabularies of the Koragara and Bellera dialects—cont.

English.	Equivalents of Koragara dialect reported from the Taluks of		Equivalents of the Bellera dialect reported by the Tahsildar of Udipi.	Remarks.
	Udipi.	Mangalore.		
Be careful to go by the straight road.	Sart póḍ	Sarto tádiḍá ṗóṇá lekká jágrate jáḍ or Chádi charutta pochappadanji.	Shída terdu hokkina.	
What is the price of rice now in your village.	Nina girámaḍ arik kiráya yechchi.	Ikkal nimá úraḍá arikká hintáv bile ránḍ or Nina úraḍa akki kiraya inta ránḍ.	Nina girámat arigi kraya hyágunḍu.	
His wife has been delivered of a child.	Áyá korti páyág	Áyá korattigá vanji kúji ánḍ or Áyá koratti kúje páyaki. T.	Áya heṇjattik jéd huṭṭudunḍ.	
His wife is pregnant ...	Áyá korti banyád	Áyá koratti gántre múnḍ or Áyá koratti poṭṭe dád.	Áya heṇjatti himmansi.	
We will all of us go there ...	Yenkuḷ máta aḍepón ...	Amber máterná abe pháḍ or Ambere máta aḍegu pón.	Yenkuḷ yeyid aḍeg hokko.	
I told my father and came here.	Yán ammág chollaḍ iḍeg bakke.	Án áná ammagá chéltan pile bareke or Yána ammága chollátina pula bakke.	Yén appa kaiṭa haṇat batke.	
I will go to the tank and draw water.	Yán keduk pád nír kaḷeṇe ...	Án kerekká phátn nír valne or Yána keduku pukke níra kalake.	Yén kerek hód nír yettake.	
He fell into the well, but his father pulled him out.	Áyi uggelg butarge áya amme kaḷetti.	Ái uggel danṭá burne ákḍe áiná amme áiná mitta kalabarake or Áye keduku burtáge áye amme mittu kallike.	Áyi bávik búḷke áya appa kaḷe ikki.	

CHAPTER III.

AGE, SEX AND MARRIAGE.

CHAP. III. AGE.

THE subjoined statement shows the general age constitution of the population of South Canara in comparison with the corresponding figures for the presidency as a whole and for England and Wales.

Statement showing the Number at each Age in a Total of 10,000 *of each Sex.*

Age.	South Canara. 1881.	South Canara. 1891.	Madras Presidency, 1891.	England and Wales, 1881.
Males.				
0	317	*330*	330	*298*
1	213	*210*	171	*270*
2	243	*312*	315	*278*
3	288	*336*	352	*273*
4	286	*304*	314	*272*
0—4	1,347	*1,492*	1,482	*1,391*
5—14	2,682	*2,668*	2,475	*2,350*
15—24	1,640	*1,653*	1,648	*1,883*
25—34	1,657	*1,518*	1,649	*1,441*
35—44	1,255	*1,200*	1,262	*1,122*
45—54	794	*806*	792	*818*
55 and over	625	*663*	692	*995*
TOTAL ...	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Females.				
0	314	*322*	338	*282*
1	219	*200*	178	*257*
2	250	*301*	327	*265*
3	303	*326*	365	*260*
4	276	*284*	316	*258*
0—4	1,362	*1,433*	1,524	*1,322*
5—14	2,441	*2,424*	2,269	*2,232*
15—24	1,820	*1,820*	1,756	*1,871*
25—34	1,782	*1,669*	1,750	*1,479*
35—44	1,119	*1,121*	1,166	*1,142*
45—54	750	*782*	765	*855*
55 and over	726	*751*	770	*1,099*
TOTAL ...	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**

As explained in the census report, the returns of age are far from accurate. We find in the case of males a violent drop in the relative numbers at age 1, then an almost equally sudden rise at age 2, continued to age 3, and then a fall at age 4. Further,

CHAP. III. AGE.

the number of children of 3 years of age is greater than the number of infants. These anomalies would not exist were the returns correct, for a population that is increasing the numbers at each age should gradually diminish as age advances. This feature is clearly brought out in the figures for South Canara in the case of persons of 5 years of age and upwards, and in this respect the age returns of this district are superior to those of most other districts.

Useful and dependent ages.

It may be assumed that all males between the ages of 15 and 59 and all females between 15 and 44 are capable of earning their own livelihood. On this assumption, 53·88 per cent. of the males and 46·10 per cent. of the females in South Canara are at the useful ages. The corresponding figures for the presidency, exclusive of the Agency Tracts, are 55·26 per cent. for males and 46·64 per cent. for females.

SEX.

The population of South Canara is made up of 510,937 males and 545,144 females. The population thus shows a preponderance of females, the proportion being 1,067 females to 1,000 of the opposite sex. In 1881, the ratio was 1,032 to 1,000, and in 1871 it was 1,007 to 1,000. The relatively higher proportion of females in 1891 can be confidently ascribed to better and more complete enumeration of females on this than on the previous occasions. The following statement gives the proportion at different ages for South Canara and for the presidency exclusive of the Agency Tracts:—

Proportion of Sexes at Different Ages.

Age-period.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	
	South Canara.	Presidency.
0	1,040	1,048
1	1,019	1,065
2	1,032	1,063
3	1,035	1,059
4	997	1,027
0— 4	1,026	1,051
5— 9	987	991
10—14	949	873
15—19	1,073	965
20—24	1,303	1,213
25—29	1,199	1,082
30—34	1,144	1,098
35—39	921	876
40—44	1,079	1,019
45—49	928	856
50—54	1,143	1,107
55—59	991	907
60 and over	1,309	1,220
All ages	**1,067**	**1,025**

CHAP. III. SEX.

The preponderance of the female sex is most marked in the case of persons between the ages of 15 and 34 and must be due in part to the absence from the district of a considerable number of males at the working ages, and this conclusion is fully borne out by the birth-place statistics. But it is also partially due to an over-statement of age in the case of girls under fifteen.

The marginal table shows the number of male births to 1,000 female births in the district during the years 1882—1889. It will be seen from this that, on an average, about 4½ per cent. more boys than girls are born every year, yet the census statistics show a higher proportion of females below one year. This indicates that the infant mortality is much higher among males than among females, in spite of the fact that male children are probably better cared for than female children. It is possible that the registration of births is more defective in the case of female than of male children, but the error due to this cause cannot be great, as this excess of male births is found in other districts and countries.

Year.		Number of male births to 1,000 female births.
1882	...	1,045
1883	...	1,041
1884	...	1,032
1885	...	1,052
1886	...	1,055
1887	...	1,052
1888	...	1,062
1889	...	1,027
Mean	...	1,046

MARRIAGE.

The statistics of civil or conjugal condition of the population of each taluk are given in the statements appended to this chapter, and the subjoined table affords information for the district as a whole as to the proportions of unmarried, married and widowed in a total of 10,000 of each sex and of the numbers at each age out of 10,000 in each civil condition :—

Distribution by Age of 10,000 Persons of each Sex in each Civil Condition.

—	Sex.	All Civil Conditions.					Unmarried.				
		0–14.	15–24.	25–39.	40–49.	50 and over.	0–14.	15–24.	25–39.	40–49.	50 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South Canara	Males ...	4,159	1,653	2,141	978	1,069	7,181	2,156	538	67	58
	Females ...	3,857	1,820	2,205	932	1,186	8,907	663	245	97	88
Presidency	Males ...	3,956	1,649	2,240	1,035	1,120	7,227	2,108	565	60	40
	Females ...	3,793	1,756	2,255	966	1,230	9,170	592	146	47	45

—	Sex.	Married.					Widowed.				
		0–14.	15–24.	25–39.	40–49.	50 and over.	0–14.	15–24.	25–39.	40–49.	50 and over.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
South Canara	Males ...	84	1,030	4,498	2,220	2,173	24	224	1,733	2,048	5,971
	Females ...	912	3,463	4,036	1,100	489	65	444	2,083	2,298	5,110
Presidency	Males ...	139	1,178	4,393	2,193	2,097	50	287	1,778	1,957	5,928
	Females ...	848	3,322	4,104	1,148	578	63	458	2,145	2,331	5,003

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Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 *Persons of each Sex and Age.*

—	Sex.	All ages. Unmarried.	All ages. Married.	All ages. Widowed.	0–14. Unmarried.	0–14. Married.	0–14. Widowed.	15–24. Unmarried.	15–24. Married.	15–24. Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Canara	Males ...	5,744	3,964	292	9,918	80	2	7,491	2,470	39
	Females ...	3,879	4,276	1,845	8,958	1,011	31	1,412	8,138	450
Presidency	Males ...	5,387	4,269	344	9,846	150	4	6,891	3,049	60
	Females ...	3,723	4,361	1,916	8,994	974	32	1,255	8,244	501

—	Sex.	25–39. Unmarried.	25–39. Married.	25–39. Widowed.	40–49. Unmarried.	40–49. Married.	40–49. Widowed.	50 and over. Unmarried.	50 and over. Married.	50 and over. Widowed.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South Canara	Males ...	1,444	8,320	236	391	8,998	611	314	8,058	1,628
	Females ...	431	7,827	1,742	406	5,047	4,547	287	1,763	7,950
Presidency	Males ...	1,360	8,368	272	310	9,041	649	192	7,991	1,817
	Females ...	241	7,931	1,828	181	5,181	4,638	136	2,047	7,817

CHAP. III. MARRIAGE.

It will be seen from these figures that about 10 per cent. of the girls under fifteen are married; the proportion in the southern districts of the presidency is considerably below this, and in the adjoining district of Malabar it is as low as 3·85 per cent. It is thus clear that the early marriage of girls is much more common in South Canara than in any of the southern districts of the presidency. The males, on the other hand, appear to marry later than in most districts. As regards widowhood, South Canara occupies a pretty high position. Of women between 25 and 39 about one-sixth are widows; for those between 40 and 50 the proportion is nine-twentieths, while for women over 50 it is a little under four-fifths. Of the men over 50, on the other hand, only 16·28 per cent. are widowers. The difference between the two sexes in respect of marriage is well brought out by the statements given above. Females marry much earlier than males, and a far higher proportion of them are widowed. There is about one widow to every two wives, while there are as many as 14 husbands to each widower. The prevalence of widowhood is not confined to the Hindus, for even among Musalmans and Christians there are 26 widows out of every 100 married females.

There are 1,151 wives to 1,000 husbands, this excess of wives being due partly to polygamy, partly to women who were either single or widowed having returned themselves as married, but mainly to the absence of husbands from the district. Among Hindus there are 1,168 wives to 1,000 husbands, while among Musalmans and Christians the proportions are 1,088 and 1,053 respectively.

There are 175,000 married women between the ages of 15 and 39, which is the normal child-bearing period. In England and Wales there are 290 births to every thousand wives of child-bearing age, and the proportion in India is probably higher, since there is a much greater desire for offspring. A proportion of 300 per thousand would give 52,500 births per annum, or a birth-rate of about 50 per mille.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Population of each Taluk according to Age.

Taluk.	Total population.			Age-period.									
				Under 1 year.		1 year.		2 years.		3 years.		4 years.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Amindivi Islands ...	**3,722**	1,738	1,984	36	49	8	13	42	47	47	45	40	39
Coondapoor	**120,268**	55,092	65,176	1,666	1,793	977	987	1,458	1,490	1,771	1,976	1,699	1,618
Kásaragód	**280,659**	137,600	143,059	4,908	5,065	2,939	3,002	4,478	4,650	4,806	4,811	4,056	4,188
Mangalore	**278,908**	137,166	141,742	4,436	4,521	2,958	2,963	4,494	4,585	4,562	4,738	4,164	4,100
Udipi	**253,717**	118,727	134,990	3,952	4,156	2,667	2,706	3,786	3,933	4,104	4,272	3,969	3,870
Uppinangadi ...	**118,807**	60,614	58,193	1,862	1,947	1,164	1,244	1,657	1,726	1,872	1,926	1,585	1,659
TOTAL ...	**1,056,081**	**510,937**	**545,144**	**16,860**	**17,531**	**10,713**	**10,915**	**15,915**	**16,431**	**17,162**	**17,768**	**15,513**	**15,474**

Statement showing the Distribution of the Population of each Taluk according to Age—cont.

Taluk.	Age-period—*cont.*													
	Total 0-4.		5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-34.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amindivi Islands	173	193	169	176	149	147	145	184	132	179	133	178	144	199
Coondapoor	7,571	7,864	8,212	7,886	6,958	6,605	5,448	6,182	3,905	5,681	4,078	5,613	3,868	5,408
Kásaragód	21,187	21,716	19,746	19,468	16,809	15,532	13,217	13,698	10,493	13,051	10,801	12,600	9,657	11,003
Mangalore	20,614	20,907	19,677	19,602	16,759	16,090	12,125	12,512	10,189	12,568	10,649	12,328	10,229	10,989
Udipi	18,478	18,937	17,737	17,415	15,562	15,125	10,740	12,140	8,106	11,495	8,813	11,624	8,270	10,410
Uppinangadi	8,140	8,502	7,571	7,594	6,926	6,436	5,440	5,847	4,510	5,667	5,691	5,819	5,218	4,761
TOTAL ...	**76,163**	**78,119**	**73,112**	**72,141**	**63,163**	**59,935**	**47,115**	**50,563**	**37,335**	**48,641**	**40,165**	**48,162**	**37,386**	**42,770**

Statement showing the Distribution of the Population of each Taluk according to Age—cont.

Taluk.	Age-period—*cont.*													
	35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and over.		Not stated.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Amindivi Islands	161	149	123	118	104	122	88	117	72	66	145	156	...	...
Coondapoor	3,340	3,863	3,300	4,315	2,260	2,512	2,326	3,269	1,143	1,492	2,670	4,478	13	8
Kásaragód	8,053	7,126	7,767	8,177	5,224	4,675	5,232	5,772	2,867	2,546	6,501	7,667	46	28
Mangalore	8,525	7,434	7,799	8,001	5,596	4,978	5,693	5,998	2,987	2,723	6,291	7,575	33	37
Udipi	7,192	7,616	6,620	8,009	4,580	4,933	4,790	6,248	2,514	2,930	5,308	8,090	17	18
Uppinangadi	4,505	3,063	3,910	3,224	2,684	1,751	2,594	2,277	1,196	927	2,194	2,295	35	30
TOTAL ...	**31,776**	**29,251**	**29,519**	**31,844**	**20,448**	**18,971**	**20,723**	**23,681**	**10,779**	**10,684**	**23,109**	**30,261**	**144**	**121**

Statement showing the Number of Unmarried according to the Census of 1891.

Taluk.	All ages.			0–14.		15–24.		25–39.		40–49.		50 and over.		Not stated.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Amindivi Islands.	**1,083**	602	481	473	432	111	32	16	12	1	2	1	3	...	...
Coondapoor ...	**49,876**	30,805	19,071	22,504	18,030	6,590	613	1,384	254	190	83	129	87	8	4
Kásaragód ...	**148,011**	82,821	65,190	57,475	53,646	19,104	6,036	4,787	2,790	708	1,358	715	1,346	32	14
Mangalore ...	**138,004**	79,895	58,109	56,740	52,437	17,384	4,043	4,733	1,122	540	282	479	214	19	11
Udipi	**112,151**	66,304	45,847	50,902	42,776	12,418	1,815	2,416	789	274	280	283	180	11	7
Uppinangadi ...	**55,670**	32,991	22,679	22,542	20,911	7,638	1,468	2,444	206	242	57	107	27	18	10
TOTAL ...	**504,795**	**293,418**	**211,377**	**210,636**	**188,232**	**63,245**	**14,007**	**15,780**	**5,173**	**1,955**	**2,062**	**1,714**	**1,857**	**88**	**46**

Statement showing the Number of Married according to the Census of 1891.

Taluk.	All ages.			0–14.		15–24.		25–39.		40–49.		50 and over.		Not stated.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Amindivi Islands.	2,249	1,067	1,182	16	80	155	314	406	463	216	175	274	150	...	...
Coondapoor ...	52,127	22,158	29,969	223	4,165	2,696	10,379	9,578	11,103	4,893	2,967	4,764	1,354	4	1
Kásaragód ...	108,226	51,789	56,437	230	2,969	4,555	19,896	23,303	23,949	11,750	6,615	11,941	3,003	10	5
Mangalore ...	112,333	53,557	58,776	298	4,040	4,875	20,041	24,073	24,507	12,158	7,035	12,145	3,143	8	10
Udipi	110,052	48,851	61,201	845	8,436	6,315	20,498	21,315	22,974	10,188	6,399	10,182	2,886	6	8
Uppinangadi ...	50,549	25,049	25,500	84	1,555	2,255	9,576	12,266	11,051	5,742	2,451	4,690	852	12	15
TOTAL ...	435,536	202,471	233,065	1,696	21,245	20,851	80,704	90,941	94,047	44,947	25,642	43,996	11,388	40	39

Statement showing the Number of Widowed according to the Census of 1891.

Taluk.	All ages.			0–14.		15–24.		25–39.		40–49.		50 and over.		Not stated.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Amindivi Islands.	**390**	69	321	2	4	11	17	16	51	10	63	30	186	...	...
Coondapoor ...	**18,231**	2,109	16,122	2	157	63	869	321	3,521	477	3,776	1,245	7,797	1	2
Kásaragód ...	**24,291**	2,925	21,366	3	72	41	806	412	3,981	529	4,873	1,939	11,630	1	4
Mangalore ...	**28,506**	3,692	24,814	4	108	54	985	593	5,116	694	5,661	2,346	12,935	1	9
Udipi	**31,478**	3,552	27,926	24	259	109	1,318	540	5,883	732	6,263	2,147	14,200	...	3
Uppinangadi ...	**12,541**	2,551	9,990	1	51	56	467	698	2,385	607	2,464	1,185	4,619	4	4
TOTAL ...	**115,437**	**14,898**	**100,539**	**36**	**651**	**334**	**4,462**	**2,580**	**20,937**	**3,049**	**23,100**	**8,892**	**51,367**	**7**	**22**

II.

Statement showing the Number of persons who did not return their civil condition according to the census of 1891.

Taluk.	All ages.			0–14.		15–24.		25–39.		40–49.		50 and over.		Not stated.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Amindivi Islands.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coondapoor ...	**34**	20	14	12	3	4	2	3	6	...	1	1	1	...	1
Kásaragód ...	**131**	65	66	34	29	10	11	9	9	4	6	5	6	3	5
Mangalore ...	**65**	22	43	8	14	1	11	4	6	3	1	1	4	5	7
Udipi	**36**	20	16	6	6	4	4	4	4	6	...	...	2	...	...
Uppinangadi ...	**47**	23	24	10	15	1	3	6	1	3	3	2	1	1	1
TOTAL ...	**313**	**150**	**163**	**70**	**67**	**20**	**31**	**26**	**26**	**16**	**11**	**9**	**14**	**9**	**14**

II

CHAPTER IV.

RAINFALL, SEASONS AND PRICES.

CHAP. IV. RAINFALL.

THE annexed statements, which were compiled in the office of the Board of Revenue, show the rainfall registered at each station during a series of years. The mean annual fall for the whole district during the twenty years 1870–89 was 141·87 inches, which is higher than that of any other district; the average number of wet days was 120. The minimum fall was 98·99 inches which was the amount recorded in 1881. The next lowest fall was 114·57 inches in 1875. The maximum quantity registered in a year was 178·61 inches (in 1878). There is very little rain during the first four months of the year, but in May the average fall amounts to 6·63 inches. From June to September the average fall is 121·10 inches and about two-thirds of this is received in June and July. With October the north-east monsoon sets in, but this gives on an average only 12·46 inches, of which three-fourths is received in October. The following table shows, for each recording station, the average rainfall at the different seasons of the year:—

Statement of Average Rainfall at the different Seasons of the year.

Recording stations.	January to April.	May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
Coondapoor... ...	0·88	6·08	122·48	9·84	**139·28**
Udipi	0·64	5·52	120·45	10·34	**136·95**
Kárkal	2·03	5·40	154·52	21·79	**183·74**
Beltangadi ...	2·06	4·49	143·60	19·78	**169·93**
Bantvál	0·60	3·72	119·60	13·75	**137·67**
Uppinangadi or Puttúr.	3·06	6·42	120·99	16·46	**146·93**
Mangalore	1·69	7·43	113·96	10·77	**133·85**
Kásaragód	1·65	7·87	107·58	10·86	**127·96**
Hosdrúg	1·83	4·89	101·14	10·49	**118·35**
DISTRICT AVERAGE.	**1·68**	**6·63**	**121·10**	**12·46**	**141·87**

The rainfall is smallest in the Kásaragód taluk which borders on the Malabar district. The fall is heaviest in Kárkal and Beltangadi, and at each of the other recording stations the quantity registered exceeds 130 inches.

Average Rainfall of the South Canara District in inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	...	...	0·34	0·26	0·70	36·05	40·21	20·06	10·58	17·43	0·79	...	**126·42**
1871	4·93	0·56	0·49	1·65	9·22	39·99	48·28	16·62	15·33	8·06	2·98	0·07	**148·18**
1872	...	...	...	0·61	7·84	43·07	71·64	32·71	12·36	3·27	1·06	0·53	**173·09**
1873	...	0·47	...	1·87	7·55	40·83	28·05	16·20	11·57	7·85	0·04	0·45	**114·88**
1874	...	...	...	1·55	23·57	37·56	57·06	21·74	26·77	11·10	4·09	0·34	**183·78**
1875	...	...	0·09	0·59	2·14	31·07	40·17	25·16	10·79	3·58	0·79	0·19	**114·57**
1876	...	...	0·98	1·50	1·19	34·90	49·06	20·81	7·34	0·76	0·59	0·05	**117·18**
1877	...	...	...	1·29	1·20	41·28	23·71	33·92	19·20	11·98	1·48	0·92	**134·98**
1878	...	...	0·02	1·70	6·06	45·21	31·52	48·13	31·96	10·67	1·87	1·47	**178·61**
1879	...	...	0·34	0·71	26·12	34·57	28·03	33·57	8·11	9·54	2·17	0·19	**143·35**
1880	...	...	...	2·41	4·94	37·68	42·47	10·84	9·09	7·50	5·06	1·06	**121·05**
1881	...	...	0·19	0·48	5·02	22·97	15·61	34·07	10·25	2·75	7·63	0·02	**98·99**
1882	1·32	...	0·01	0·42	9·52	39·93	64·00	21·96	14·77	13·26	3·08	0·21	**168·48**
1883	...	...	0·03	2·91	3·29	35·83	56·73	28·29	12·35	11·98	3·24	0·83	**155·48**
1884	0·01	...	...	0·70	1·64	22·03	35·09	40·93	15·84	6·14	2·75	0·19	**125·32**
1885	...	...	0·12	0·03	1·95	47·17	44·87	26·99	6·07	10·78	1·63	2·12	**141·73**
1886	...	...	...	0·21	7·43	32·62	46·91	17·03	8·62	10·46	3·08	0·22	**126·58**
1887	...	...	0·06	1·62	2·10	51·90	40·14	16·15	12·35	18·61	5·58	0·04	**148·55**
1888	0·04	...	...	1·98	5·97	55·33	36·24	32·68	4·77	4·81	5·33	0·12	**147·27**
1889	0·14	...	...	1·05	5·20	61·21	40·67	29·63	14·80	13·86	0·64	1·68	**168·88**
AVERAGE—1870–89.	**0·32**	**0·05**	**0·13**	**1·18**	**6·63**	**39·56**	**42·02**	**26·37**	**13·15**	**9·22**	**2·70**	**0·54**	**141·87**
1890	...	0·03	0·44	2·31	4·37	37·13	53·36	20·70	5·66	6·49	2·49	0·29	**133·27**
1891	...	0·14	0·19	0·91	1·29	31·71	41·89	19·27	8·90	10·13	2·06	...	**116·49**
1892	...	...	0·01	4·53	17·87	14·82	68·03	39·69	13·95	14·19	2·72	0·08	**175·89**

Average Number of Wet days.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	...	...	1	1	3	26	30	27	18	22	5	...	**133**
1871	3	1	1	4	12	26	28	20	20	10	6	...	**131**
1872	...	...	...	1	3	22	29	27	18	8	2	1	**111**
1873	...	1	...	2	8	27	27	16	17	12	...	1	**111**
1874	...	...	...	2	17	27	30	22	24	12	4	1	**139**
1875	...	...	1	1	6	24	29	23	17	5	2	...	**108**
1876	...	...	2	2	3	22	30	28	13	2	1	...	**103**
1877	...	...	...	2	4	25	26	25	19	17	3	1	**122**
1878	...	...	...	1	7	23	24	26	27	12	3	1	**124**
1879	...	...	1	2	13	28	27	28	15	12	3	1	**130**
1880	...	...	...	2	5	27	30	18	19	8	7	2	**118**
1881	...	...	1	1	9	24	23	27	19	4	11	...	**119**
1882	2	...	...	1	9	24	31	21	18	11	4	...	**121**
1883	...	...	...	4	6	29	29	21	15	14	4	1	**123**
1884	...	...	...	1	3	18	27	29	24	10	4	1	**117**
1885	...	...	...	...	3	27	29	23	13	13	2	2	**112**
1886	...	...	...	1	10	25	27	24	14	15	3	1	**120**
1887	...	...	...	3	5	27	28	21	13	12	8	...	**117**
1888	...	...	...	3	8	27	29	29	10	8	6	...	**120**
1889	...	...	...	2	7	27	29	28	15	13	2	2	**125**
AVERAGE—1870–89.	...	...	...	**2**	**7**	**25**	**28**	**24**	**18**	**11**	**4**	**1**	**120**
1890	...	...	1	7	8	30	29	22	21	12	6	1	**137**
1891	...	...	...	2	3	22	28	26	16	12	4	...	**113**
1892	...	...	...	6	14	20	31	31	22	15	3	...	**142**

CHAP. IV.
RAINFALL.

Statement of Rainfall at different stations in inches.

Recording stations.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Coondapoor.	1870 ...	...	...	...	...	10·14	33·74	43·48	18·56	11·49	22·24	0·40	...	130·05
	1871 ...	4·52	...	1·09	0·20	0·47	37·19	43·44	16·59	13·74	8·70	1·04	...	136·98
	1872 ...	...	...	...	0·60	7·40	47·76	69·05	29·04	10·19	3·30	0·40	0·60	168·34
	1873 ...	...	0·23	...	0·38	3·71	39·56	22·89	14·01	14·22	7·92	...	0·10	103·02
	1874 ...	...	...	...	...	26·39	39·17	65·10	24·88	30·74	9·08	3·75	...	199·11
	1875 ...	...	...	...	...	0·85	31·95	42·69	31·88	16·05	1·45	...	...	124·87
	1876 ...	...	...	0·58	0·31	1·78	37·22	45·65	17·98	7·23	...	...	...	110·75
	1877 ...	...	0·03	...	0·20	0·12	47·94	28·87	30·90	17·88	9·28	1·65	0·50	137·37
	1878 ...	...	...	...	...	5·45	39·35	25·45	60·64	32·96	5·78	0·13	0·04	169·80
	1879 ...	...	...	1·10	0·17	26·38	42·91	22·20	38·99	5·19	12·49	1·12	0·20	150·75
	1880 ...	...	...	...	1·59	1·37	34·13	46·17	10·42	9·45	8·70	2·02	...	113·85
	1881 ...	...	...	0·03	...	6·67	23·52	13·78	22·51	12·49	3·37	4·70	...	87·07
	1882 ...	0·77	...	...	...	6·01	28·08	60·94	16·97	13·97	9·18	1·36	...	137·28
	1883 ...	...	...	0·02	1·24	3·72	43·58	55·57	27·03	21·34	8·90	2·23	0·30	163·93
	1884 ...	0·07	...	...	...	0·11	18·77	27·37	40·97	15·42	4·15	0·60	0·29	107·75
	1885 ...	...	...	...	0·19	3·12	40·50	43·86	30·77	8·07	4·18	0·33	0·26	131·28
	1886 ...	...	...	..	0·53	5·15	37·30	56·84	26·98	10·12	12·14	1·99	...	151·05
	1887 ...	...	...	...	...	3·42	51·88	36·27	19·21	11·97	12·90	6·97	...	142·62
	1888 ...	0·25	...	...	3·54	5·92	64·47	33·40	28·76	2·80	2·25	2·78	0·50	144·67
	1889 ...	...	...	...	0·03	3·32	64·15	49·56	30·11	11·38	16·02	0·12	0·47	175·16
	AVERAGE—1870–89.	**0·28**	**0·01**	**0·14**	**0·45**	**6·08**	**40·16**	**41·63**	**26·86**	**13·83**	**8·10**	**1·58**	**0·16**	**139·28**
	1890 ...	...	...	0·12	2·33	5·37	43·68	56·45	21·83	5·12	1·32	0·63	...	136·85
	1891 ...	...	...	...	0·39	0·57	35·63	38·03	13·53	9·76	9·94	0·24	...	108·09
	1892 ...	...	...	...	0·87	16·36	22·90	68·77	39·96	21·24	18·18	0·30	...	188·58
Udipi.	1870 ...	...	...	...	...	0·55	41·50	41·70	21·45	7·93	18·77	0·70	...	132·60
	1871 ...	3·15	...	0·16	0·30	12·05	41·02	44·92	17·37	14·55	3·05	2·25	...	138·82
	1872 ...	...	...	...	...	4·70	47·30	76·37	34·45	14·12	2·65	0·47	0·12	180·18
	1873 ...	...	...	...	0·05	8·00	42·10	21·60	18·43	13·97	8·82	0·11	0·05	113·13
	1874 ...	...	...	...	0·17	19·81	31·22	71·14	24·27	31·48	9·78	3·80	0·63	192·30
	1875 ...	...	...	...	0·48	1·43	26·10	36·92	28·20	11·68	2·20	...	...	107·01
	1876 ...	...	...	0·20	1·45	0·28	34·21	50·10	20·43	5·23	...	0·25	...	112·15
	1877 ...	...	...	...	...	0·66	39·43	26·34	36·41	22·83	10·28	1·17	0·90	138·02
	1878 ...	...	...	0·02	...	1·84	50·95	40·31	45·81	36·85	10·19	1·25	0·17	187·39
	1879 ...	..	...	0·02	0·20	20·95	36·23	24·59	34·14	4·97	8·21	1·54	...	130·85
	1880 ...	...	...	...	1·03	2·27	39·77	38·11	10·02	8·99	4·84	0·70	0·20	105·93
	1881 ...	...	...	0·25	0·28	5·34	20·41	10·40	26·94	10·53	4·49	5·03	...	83·67
	1882 ...	0·35	...	...	...	7·74	36·94	55·97	19·70	14·55	10·87	2·89	...	149·01
	1883 ...	...	...	...	1·34	0·63	35·20	51·68	31·04	11·07	12·97	2·05	0·42	146·40
	1884 ...	0·03	...	...	0·57	0·68	19·88	26·51	43·11	12·62	3·42	1·99	0·10	108·86
	1885 ...	...	...	...	...	0·83	46·14	40·78	25·05	7·90	7·82	0·45	2·62	131·59
	1886 ...	...	...	...	0·20	4·54	34·89	54·92	20·26	5·38	12·55	2·88	...	135·62
	1887 ...	...	...	...	1·75	4·07	53·25	35·05	20·83	11·40	18·01	4·15	...	148·51
	1888 ...	0·10	...	...	0·73	5·99	60·72	27·69	30·10	4·94	3·40	1·80	0·28	135·75
	1889 ...	...	...	...	...	8·23	54·56	14·28	25·94	12·83	13·62	0·10	1·70	161·26
	AVERAGE—1870–89.	**0·18**	...	**0·03**	**0·43**	**5·52**	**39·59**	**40·97**	**26·70**	**13·19**	**8·30**	**1·68**	**0·36**	**136·95**
	1890 ...	...	...	1·00	[illegible]·92	4·86	37·70	[illegible]4·18	21·46	5·58	[illegible]3·90	[illegible]·53	[illegible]·05	143·1[illegible]
	1891 ...	...	...	...	[illegible]·76	0·36	[illegible]2·92	[illegible]0·64	13·93	9·61	8·09	[illegible]·97	...	109·2[illegible]
	1892 ...	...	...	...	2·47	19·62	16·35	[illegible]4·59	38·25	13·24	20·28	[illegible]·87	...	177·67

Number of Wet days.

Recording stations.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Coondapoor.	1870 ...	...	...	...	...	3	26	31	28	20	20	3	...	131
	1871 ...	4	...	3	1	15	22	31	22	19	10	3	...	130
	1872 ...	...	...	...	2	3	20	27	25	15	9	2	1	104
	1873 ...	...	1	...	1	3	27	25	11	17	9	...	1	95
	1874 ...	...	...	...	...	14	22	30	7	23	7	2	...	105
	1875 ...	...	...	...	...	3	27	29	25	18	4	...	...	106
	1876 ...	...	...	1	1	4	21	30	29	15	...	...	...	101
	1877 ...	...	...	...	1	1	24	29	27	19	17	1	1	120
	1878 ...	...	...	...	...	8	21	22	26	25	12	...	...	114
	1879 ...	...	...	1	1	12	28	23	30	11	14	2	1	123
	1880 ...	...	...	...	1	3	29	30	16	17	6	2	...	104
	1881 ...	...	...	...	...	9	24	26	25	18	6	8	...	116
	1882 ...	2	...	...	...	6	22	31	20	17	11	2	...	111
	1883 ...	...	...	...	4	5	30	29	22	19	9	4	1	123
	1884 ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	25	27	27	6	1	1	101
	1885 ...	...	...	...	1	3	24	30	29	13	6	1	1	108
	1886 ...	...	...	...	1	5	24	28	24	13	10	2	...	107
	1887 ...	...	...	...	...	5	22	27	16	13	8	7	...	98
	1888 ...	1	...	...	5	9	28	29	27	4	5	4	1	113
	1889 ...	...	...	...	...	3	29	31	27	4	14	...	1	109
	AVERAGE—1870–89.	**1**	...	...	**1**	**6**	**24**	**28**	**23**	**16**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**111**
	1890 ...	...	...	1	4	10	30	31	24	23	10	8	...	141
	1891 ...	...	...	...	2	2	23	28	27	20	7	1	...	110
	1892 ...	...	...	...	2	14	24	31	31	27	12	1	...	142
Udipi.	1870 ...	...	...	...	...	3	27	29	26	18	23	2	...	128
	1871 ...	2	...	1	2	12	24	23	16	17	6	4	...	107
	1872 ...	...	...	...	...	3	24	29	21	17	8	1	1	104
	1873 ...	...	...	...	...	7	27	25	18	19	14	1	...	111
	1874 ...	...	...	...	1	14	29	30	24	27	14	4	1	144
	1875 ...	...	...	...	1	14	26	30	25	16	6	...	...	118
	1876 ...	...	...	1	2	1	22	30	26	13	...	1	...	96
	1877 ...	...	...	...	...	3	27	26	27	18	14	3	1	119
	1878 ...	...	...	...	...	3	27	27	25	28	12	3	1	126
	1879 ...	...	...	...	2	14	29	26	28	15	11	4	...	129
	1880 ...	...	...	...	1	5	30	31	18	19	7	3	1	115
	1881 ...	...	...	1	1	9	24	26	27	22	3	12	...	125
	1882 ...	1	...	...	...	10	23	30	19	18	10	4	...	115
	1883 ...	...	...	...	3	2	30	30	22	18	14	4	1	124
	1884 ...	...	...	...	1	3	18	28	29	17	9	4	1	110
	1885 ...	...	...	...	...	3	27	28	21	14	10	1	2	106
	1886 ...	...	...	...	1	9	24	28	24	13	13	2	...	114
	1887 ...	...	...	...	3	8	26	29	23	15	12	7	...	123
	1888 ...	1	...	...	3	8	25	30	29	9	6	4	1	116
	1889 ...	...	...	...	...	9	28	29	26	14	12	1	2	121
	AVERAGE—1870–89.	...	...	...	**1**	**7**	**26**	**28**	**24**	**18**	**10**	**3**	**1**	**118**
	1890 ...	...	...	1	5	5	30	31	22	20	10	6	1	131
	1891 ...	...	...	...	1	1	21	28	25	17	7	3	...	103
	1892 ...	...	...	...	4	12	21	30	31	22	12	2	...	134

CHAP. IV.

RAINFALL.

Statement of Rainfall at different stations in inches—**cont.**

Recording stations.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Kárkal.	1880 ...	...	...	...	3·40	9·55	49·27	52·54	15·65	16·47	15·77	3·80	...	166·45
	1881 ...	...	...	0·25	0·70	6·35	27·50	19·79	42·10	12·65	3·60	8·20	...	121·14
	1882 ...	3·30	...	...	...	13·90	53·55	81·05	28·85	22·95	19·90	6·87	...	230·37
	1883 ...	...	...	...	2·90	3·60	44·12	83·64	47·25	17·15	25·30	4·05	2·10	230·11
	1884 ...	...	...	...	2·85	0·85	24·20	49·92	53·60	15·66	6·27	4·44	0·05	157·84
	1885 ...	...	...	...	...	3·35	58·30	50·85	39·60	6·95	17·15	3·40	4·90	184·50
	1886 ...	...	...	...	0·22	6·45	42·65	57·30	25·90	8·00	14·72	3·30	1·85	160·39
	1887 ...	...	...	...	1·92	2·12	56·23	61·49	17·42	17·37	22·12	10·09	0·17	188·93
	1888 ...	...	...	...	2·50	3·25	57·04	55·10	43·47	5·42	7·82	3·70	0·20	178·50
	1889 ...	...	...	...	2·35	4·56	66·66	55·67	41·05	20·88	26·85	1·00	0·20	219·22
	AVERAGE—1880–89.	**0·33**	...	**0·02**	**1·68**	**5·40**	**47·95**	**56·73**	**35·49**	**14·35**	**15·95**	**4·89**	**0·95**	**183·74**
	1890 ...	...	0·02	0·15	4·04	3·42	38·89	64·78	29·34	6·76	9·34	5·06	0·96	162·76
	1891 ...	...	...	...	0·91	0·65	34·31	53·32	25·59	12·90	16·12	4·64	...	148·44
	1892 ...	...	...	...	2·89	18·93	17·05	85·96	50·03	22·40	18·13	3·06	0·40	218·85
Beltangadi.	1880 ...	...	...	...	1·66	8·32	38·70	50·30	13·15	9·69	9·07	7·70	0·15	138·74
	1881 ...	...	...	0·82	1·15	2·74	22·09	30·35	39·48	13·00	3·00	9·06	...	121·69
	1882 ...	0·80	...	0·05	1·35	5·10	41·26	84·25	33·38	17·37	20·58	3·34	...	207·48
	1883 ...	...	...	...	3·62	4·90	41·20	74·00	38·52	19·37	18·95	7·72	1·15	209·43
	1884 ...	...	...	...	1·20	4·95	20·67	46·55	52·95	19·37	10·19	2·40	0·03	158·31
	1885 ...	...	...	1·10	0·07	3·17	45·25	41·90	43·35	4·62	13·65	0·95	5·45	159·51
	1886 ...	...	...	...	0·02	5·92	42·95	51·55	22·10	13·92	12·87	1·95	...	151·28
	1887 ...	...	...	0·45	3·52	1·20	47·50	60·65	16·22	11·97	26·62	11·25	...	179·38
	1888 ...	...	...	...	1·75	5·52	53·54	61·08	42·63	6·20	6·86	5·01	0·02	182·61
	1889 ...	0·30	...	...	2·75	3·10	58·80	45·85	39·20	21·05	18·43	0·60	0·82	190·90
	AVERAGE—1880–89.	**0·11**	...	**0·24**	**1·71**	**4·49**	**41·20**	**54·65**	**34·10**	**13·65**	**14·02**	**5·00**	**0·76**	**169·93**
	1890 ...	...	...	1·48	2·02	5·04	37·88	56·45	32·70	9·70	13·95	7·85	0·70	167·77
	1891 ...	...	0·35	0·50	1·35	3·72	22·78	55·25	28·93	11·93	10·75	0·71	...	136·27
	1892 ...	...	...	...	4·95	14·41	16·20	87·38	37·40	19·79	12·30	2·72	0·28	195·43
Bantvál.	1880 ...	...	...	...	0·80	6·81	41·05	45·50	12·52	9·37	5·55	4·22	2·20	128·02
	1881 ...	...	...	0·10	...	2·40	25·55	14·32	34·08	10·77	3·13	6·89	0·15	97·39
	1882 ...	0·65	...	...	...	7·90	42·47	66·45	21·91	17·12	12·42	4·60	...	173·52
	1883 ...	...	...	...	1·95	3·67	36·42	51·86	22·48	12·51	7·97	3·80	0·90	141·56
	1884 ...	...	...	...	0·25	2·19	20·85	43·52	41·80	15·62	6·20	3·97	0·24	134·64
	1885 ...	...	...	...	...	0·80	39·00	45·80	25·75	6·20	10·10	3·00	2·62	133·27
	1886 ...	...	...	...	...	4·60	27·75	44·70	12·52	7·32	7·35	3·32	...	107·56
	1887 ...	...	...	0·02	0·82	0·68	49·75	43·30	16·27	10·87	21·82	2·37	...	145·90
	1888 ...	...	...	...	1·10	2·85	51·95	36·35	33·36	3·54	3·00	3·05	0·02	135·22
	1889 ...	...	...	...	0·28	5·25	63·06	40·99	35·00	16·39	13·87	1·17	3·60	179·61
	AVERAGE—1880–89.	**0·07**	...	**0·01**	**0·52**	**3·72**	**39·78**	**43·28**	**25·57**	**10·97**	**9·14**	**3·64**	**0·97**	**137·67**
	1890 ...	...	...	0·07	2·62	4·78	35·11	49·82	20·07	6·09	6·23	0·87	0·47	126·13
	1891 ...	...	0·24	...	0·14	2·58	23·87	41·37	21·13	7·06	8·45	0·43	...	105·27
	1892 ...	...	...	...	6·27	14·78	10·58	65·53	38·29	11·94	11·05	1·93	...	160·37

Number of Wet days—cont.

Recording stations.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Kárkal.	1880	No record.												
	1881													
	1882													
	1883													
	1884													
	1885													
	1886	...	...	...	2	11	27	28	28	15	18	3	4	136
	1887	...	...	...	5	5	29	29	25	16	14	11	1	135
	1888	...	...	...	4	7	27	31	31	12	10	4	1	127
	1889	...	...	...	2	7	29	31	31	19	18	2	1	140
	1890	...	1	1	10	9	30	30	22	23	14	9	2	151
	1891	...	...	...	2	3	18	30	27	18	17	7	...	122
	1892	...	...	...	8	14	20	31	31	28	21	4	1	158
Beltangadi.	1880	No record.												
	1881													
	1882													
	1883													
	1884													
	1885													
	1886	...	...	...	...	12	28	28	25	19	20	2	...	134
	1887	...	...	1	5	4	27	29	21	14	17	8	...	126
	1888	...	...	...	4	8	27	30	31	11	10	9	...	130
	1889	...	...	...	3	8	29	31	29	19	15	3	2	139
	1890	...	...	3	12	9	30	31	20	23	15	6	2	151
	1891	...	1	1	4	7	22	31	30	17	12	3	...	128
	1892	...	...	...	6	14	21	31	30	26	19	5	1	153
Bantvál.	1880	No record.												
	1881													
	1882													
	1883													
	1884													
	1885													
	1886	...	...	...	...	8	29	27	23	12	12	5	...	116
	1887	...	...	...	1	4	23	29	23	11	13	7	...	111
	1888	...	...	...	2	6	28	30	29	9	7	4	...	115
	1889	...	...	...	2	10	28	29	30	16	12	3	2	132
	1890	...	...	1	8	8	30	29	25	26	13	5	2	147
	1891	...	1	...	1	3	23	28	28	17	11	2	...	114
	1892	...	...	...	5	13	18	31	30	19	16	4	...	136

CHAP. IV.
RAINFALL.

Statement of Rainfall at different stations in inches—cont.

Recording stations.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Uppinangadi or Puttúr.	1870 ...	...	...	1·13	0·11	0·10	35·90	37·77	19·10	11·80	12·85	0·36	...	119·12
	1871 ...	7·10	0·15	0·05	2·95	7·45	35·50	53·85	20·95	16·35	12·70	5·90	0·35	163·30
	1872 ...	...	...	...	1·65	10·45	39·30	80·25	35·40	19·55	4·20	3·10	1·05	194·95
	1873 ...	...	1·35	...	7·15	6·45	37·10	40·30	20·65	11·50	9·10	0·10	0·20	133·90
	1874 ...	...	...	...	2·20	22·40	42·60	56·20	21·60	26·80	12·85	7·40	0·15	192·20
	1875 ...	...	...	0·45	...	3·00	29·50	46·70	26·35	12·65	8·90	2·05	...	129·60
	1876 ...	...	...	3·50	1·60	1·30	31·35	57·65	28·00	8·70	2·20	2·55	...	136·85
	1877 ...	...	...	...	5·35	2·00	42·55	24·90	34·32	20·29	13·83	2·30	3·15	148·69
	1878 ...	...	...	0·05	1·55	4·85	33·60	29·30	46·53	29·17	14·45	0·85	4·15	164·50
	1879 ...	...	...	0·55	1·18	25·62	31·45	28·31	35·38	8·20	11·15	3·85	...	145·69
	1880 ...	...	...	0·05	3·83	3·90	33·51	44·10	11·51	8·01	8·43	14·09	3·27	130·70
	1881 ...	...	...	0·30	0·69	4·90	20·83	15·78	41·29	8·69	2·14	10·35	...	104·97
	1882 ...	3·44	...	0·05	0·45	5·72	43·54	68·14	22·38	13·95	21·38	3·01	1·35	183·41
	1883 ...	...	...	...	7·71	5·22	33·92	53·03	21·86	10·42	15·01	3·39	0·93	151·49
	1884 ...	...	...	...	0·70	3·31	17·76	43·18	41·02	15·34	6·92	5·00	0·31	133·54
	1885 ...	...	...	...	...	1·82	57·13	33·13	27·95	7·63	10·30	4·12	0·77	142·85
	1886 ...	...	...	...	0·92	6·60	31·75	39·10	16·35	7·92	10·26	2·98	0·18	116·06
	1887 ...	...	...	0·03	2·86	2·38	43·47	38·93	13·17	10·25	29·06	4·67	0·23	145·05
	1888 ...	...	...	...	1·51	7·13	36·83	44·22	31·33	5·88	7·38	6·37	...	140·65
	1889 ...	...	...	...	0·68	3·87	58·92	36·97	28·81	14·33	13·38	1·72	2·45	161·13
	AVERAGE—1870–89.	**0·53**	**0·08**	**0·30**	**2·15**	**6·42**	**36·83**	**43·59**	**27·20**	**13·37**	**11·32**	**4·21**	**0·93**	**146·93**
	1890 ...	...	...	0·43	3·62	2·62	26·37	56·10	23·48	5·36	9:63	1·26	0·22	129·09
	1891 ...	...	0·18	0·70	2·70	2·49	22·13	43·37	25·33	8·91	14*15	4·04	...	124·00
	1892 ...	...	...	...	2·73	12·58	10·14	61·02	36·97	9·15	7·60	1·60	...	141·79
Mangalore.	1870 ...	...	...	0·50	0·84	1·76	34·99	39·84	20·48	9·90	15:98	1·48	...	125·77
	1871 ...	4·16	1·78	...	1·98	6·94	50·32	51·55	15·62	17·08	9·79	2·09	...	161·31
	1872 ...	...	...	...	0·66	6·31	36·67	70·43	35·69	8·98	3·79	1·07	0·91	164·51
	1873 ...	...	0·52	...	0·88	10·11	43·47	23·74	16·53	10·34	9·37	...	0·78	115·74
	1874 ...	...	0·02	...	3·55	22·43	39·29	49·35	19·29	24·76	12·72	3·25	0·45	175·11
	1875 ...	...	...	...	2·30	2·60	36·52	34·94	21·47	6·42	2·59	0·31	0·96	108·11
	1876 ...	...	...	0·35	2·70	1·75	38·29	45·93	21·24	9·57	1·54	0·10	...	121·47
	1877 ...	...	...	...	0·56	0·49	40·82	25·16	34·33	17·68	12·24	1·76	0·04	133·08
	1878 ...	...	...	0·05	4·85	8·94	47·61	33·27	43·92	29·48	12·44	1·30	0·44	182·30
	1879 ...	...	...	0·05	0·10	31·52	30·75	34·50	32·94	10·70	10·88	3·44	0·30	155·18
	1880 ...	...	...	...	1·20	5·22	40·55	41·50	8·82	8·85	5·58	3·65	2·20	117·57
	1881 ...	...	...	...	...	4·50	24·34	11·34	35·13	12·41	0·90	6·88	...	95·50
	1882 ...	...	...	...	0·55	14·15	38·75	58·75	21·77	11·28	3·98	1·70	...	150·93
	1883 ...	...	...	0·02	2·47	3·31	26·95	47·54	23·40	7·46	5·74	2·34	0·36	119·59
	1884 ...	...	...	...	0·10	0·47	25·33	26·36	32·03	19·11	5·40	2·18	0·14	111·12
	1885 ...	...	...	...	...	0·55	42·20	48·12	17·92	5·57	11·42	1·45	0·70	127·93
	1886 ...	...	...	...	...	9·32	23·97	39·00	11·17	10·14	6·74	3·65	...	103·99
	1887 ...	...	...	0·02	1·17	3·10	52·46	27·37	17·00	14·22	13·12	3·52	...	131·98
	1888 ...	...	...	...	1·55	5·17	56·35	21·47	22·51	5·00	4·89	5·01	0·06	122·01
	1889 ...	0·90	...	...	...	9·89	57·98	35·60	23·89	11·67	10·46	0·30	3·10	153·79
	AVERAGE—1870–89.	**0·25**	**0·12**	**0·05**	**1·27**	**7·43**	**39·38**	**38·29**	**23·76**	**12·53**	**7·98**	**2·27**	**0·52**	**133·85**
	1890 ...	...	...	0·23	1·61	6·12	33·14	40·49	9·34	4·74	5·37	1·12	...	102·16
	1891 ...	...	0·12	0·25	0·50	0·37	36·16	31·72	42·30	8·00	7·10	1·96	...	98·48
	1892 ...	...	...	...	5·41	15·05	15·06	48·15	41·17	9·03	12·51	4·37	...	150·75

Number of Wet days—cont.

Recording stations.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Uppinangadi or Puttúr.	1870	...	...	2	2	3	25	31	27	18	21	7	...	136
	1871	4	1	1	6	9	30	31	21	24	13	10	1	151
	1872	...	...	...	3	3	20	31	30	22	9	3	3	124
	1873	...	4	...	3	8	28	30	18	18	16	1	1	127
	1874	...	...	...	4	19	29	30	26	24	15	8	1	156
	1875	...	...	2	...	8	24	30	24	19	9	3	...	119
	1876	...	...	5	4	3	22	31	31	15	6	3	...	120
	1877	...	...	...	7	6	25	28	27	19	15	3	3	133
	1878	...	...	...	2	8	21	23	27	26	15	4	3	129
	1879	...	...	2	3	14	28	29	31	14	13	4	...	138
	1880	...	...	...	4	7	29	31	21	19	12	13	3	139
	1881	...	...	2	3	9	23	22	30	19	6	11	...	125
	1882	4	...	...	1	9	26	31	21	21	14	6	1	134
	1883	...	...	...	7	7	26	29	23	13	19	5	2	131
	1884	...	...	...	2	5	20	29	30	26	15	4	1	132
	1885	...	...	...	...	5	29	29	23	12	18	2	4	122
	1886	...	...	...	1	8	26	27	25	15	20	4	1	127
	1887	...	...	...	4	7	28	29	22	13	14	10	1	128
	1888	...	...	...	4	7	28	31	29	12	9	6	...	126
	1889	...	...	...	2	9	29	29	28	18	11	3	2	131
	AVERAGE—1870–89.	...	...	**1**	**3**	**8**	**26**	**29**	**26**	**18**	**13**	**6**	**1**	**131**
	1890	...	...	1	7	4	30	29	21	19	12	5	3	131
	1891	...	1	1	3	4	22	28	27	15	15	4	...	120
	1892	...	...	...	5	11	16	31	31	21	11	1	...	127
Mangalore.	1870	...	...	1	3	5	24	30	27	20	24	8	...	142
	1871	3	1	...	4	14	26	26	20	21	10	6	...	131
	1872	...	...	...	2	2	24	27	29	19	7	3	2	115
	1873	...	1	...	2	12	27	25	18	17	12	...	1	115
	1874	...	...	...	2	16	27	30	26	25	11	4	1	142
	1875	...	...	...	1	2	18	29	21	16	5	2	2	96
	1876	...	...	1	3	5	22	30	27	12	5	1	...	106
	1877	...	...	...	1	3	24	28	23	19	20	4	...	122
	1878	...	...	...	2	10	21	25	24	28	10	3	1	124
	1879	...	...	...	...	14	28	29	29	18	12	3	2	135
	1880	...	...	...	1	5	30	30	18	20	7	7	3	121
	1881	...	...	...	...	7	24	24	29	20	1	12	...	117
	1882	...	...	...	1	9	26	31	24	18	8	6	...	123
	1883	...	...	...	4	7	28	29	21	13	12	3	1	118
	1884	...	...	...	...	1	17	27	29	25	10	2	...	111
	1885	...	...	...	...	2	26	27	20	14	17	2	2	110
	1886	...	...	...	...	10	23	30	25	15	13	3	...	119
	1887	...	...	...	4	8	27	26	20	13	10	7	...	115
	1888	...	...	...	2	11	29	25	28	10	9	7	...	121
	1889	1	...	...	...	5	27	30	27	16	10	1	1	118
	AVERAGE—1870–89.	...	...	...	**2**	**7**	**25**	**28**	**24**	**18**	**11**	**4**	**1**	**120**
	1890	...	...	1	5	10	30	29	22	20	13	5	...	135
	1891	...	...	1	1	1	24	27	22	16	11	4	...	107
	1892	...	...	...	8	16	20	30	30	17	14	3	...	138

CHAP. IV.
RAINFALL.

Statement of Rainfall at different stations in inches—cont.

Recording stations.	Years.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Kásaragód.	1870	...	...	...	0·08	0·33	0·95	34·10	38·27	20·73	11·78	17·30	1·00	...	124·54
	1871	...	5·75	0·90	1·17	2·80	9·17	35·92	47·62	12·57	14·95	6·05	3·60	...	140·50
	1872	...	...	...	...	0·12	10·30	44·32	62·10	28·97	8·97	2·42	0·27	...	157·47
	1873	...	...	0·25	...	0·90	9·50	41·90	31·70	11·40	7·82	4·05	...	1·10	108·62
	1874	...	...	...	...	1·82	26·83	35·50	43·52	18·68	20·06	11·06	2·27	0·47	160·21
	1875	...	...	...	...	0·17	2·80	31·28	39·62	17·87	7·17	2·78	1·60	...	103·29
	1876	...	...	...	0·27	1·50	0·83	33·42	45·95	16·40	5·95	0·05	0·05	0·25	104·67
	1877	...	...	...	...	0·35	2·73	35·68	13·28	33·63	17·34	14·25	0·54	...	117·80
	1878	...	...	...	...	2·12	9·20	54·55	29·29	43·74	31·33	10·50	5·83	2·57	189·13
	1879	...	...	...	...	1·90	26·15	31·50	30·55	26·41	11·48	4·95	0·90	0·45	134·29
	1880	...	...	...	...	4·65	3·27	30·37	33·59	8·92	5·13	5·87	5·05	0·30	97·15
	1881	...	1·55	...	...	0·03	6·39	22·30	12·20	31·62	6·95	1·85	7·35	...	90·24
	1882	...	...	...	0·15	0·40	15·57	37·35	48·45	16·10	11·10	13·20	1·64	0·06	144·02
	1883	...	...	...	...	1·18	2·02	30·69	48·59	19·75	6·20	6·00	1·70	0·70	116·83
	1884	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·67	24·02	24·13	35·52	15·30	7·10	2·45	0·15	110·74
	1885	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	44·70	50·45	17·77	4·87	12·40	0·70	0·52	133·41
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	12·37	24·17	38·82	10·20	7·40	8·78	4·40	...	106·14
	1887	...	...	...	...	1·31	1·45	58·65	28·51	15·75	13·76	14·03	2·85	...	136·31
	1888	...	...	...	...	2·18	8·87	57·88	22·08	30·82	4·64	4·22	14·55	...	145·24
	1889	...	...	...	...	0·70	5·38	61·77	29·56	23·65	10·52	5·69	0·54	0·79	138·60
	AVERAGE—1870–89.		**0·37**	**0·06**	**0·08**	**1·14**	**7·87**	**38·50**	**35·91**	**22·03**	**11·14**	**7·63**	**2·86**	**0·37**	**127·96**
	1890	...	...	0·23	0·16	1·16	5·42	36·39	45·58	14·42	5·17	3·92	1·67	0·06	114·18
	1891	...	...	0·34	...	0·81	0·19	42·56	31·63	14·56	5·37	8·18	1·53	...	105·17
	1892	...	...	...	...	5·44	25·22	13·40	64·30	39·38	10·51	13·08	3·02	...	174·35
Hosdrúg.	1880	...	...	...	0·02	3·54	3·77	31·74	30·40	6·53	5·88	3·69	4·35	1·20	91·12
	1881	...	...	...	...	1·50	5·87	20·18	12·55	33·48	4·72	2·28	10·20	...	90·78
	1882	...	1·10	...	...	1·00	9·55	37·44	52·04	16·55	10·64	7·85	2·27	0·47	138·91
	1883	...	...	...	0·15	3·80	2·50	30·35	44·65	23·30	5·60	7·00	1·90	0·60	119·85
	1884	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·60	26·75	28·30	27·35	14·15	5·60	1·70	0·40	105·05
	1885	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	51·35	48·90	14·77	2·85	9·97	0·25	1·22	131·25
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	11·95	28·15	39·97	7·77	7·40	8·70	3·25	...	107·19
	1887	...	...	...	...	1·25	0·45	53·85	29·72	9·50	9·37	9·85	4·32	...	118·31
	1888	...	...	...	...	2·97	9·07	59·17	24·77	31·10	4·50	3·50	5·67	...	140·75
	1889	...	...	...	...	2·70	3·17	64·95	27·54	19·06	14·18	6·44	0·20	2·05	140·29
	AVERAGE—1880–89.		**0·11**	...	**0·02**	**1·70**	**4·89**	**40·39**	**33·88**	**18·94**	**7·93**	**6·49**	**3·41**	**0·59**	**118·35**
	1890	...	...	0·02	0·32	1·50	1·67	44·99	46·41	13·66	2·46	4·75	1·45	0·15	117·38
	1891	...	...	0·04	0·22	0·65	0·70	35·00	41·70	18·10	6·54	8·42	1·99	...	113·36
	1892	...	...	...	0·12	9·74	23·89	11·71	66·55	35·72	8·29	14·56	4·63	...	175·21

Number of Wet days—cont.

Recording stations.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Kásaragód.	1870	...	...	1	1	3	26	31	26	15	23	5	...	131
	1871	3	1	2	5	12	27	28	19	20	12	5	...	134
	1872	...	...	...	...	4	23	29	28	18	5	2	...	109
	1873	...	1	...	3	11	26	29	15	13	8	...	2	108
	1874	...	...	...	4	20	28	28	27	20	13	4	2	146
	1875	...	...	...	1	2	25	29	20	17	3	2	...	99
	1876	...	...	1	1	2	22	31	24	11	...	...	1	93
	1877	...	...	...	1	5	25	20	24	20	18	3	...	116
	1878	...	...	...	3	8	24	23	26	26	12	4	3	129
	1879	...	...	...	4	13	29	26	23	15	12	3	2	127
	1880	...	...	...	3	6	18	29	17	17	9	7	3	109
	1881	...	...	...	...	9	27	20	24	18	3	12	...	113
	1882	4	...	...	2	8	24	31	22	16	13	3	...	123
	1883	...	...	1	3	7	29	28	19	12	14	4	2	119
	1884	...	...	...	2	4	22	26	29	25	13	7	1	129
	1885	...	...	...	...	3	28	30	21	10	16	2	3	113
	1886	...	...	...	...	16	22	28	19	13	13	3	...	114
	1887	...	...	...	2	3	25	28	21	14	14	7	...	114
	1888	...	...	...	3	11	27	27	27	10	7	6	...	118
	1889	...	...	...	3	4	29	27	26	15	11	1	1	117
	AVERAGE—1870-89.	...	...	...	**2**	**8**	**25**	**28**	**23**	**16**	**11**	**4**	**1**	**118**
	1890	...	2	2	6	10	29	28	21	21	9	5	1	134
	1891	...	1	...	2	1	25	28	24	12	9	4	...	106
	1892	...	...	...	8	14	21	31	31	19	12	3	...	139
Hosdrúg.	1880	No record.												
	1881													
	1882													
	1883													
	1884													
	1885													
	1886	...	...	...	...	16	22	26	19	13	13	2	...	111
	1887	...	...	...	3	2	29	27	16	11	8	9	...	105
	1888	...	...	...	4	9	27	26	27	10	8	7	...	118
	1889	...	...	...	3	4	27	29	25	17	10	1	3	119
	1890	...	1	2	9	7	29	26	15	15	11	5	2	122
	1891	...	...	1	2	3	21	28	26	11	15	4	...	111
	1892	...	...	1	9	14	19	30	31	20	15	5	...	144

SEASONS.

The foregoing statistics of rainfall are in themselves sufficient to give a good idea of the nature of each year from an agricultural point of view. The following table, however, which has been compiled from the reports of Collectors, shows, at a glance, the character of each season, as reported by the Collector.

CHAP. IV.
SEASONS.

Fasli.	Nature of the season.
1221	Season propitious and prices favourable to the ryots.
1222	Rainfall average, but unseasonable, and crops by no means plentiful. Prices were unusually favourable to the ryots except those of garden produce, for which the demand was small.
1223	Monsoon favourable. The first and second rice crops tolerably abundant.
1224	Report not available.
1225	Report not available.
1226	Rains excessive and unseasonable. The seed was washed away from the ground and the irrigation channels destroyed; and later on the growing crops withered for want of water. Prices rose in the beginning of the year, but fell as the demand slackened.
1227	Report not available.
1228	Rains excessive. Rivers overflowed their banks and destroyed the fields. Pepper and betel-nut suffered materially in the latter stages of the cultivation. There was a rise in prices. Cholera severe and cattle-disease destructive.
1229	Rains heavy. Heavy weather in April and a storm in May destroyed large number of cattle. Public health bad owing to ravages of epidemics. Prices low.
1230	This fasli was free from storms and contagious disorders and consequently trade revived.
1231	There was drought at the commencement, fair weather in the middle and heavy rains at the close of the monsoon. The garden produce was seriously damaged. Prices low and unprofitable to the ryots.
1232	The rains were heavy and many tanks burst at the latter end of the monsoon. The crops suffered to some extent. The price of grain was so low that the smaller farmers were utterly ruined.
1233	Report not available.
1234	Monsoon abundant, but not seasonable. Want of rain in August and September injured or completely destroyed the standing crops in the uplands. Prices were, however, low. A severe epidemic fever caused great mortality among the people.
1235	Monsoon unseasonable and unfavourable, being scanty at first, heavy in July, wild and unserviceable towards the close. Prices rose high. There was great mortality from sickness and loss of cattle from murrain.
1236	Report not available.
1237	Report not available.
1238	Rainfall on the whole favourable. The prices of grain fell, but those of garden crops advanced. Public and cattle free from disease.
1239	Season average, though not so favourable as that of the previous fasli. Prices very low. Public health and condition of cattle good.
1240	Rainfall somewhat unseasonable and the paddy crop injured by locusts in parts. Prices very low. Public health and condition of cattle good.

Fasli.	*Nature of the season.
1241	Rains sufficient and seasonable; outturn generally good. The prices of rice were favourable to the ryots, but those of garden produce were very low. Cholera broke out in parts, but did not prove very fatal. The condition of cattle was generally good.
1242	Monsoon not favourable to the later crops and garden produce. Prices favourable to the ryots. Want of fodder in April and May and incessant rains in June and July destroyed the cattle in great numbers.
1243	Report not forthcoming.
1244	Season on the whole favourable for agricultural operations and wholesome both for men and cattle. Prices low.
1245	The season was generally favourable to rice cultivation, but hot land winds proved injurious to garden crops. There was a rise in the prices of garden produce. Public health good and cattle free from disease.
1246	The season was generally favourable. The first crop was excellent, but the outturn of the second crop was below average owing to the scanty rains towards the close of the monsoon. There was a rise in the price of rice. The season was healthy both for men and cattle.
1247	Monsoon abundant, though unsteady in the earlier months, and the outturn of all crops excellent. Prices generally very low. Small-pox raged with considerable virulence and the cattle suffered from an infectious disease which carried them off in large numbers.
1248	Monsoon deficient and unseasonable; and the rice crop failed or fell short of the average, except near the ghâts. But garden plantation generally did well. Prices high. Public health better than in the previous fasli; but cattle were carried off in large numbers by an epidemic.
1249	Heavy early rains injured the rice crops in the low lands, and the second crop suffered partially from the scantiness of the later rains. The season was healthy both to people and cattle. Prices were higher than in the previous fasli.
1250	Report not available.
1251	Rains abundant, and, on the whole, seasonable. Outturn of crops generally good. Prices below average. Season, on the whole, healthy both for men and cattle.
1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259	Reports not available.
1260	Monsoon sufficient, though less copious than in the previous fasli. Prices favourable to the ryots. There was great mortality from cholera and considerable loss of cattle from epidemics.
1261	Rainfall generally sufficient and the season was one of abundance. There was a fall in prices except those of some garden produce. Small-pox was severe, but cholera disappeared. Murrain amongst cattle was also severe in parts.

CHAP. IV.
SEASONS.

Fasli.	Nature of the season.
1262	Rainfall abundant and crops generally good. Cholera was more prevalent than in the previous fasli, but small-pox was less so. There was not much disease among cattle.
1263	Monsoon very irregular. Heavy early rains injured a portion of the crops on the low lands, while the scantiness of rain in the latter part of the season injured the second crop. Prices were high. Cholera was more severe and fatal than in the previous fasli; but small-pox disappeared. The loss of cattle from foot-and-mouth disease was also great.
1264	Rains abundant. There was a slight rise in prices. Public health was slightly worse than in the previous fasli and the mortality among cattle was nearly 50 per cent. more owing to the early close of the monsoon and the consequent deficiency of pasture.
1265	The fall of rain was seasonable, though scanty, and the harvest more abundant than in the previous year. But there was an unusual demand on Canara rice owing to the failure of crops in Malabar, and the scarcity directed the usual supplies received from above the ghâts to the eastward. There was in consequence a further rise in prices, which stood higher than at any time during the past thirty years. Fever and other diseases prevailed largely in the interior, but the mortality from cholera was only 411 against 3,068 in the previous fasli. Mortality among cattle was also considerably less.
1266	Rainfall unusually heavy, but not well distributed; considerable injury was caused in some of the garden tracts by a hurricane. The heavy early rains seriously interrupted and diminished the outturn of the first rice crop and the yield of the more delicate garden products; while the failure of the later rain had an injurious effect on the second and third rice crops. Cocoanut gardens gave an average yield. There was a further rise in prices owing to the continuance of scarcity and high prices in the inland districts and Malabar. Cholera and small-pox were much less prevalent than in the previous fasli, but fever of a most virulent type was very general; mortality among cattle was higher than in the previous fasli.
1267	The fall of rain was somewhat less than in the previous year, but more seasonable and the harvest consequently more abundant. Prices again advanced during the year by 21 to 26 per cent.; the continual rise in the prices of agricultural produce did not, however, cause any suffering to the lower classes. There was comparatively little sickness, and public health was remarkably good. But murrain among cattle was widespread and destructive, the mortality among cattle being 56 per cent. more than in the previous year and nearly double that of fasli 1265.
1268	Rains heavy, but unseasonable. The yield of the first rice crop was not, therefore, abundant; but the second crop and the sugar-cane produce were, however, good. Prices rose still further during the year, and their continued rise during the past five years began to press on the poorer classes. Cholera prevailed throughout the district, but small-pox and fever were less destructive than in the previous year. Though murrain was experienced throughout the district the loss of cattle from this disease was far below that of the previous fasli.
1269	The rainfall was about the average and the harvests better than in fasli 1268. There was a further rise in the prices of food grains. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent, but cattle were remarkably free from disease.
1270	Rainfall below the average, but seasonable; harvest of paddy abundant and of good quality; but the yield of gardens below average. There was a slight fall in prices which, however, were twice to three times the district commutation rates. Cholera disappeared and public health was good. Cattle also were free from disease.

Fasli.	Nature of the season.
1271	Rainfall heavier than in the previous fasli except during September and October when it was very scanty. Consequently the yield of the first crop was abundant, but that of the second and the third very meagre. Small-pox was prevalent, but did not spread and soon disappeared. There was a fall in the prices.
1272	Season decidedly favourable and wet and garden crops yielded well; there was however a rise in the price of rice owing to increased demand for export. Cholera was prevalent for some time in parts and murrain, which had made its appearance in the previous year, proved destructive to cattle.
1273	Rainfall deficient and unseasonable and unfavourable to the rice crop, which yielded a small outturn. There was consequently a very large rise in prices of rice which ruled higher than in any of the previous eleven years. Garden crops throve well and the yield was good. Public health was indifferent and murrain was prevalent in a virulent form in parts and carried off considerable numbers.
1274	Season was favourable at the time of cultivation, but the rain was subsequently insufficient and later on altogether inadequate. Consequently the outturn of the rice crop was considerably below the average. There was a further rise in the prices of rice which were 220 per cent. higher than the commutation rates. The garden crops too suffered from the unfavourable season. There was further deterioration in the public health and in the condition of cattle.
1275	Early rains, on the whole, favourable to the first crop, which was, however, injured by the overflowing of the rivers and streams at some places in July. The absence of rain in September and from December to March proved very injurious, causing a partial loss of the second crop and the utter failure of the third. The cocoanut and areca plantations which had suffered in the latter part of the previous fasli yielded a rather scanty produce. Prices fell slightly. There was scarcity of good drinking water owing to long continued drought; and cholera and fever greatly increased in virulence and proved very destructive. Cattle diseases of a virulent type prevailed in the district and this coupled with a great scarcity of pasture caused a heavy mortality among cattle which amounted to between three and four times that of the previous year.
1276	Rains began late, but were, on the whole, favourable to rice cultivation. The yield of the areca and cocoanut plantations, however, which had suffered in the previous year, was scanty. Prices rose from 7 to 23 per cent. There was a slight improvement in the public health, but the mortality among cattle was considerably greater than in the previous year.
1277	Rainfall very seasonable and favourable to both rice and garden cultivation. Prices fell by about 40 per cent. Small-pox and cholera decreased, but fever was largely prevalent. The loss of cattle was only half that of the previous fasli owing to improved pasturage.
1278	Early rains sufficient; but there was a failure in September and October, which considerably damaged the second and third crops. Public health and the condition of cattle good.
1279	Rainfall somewhat deficient, but the season was not favourable. The first crop suffered from want of water to a little extent as also garden plantations, but the second and third crops fared well. There was a rise in prices which ranged higher than those of the previous year and the average of the ten previous years. There was a further improvement in the condition of cattle, but public health was indifferent.

CHAP. IV.
SEASONS.

Fasli.	Nature of the season.
1280	The season was, on the whole, favourable. The yield of all the three rice crops and the garden plantations was good. Prices fell from 21 to 36 per cent. There was a severe outbreak of small-pox during the year and cholera was also prevalent. Murrain prevailed among cattle in some places with great virulence.
1281	Rainfall copious, but unseasonable. The first rice crop suffered in consequence and the outturn was poor. The second and third crops and garden plantations, however, fared better. There was a further fall in prices, which ranged from 15 to 54 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years. Public health was good, but the condition of catte was far from satisfactory owing to the prevalence of murrain in a virulent form.
1282	Rainfall unusually heavy. The first rice crop suffered from excess of water and was in part destroyed by rot and insects. The second crop and garden plantations did well. Prices below the average of the previous ten years. Public health and condition of cattle better than in the previous fasli.
1283	Rainfall seasonable, though not abundant. Outturn of crops satisfactory. There was a considerable fall in the prices of rice, but the prices of ragi and horsegram showed an advance. Public health was good and cattle were free from epidemic disease.
1284	Season not unfavourable, and the outturn of crops, on the whole, satisfactory. There was a rise in the price of first sort rice and paddy. There was no cholera but little small-pox; fever and dysentery were prevalent and considerably increased the total mortality. Cattle diseases were largely prevalent and there was considerable loss of cattle from disease and from wild beasts.
1285	Rainfall scanty and season unfavourable. The first rice crop yielded fairly, but the second and third crops, as also the garden plantations, suffered seriously from deficiency of rain. Prices rose slightly. There was cholera in the district and public health was not satisfactory. Cattle suffered from want of pasture and rinderpest was prevalent during the latter half of the year.
1286	Early rains abundant, but the latter part of the season exceptionally bad. The first rice crop yielded a plentiful harvest while the second and third crops as well as the garden produce suffered seriously. There was a considerable rise in prices which ruled much above the average of the ten previous years, partly due to short produce and partly to the prevalence of famine in other parts of the presidency. Cholera was prevalent during the early part of the year and was succeeded by an outbreak of small-pox of a virulent type which prevailed more or less throughout the district and caused over 7,000 deaths. Cattle suffered from want of pasture during the early part of the year, but their health was generally good.
1287	Season very favourable and the outturn of all the crops satisfactory. Prices rose still further during the year owing to the continuance of famine elsewhere and were from 46 to 223 per cent. over the average of the ten previous years. Public health was bad and cholera carried off nearly four times as many victims as it did the preceding year and was succeeded by fever of a severe and fatal type which carried off over 10,000 victims; and though small-pox was less virulent, dysentery and bowel complaints were prevalent to an unusual extent. Cattle were free from epidemic disease.
1288	Rainfall seasonable and copious and outturn of crops generally satisfactory. There was a fall in the prices of all food-grains, but they were still 32 to 100 per cent. above the average of the ten previous years. Public health was exceptionally bad. Fever, which had caused such unusual mortality in the previous year, continued to prevail to a still

Fasli.	Nature of the season.
	greater extent throughout the district, and, notwithstanding a considerable decrease in the mortality from other causes, swelled the death-rate to a higher figure than that recorded in any year since the introduction of registration of deaths. The condition of cattle too was bad, foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest having prevailed largely in various parts of the district.
1289	Rainfall, on the whole, abundant and well distributed; outturn of crops satisfactory, that of garden plantations even exceeding the yield of the previous year. There was a further fall in the prices of food-grains and a marked improvement took place in the public health. But the condition of cattle was unusually bad, the losses from disease, which in many cases was communicated by pack-bullocks from above the ghâts, and from the ravages of wild animals being double those of the previous year.
1290	Rainfall deficient. The first rice crop suffered from want of rain and the second from insects. Public health was good and there was a decrease in the mortality among cattle. There was a fall in prices due to unusual depression in the export trade combined with a somewhat larger importation of food-grains.
1291	Season not unsatisfactory; outturn not below average. Prices fell again owing to the depressed condition of the export trade due to the competition of Bengal rice in many of the markets formerly supplied from Canara, and were 46 to 107 per cent. below the average of the ten previous years. Public health was, on the whole, good, though cholera made its appearance in November and there was small-pox in several parts. The mortality among cattle from disease was only one-half of that in the previous year.
1292	The rains were unusually heavy in June and July causing heavy freshes in all the rivers and considerable injury to the first rice crop in their vicinity. The fall of the subsequent months was, however, moderate and the outturn of the year quite up to average. There was a considerable rise in the price of all grains except first sort rice, notwithstanding diminished exports; this is attributable to the disastrous floods of the early part of the year which was followed up by a sudden demand for grain on the railway works in Goa.
1293	Rainfall sufficient and, on the whole, timely and general. Floods in June and July again injured the first rice crop in the vicinity of rivers and the second crop was damaged seriously by insects in several parts of the district, yet the crops were, on the whole, good and quite up to average. Public health not bad. Health of cattle generally satisfactory.
1294	Rainfall deficient and much below the average of previous years; but the season was, on the whole, not unfavourable and the yield of all the crops was more than fairly good. There was a slight rise in prices in consequence of an increased demand. Fever continued throughout the year and small-pox was more than usually prevalent. Cattle were generally healthy, but the loss from the ravages of wild beasts was large.
1295	Rains seasonable and sufficient and outturn average. Prices below average. A slight increase in the total mortality, notwithstanding considerably diminished mortality from small-pox and fever. Condition of cattle not satisfactory owing to the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.
1296	Rainfall below average, but seasonable, and outturn average. Prices were lower than in the previous year. There was an improvement in the public health, but the condition of cattle was bad.

CHAP. IV.
SEASONS.

Fasli.	Name of the season.
1297	Rains seasonable and sufficient and outturn average. There was a further fall in prices. Public health underwent a change for the worse, and the condition of cattle was unusually bad, the mortality among cattle from disease being four times what it was in the previous fasli.
1298	The total rainfall was about the same as in the previous year, but the later rains of the monsoon were so scanty as to interfere with the cultivation of the second crop. There was a rise in prices. Public health satisfactory. Cattle continued to suffer.
1299	Rainfall above average and timely, and the season very propitious. Prices, however, rose slightly elsewhere. Public health satisfactory and condition of cattle good.
1300	The rainfall was both scanty and badly distributed and the season was the worst experienced for many years. The rice crop failed more or less completely in the uplands and gave a poor outturn elsewhere. The second crop suffered equally; there was, however, no rise in prices, as the worst effects of the bad season were not felt till the next fasli. Public health bad; condition of cattle good.
1301	Rainfall less than that of the previous fasli, but much more timely. The second rice crop was a failure, but the outturn of the first and the third was good. A rise in the prices of all food grains. Public health and condition of cattle good.

The above record contains a gloomy view of the past, but allowance must be made for the influence upon the views of the district officers of failures restricted to comparatively small areas. Landowners and farmers seldom admit that a season is entirely satisfactory; they set up a standard of absolute perfection, and it is no wonder that judged by this standard every season leaves something to be desired. South Canara, however, is an exceptionally favoured district, and famine is almost unknown. The rains during the south-west monsoon are so plentiful that there is hardly any necessity for storing water for cultivation as in other districts of the presidency. In fact, rice, which forms the staple food-grain of the district, is raised by means of rain alone and without the aid of any artificial irrigation. Prices of food-grains have fluctuated a good deal and have sometimes been very high, but the district does not appear to have suffered from any severe scarcity. In 1812 relief works were opened, but the distress was due to the abnormal export which raised prices. There have subsequently been a series of famines in other districts, but none of them actually extended to South Canara, though they tended to raise the prices of food-grains in that district.

PRICES.

The annexed statistics of prices have been compiled in the office of the Board of Revenue. They show the course of prices since 1874–75 of rice, ragi and paddy. The average price of these for the whole district is given for each month of each year, and the mean annual price is given for each recording station.

Average Prices of Food-grains in the South Canara District, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Years.		July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.
Rice, Second sort. Standard average 14·8. Warning rate 11·8. Scarcity rate 8·9.														
1874–75	...	13·5	14·1	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·8	14·1	14·6	15·4	15·2	14·9	13·8	13·9
1875–76	...	13·7	13·8	13·8	14·0	14·5	14·8	14·7	14·3	13·8	13·0	12·5	12·4	13·8
1876–77	...	12·5	12·4	12·7	12·5	10·7	10·6	9·3	9·5	10·1	10·7	9·9	8·6	10·8
1877–78	...	8·3	7·7	7·7	8·5	9·0	10·8	11·7	11·1	9·9	9·4	9·4	9·6	9·5
1878–79	...	9·8	10·0	10·5	10·8	10·2	10·0	10·2	10·4	10·5	10·8	10·9	10·9	10·4
1879–80	...	10·9	11·0	11·2	11·2	11·4	11·7	12·8	12·9	13·0	12·9	12·3	11·9	12·0
1880–81	...	12·1	12·0	12·4	12·6	13·3	13·7	14·8	16·2	16·7	16·9	16·5	16·7	14·4
1881–82	...	17·0	16·2	16·4	17·0	15·7	15·5	16·5	16 8	17·3	17·7	16·9	15·7	16·4
1882–83	...	15·3	13·9	13·4	12·6	13·0	14·7	16·7	17·0	16·6	14·8	14·1	13·8	14·7
1883–84	...	13·6	13·4	13·9	15·0	14·9	15·9	15·4	14·0	13 9	13·7	13·9	13·7	14·3
1884–85	...	13·4	13·5	14·0	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·3	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·0	13·0	14·5
1885–86	...	13·6	13·6	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·8	14·8	14·8	15·1	15·1	15·1	14·7	14·5
1886–87	...	14·5	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·4	15·4	15·7	15·8	15·8	16·0	15·5	15·3
1887–88	...	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·7	15·5	15·7	15·8	15·8	15·6	15·5
1888–89	...	15·4	15·2	15·1	14·7	14·2	14·7	14·8	14·3	14·2	13·8	12·9	12·7	14·3
1889–90	...	12·1	12·0	11·2	11·3	13·1	14·1	13·7	14·0	14·1	14·1	13·9	13·8	13·1
Average for 10 years ending June 1890.		**14·2**	**14·0**	**14·0**	**14·2**	**14·3**	**14·7**	**15·2**	**15·3**	**15·4**	**15·2**	**14·9**	**14·5**	**14·7**
1890–91	...	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·7	13·6	13·6	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·4	13·1	12·0	13·5
1891–92	...	11·4	11·3	11·0	10·8	11·8	12·9	12·6	12·2	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·8
1892–93	...	12·0	12·1	12·1	11·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·1	12·2

Years.		July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.
Ragi.														
1874–75	...	20·1	20·6	20·6	21·0	22·8	23·2	24·2	23·4	22·8	22·4	21·2	20·9	21·9
1875–76	...	19·7	19·6	19·7	20·4	20·4	19·8	18·9	18·5	18·5	17·4	17·7	17·5	19·0
1876–77	...	16·0	16·0	15·0	16·5	12·7	11·5	10·6	10·7	10·9	10·9	11·0	9·8	13·2
1877–78	...	9·6	9·2	9·2	10·0	11·7	12·4	12·1	11·6	10·7	10·4	10·4	10·5	10·8
1878–79	...	10·4	10·8	10·9	11·3	12·6	12·1	10·8	12·1	12·9	13·7	14·3	14·1	12·4
1879–80	...	13·3	13·2	13·2	13·8	14·9	14·9	15·8	16·2	16·1	15·4	15·1	14·8	14·7
1880–81	...	14·3	14·3	14·2	14·1	16·6	19·5	21·2	21·4	20·1	21·7	22·0	21·7	18·5
1881–82	...	21·5	21·4	20·9	21·3	20·8	21·2	22·5	21·3	21·0	20·3	20·5	19·7	21·0
1882–83	...	18·7	17·6	17·8	17·5	19·1	20·2	21·3	21·2	20·4	19·6	18·4	18·4	19·2
1883–84	...	18·4	17·5	17·0	18·0	19·6	21·7	22·5	20·7	20·2	20·0	19·6	19·6	19·6
1884–85	...	19·3	19·2	19·2	20·3	20·8	20·9	20·6	20·3	19·6	19·2	18·9	18·9	20·4
1885–86	...	18·7	18·5	18·4	18·4	19·7	20·9	21·1	20·5	19·9	20·2	20·4	19·3	20·0
1886–87	...	19·0	18·8	18·8	19·9	21·0	22·3	22·9	22·7	22·6	22·4	23·0	22·6	21·3
1887–88	...	23·0	24·2	24·3	24·2	24·4	25·0	24·8	24·0	23·6	23·9	23·4	23·1	24·0
1888–89	...	23·5	23·5	23·2	22·9	23·0	22·8	23·2	23·4	23·0	22·2	21·7	21·3	22·8
1889–90	...	21·2	20·3	18·7	18·0	20·1	23·6	22·9	22·7	22·4	22·4	22·2	22·0	21·4
Average for 10 years ending June 1890.		**19·8**	**19·5**	**19·3**	**19·5**	**20·5**	**21·8**	**22·3**	**21·8**	**21·3**	**21·2**	**21·0**	**20·7**	**20·8**
1890–91	...	21·9	21·2	21·1	21·8	21·9	21·8	20·8	20·5	19·5	19·3	19·6	19·0	20·7
1891–92	...	18·6	18·2	18·1	18·0	18·3	17·3	15·4	15·0	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·4	16·7
1892–93	...	15·4	15·6	15·8	16·8	18·8	19·1	18·7	18·1	18·0	18·0	17·9	17·6	17·5

CHAP. IV.
PRICES.

Average Prices of Food-grains in the South Canara District, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Years.		July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.
Paddy, First sort.														
1874–75	...	23·0	23·0	22·3	25·1	23·2	23·8	25·6	26·9	27·5	26·4	25·8	23·6	23·9
1875–76	...	22·0	22·7	23·2	23·4	25·2	25·1	24·9	23·2	22·0	21·0	20·9	21·1	22·9
1876–77	...	21·1	21·4	21·7	21·6	16·7	17·7	15·2	15·2	14·7	15·9	15·0	13·6	17·2
1877–78	...	13·6	13·0	12·8	13·9	16·8	18·2	19·0	18·1	16·1	15·6	15·3	15·5	15·8
1878–79	...	14·3	14·2	14·2	16·0	16·4	16·4	15·3	15·8	15·3	15·5	15·7	16·1	15·4
1879–80	...	16·2	16·2	16·2	16·1	17·8	19·0	19·1	19·0	19·8	19·8	19·4	19·3	18·2
1880–81	...	19·4	19·3	19·0	19·3	19·4	19·7	20·5	21·0	21·2	22·3	21·6	21·5	20·3
1881–82	...	21·3	21·1	21·0	20·9	22·8	24·5	26·0	26·0	26·0	26·0	26·0	25·3	24·4
1882–83	...	25·9	23·8	24·5	24·0	23·7	25·4	29·0	29·1	27·0	23·2	21·9	21·9	25·0
1883–84	...	25·9	21·8	21·6	22·3	24·9	23·3	23·6	21·3	20·4	20·4	21·2	20·1	22·1
1884–85	...	20·2	20·1	19·8	20·1	21·1	21·1	20·7	20·6	20·6	20·6	20·6	20·6	21·2
1885–86	...	19·4	19·4	20·1	18·5	20·2	20·6	23·1	21·5	21·8	21·0	21·0	20·3	21·2
1886–87	...	20·3	20·3	20·5	20·5	21·6	22·1	22·6	22·5	22·8	22·5	22·0	21·2	21·6
1887–88	...	20·8	20·7	20·8	21·1	21·5	21·8	22·4	22·1	22·1	22·1	22·1	21·7	21·6
1888–89	...	21·7	21·7	21·4	21·8	21·5	21·4	21·5	21·4	21·2	20·4	19·5	18·8	21·0
1889–90	...	18·7	18·3	17·7	18·9	20·5	21·4	20·5	20·7	21·0	20·6	21·0	19·4	20·0
1890–91	...	18·8	18·8	18·5	20·0	20·4	20·9	20·3	20·3	20·4	20·0	19·8	16·7	19·7
1891–92	...	16·0	15·4	15·6	17·4	18·6	20·0	18·4	18·1	17·4	17·4	17·4	16·3	17·4
1892–93	...	16·4	16·6	16·6	17·4	17·9	18·2	17·9	17·6	17·6	17·9	18·1	17·3	17·5

Years.		July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.
Paddy, Second sort.														
1874–75	...	23·6	23·4	23·0	24·3	25·8	24·4	25·6	26·2	26·3	26·5	25·4	24·3	24·9
1875–76	...	23·8	24·1	24·4	25·2	26·5	26·8	26·2	24·8	23·9	22·5	22·1	22·2	24·4
1876–77	...	22·2	22·5	22·4	22·8	19·8	20·6	16·4	16·0	16·7	18·0	17·8	14·7	19·1
1877–78	...	14·7	14·1	14·4	15·9	19·0	20·4	20·4	19·8	17·5	16·8	16·8	17·9	17·4
1878–79	...	16·9	16·7	17·6	19·9	19·1	19·1	18·2	18·4	18·0	18·1	19·2	18·5	18·3
1879–80	...	18·5	18·5	18·4	18·8	19·7	20·5	20·9	21·9	21·1	21·1	20·7	20·6	20·1
1880–81	...	20·8	20·4	21·1	21·5	22·2	22·3	23·5	23·9	25·1	26·9	26·8	26·6	23·4
1881–82	...	26·7	26·4	26·7	27·0	27·6	27·7	28·8	29·0	30·2	29·5	29·5	27·6	27·9
1882–83	...	26·0	24·0	22·5	23·7	24·2	25·4	26·3	28·0	26·4	24·0	23·5	22·9	24·8
1883–84	...	22·8	23·1	24·1	25·2	25·5	25·1	25·4	23·7	22·9	22·6	22·7	21·7	23·8
1884–85	...	21·0	21·1	21·1	22·9	24·0	23·6	23·0	23·1	23·0	21·3	22·2	21·8	23·1
1885–86	...	20·8	20·9	21·0	21·3	22·4	22·8	...	23·5	23·3	22·9	23·3	22·6	22·6
1886–87	...	22·6	22·6	22·8	23·0	23·5	24·8	24·3	24·6	24·1	24·0	23·9	23·1	23·6
1887–88	...	22·9	23·0	23·2	22·8	23·9	23·9	24·0	23·7	24·0	24·3	24·0	22·9	23·6
1888–89	...	22·8	22·7	22·4	23·6	23·3	23·2	23·3	23·2	22·9	21·8	21·4	19·7	22·6
1889–90	...	19·1	18·5	18·4	20·2	21·8	22·9	22·3	22·4	22·6	21·9	22·2	21·1	21·2
1890–91	...	20·3	20·1	19·8	21·4	21·7	21·6	21·1	21·1	21·2	21·0	20·8	18·0	20·7
1891–92	...	17·6	16·6	16·4	19·2	20·5	21·0	19·6	19·3	18·6	18·2	18·2	17·2	18·6
1892–93	...	17·3	17·4	17·7	18·9	19·1	19·4	19·4	19·4	18·9	18·8	18·7	17·9	18·6

Average Annual Prices of Food-grains at each Station in the South Canara District, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Fasli Years.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Kárkal.	Beltangadi.	Bantvál.	Puttúr.	Mangalore.	Kásaragód.	Hosdrúg.	District average.
Rice, Second sort { Standard average 14·8. Warning rate 11·8. Scarcity rate 8·9.										
1874–75	14·5	15·0	14·7	14·6	13·9	13·8	13·6	...	11·2	13·9
1875–76	14·2	14·4	14·8	14·6	13·7	14·0	13·5	...	11·2	13·8
1876–77	11·8	11·2	11·9	10·5	10·3	10·2	10·1	10·3	9·9	10·8
1877–78	9·8	9·6	9·7	9·4	9·4	9·2	9·0	...	...	9·5
1878–79	10·5	10·4	10·9	10·9	10·2	10·5	9·7	...	...	10·4
1879–80	11·3	12·1	12·7	12·9	11·7	12·3	11·1	...	8·8	12·0
1880–81	13·8	14·9	15·4	15·7	14·2	14·6	13·5	...	8·8	14·4
1881–82	15·8	16·6	18·0	17·7	15·6	16·6	14·7	...	...	16·4
1882–83	15·4	14·8	16·1	15·5	14·2	14·5	12·6	...	11·8	14·7
1883–84	14·3	14·2	14·7	14·9	14·3	14·3	13·3	...	...	14·3
1884–85	14·8	14·7	15·3	14·8	14·2	14·1	13·7	...	...	14·5
1885–86	15·4	14·9	14·9	14·8	14·2	14·3	13·8	13·8	12·8	14·5
1886–87	16·1	15·2	15·8	16·3	15·7	15·9	15·6	13·9	13·5	15·3
1887–88	15·9	16·0	16·0	16·4	16·1	16·1	15·6	14·0	13·5	15·5
1888–89	15·4	14·4	14·9	15·5	14·7	14·9	14·2	13·0	12·0	14·3
1889–90	13·4	14·5	13·8	13·8	12·8	13·6	12·6	12·5	11·1	13·1
1890–91	14·7	15·5	14·1	13·9	13·2	13·8	13·0	11·7	11·2	13·5
1891–92	12·5	12·8	12·0	12·0	11·6	12·0	11·4	11·3	10·5	11·8
1892–93	13·2	13·8	12·6	12·0	11·7	12·6	11·7	11·4	10·6	12·2

Fasli Years.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Kárkal.	Beltangadi.	Bantvál.	Puttúr.	Mangalore.	Kásaragód.	Hosdrúg.	District average.
Ragi.										
1874–75	22·4	18·1	20·6	21·2	22·4	24·8	23·6	20·5	23·3	21·9
1875–76	18·5	16·3	16·9	17·8	17·6	21·2	19·7	19·3	24·0	19·0
1876–77	13·7	11·8	12·5	13·5	12·0	21·1	13·2	13·2	...	13·2
1877–78	8·5	10·2	10·7	...	10·1	...	11·2	11·7	15·7	10·8
1878–79	11·3	12·6	12·0	...	12·5	14·1	12·9	12·7	...	12·4
1879–80	15·1	15·5	16·0	13·5	14·7	14·9	15·1	13·8	12·2	14·7
1880–81	20·7	22·1	19·4	16·0	17·2	17·0	17·6	16·9	19·2	18·5
1881–82	21·4	21·0	21·4	17·1	20·8	20·7	21·0	21·0	24·5	21·0
1882–83	21·6	17·8	18·8	16·2	19·2	18·2	19·3	20·3	21·8	19·2
1883–84	19·1	17·3	19·0	18·3	20·9	20·0	21·1	19·1	21·4	19·6
1884–85	19·5	18·3	20·9	18·2	21·4	21·1	21·7	20·3	22·5	20·4
1885–86	20·8	17·2	19·3	18·1	21·3	19·6	19·7	20·6	23·5	20·0
1886–87	23·3	19·4	23·2	19·1	21·2	21·9	20·9	19·3	23·8	21·3
1887–88	24·7	21·8	25·4	21·8	25·9	24·0	23·9	23·3	25·1	24·0
1888–89	24·7	21·4	24·4	21·8	23·2	21·8	22·3	22·2	23·3	22·8
1889–90	21·9	19·4	21·3	20·7	22·7	21·6	21·5	20·7	22·8	21·4
1890–91	21·3	19·8	20·6	20·1	20·9	21·3	20·4	19·8	22·0	20·7
1891–92	16·9	16·1	16·4	15·7	16·7	17·1	16·9	17·0	17·5	16·7
1892–93	17·2	15·7	17·5	15·7	18·5	19·3	18·3	17·3	17·9	17·5

CHAP. IV.
PRICES.

Average Annual Prices of Food-grains at each Station in the South Canara District, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Fasli Years.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Kárkal.	Beltangadi.	Bantvál.	Uppinangadi.	Mangalore.	Kásaragód.	Hosdrúg.	District average.
Paddy, First sort.										
1874–75	25·1	25·7	22·2	25·8	21·0	...	...	...	...	23·9
1875–76	22·3	23·0	20·2	27·2	21·8	...	...	...	...	22·9
1876–77	19·7	18·4	13·8	18·7	15·5	...	...	...	...	17·2
1877–78	19·4	16·4	11·5	18·5	14·7	...	...	...	...	15·8
1878–79	15·1	18·6	11·9	19·9	11·5	...	...	...	13·9	15·4
1879–80	...	20·0	15·1	24·5	13·0	...	...	...	...	18·2
1880–81	...	23·0	16·6	26·6	15·4	...	...	...	...	20·3
1881–82	...	27·7	24·8	28·3	17·3	...	...	...	...	24·4
1882–83	...	25·1	23·9	26·4	...	...	...	...	19·8	25·0
1883–84	...	23·6	19·7	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	22·1
1884–85	...	23·7	18·1	22·6	...	...	...	...	...	21·2
1885–86	...	23·8	19·8	22·0	23·7	20·8	20·9	18·6	21·5	21·2
1886–87	...	23·7	21·5	22·8	...	21·9	21·6	19·3	...	21·6
1887–88	...	23·7	22·0	23·0	...	20·4	20·4	20·0	...	21·6
1888–89	...	23·7	20·5	22·0	...	...	19·8	20·1	...	21·0
1889–90	...	23·7	18·8	20·1	...	...	18·7	...	...	20·0
1890–91	...	23·7	19·3	19·1	...	...	18·0	...	...	19·7
1891–92	...	21·5	16·6	16·8	...	...	16·3	...	...	17·4
1892–93	...	20·4	17·3	16·8	...	...	16·6	...	...	17·5

Fasli Years.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Kárkal.	Beltangadi.	Bantvál.	Uppinangadi.	Mangalore.	Kásaragód.	Hosdrúg.	District average.
Paddy, Second sort.										
1874–75	26·7	29·7	23·5	33·1	24·7	23·0	23·3	20·6	19·2	24·9
1875–76	24·5	27·6	21·7	35·0	25·8	23·0	22·3	20·1	19·6	24·4
1876–77	22·3	22·2	17·5	22·8	18·4	19·0	16·6	16·4	16·5	19·1
1877–78	23·0	19·3	14·3	22·4	17·3	15·9	15·7	15·0	15·6	17·4
1878–79	20·2	22·8	16·1	23·3	17·3	19·5	17·3	14·9	14·9	18·3
1879–80	...	25·4	18·7	27·4	17·3	23·0	18·1	15·8	14·8	20·1
1880–81	...	28·4	22·6	30·6	20·1	26·5	21·7	20·0	17·9	23·4
1881–82	...	34·4	30·6	34·8	24·2	33·6	23·0	22·3	21·9	27·9
1882–83	...	30·7	28·0	29·7	23·0	25·7	23·2	19·7	19·8	24·8
1883–84	...	28·4	22·6	25·9	25·3	26·8	23·5	20·3	19·4	23·8
1884–85	...	28·5	22·5	25·3	23·7	23·9	22·8	20·1	19·9	23·1
1885–86	...	27·4	22·3	23·4	23·7	23·7	22·5	19·5	20·7	22·6
1886–87	...	28·5	23·3	24·3	23·7	24·5	24·5	20·5	22·0	23·6
1887–88	...	28·5	23·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	23·7	21·5	21·6	23·6
1888–89	...	28·5	22·0	23·8	22·9	...	22·9	20·1	19·7	22·6
1889–90	...	28·5	20·3	21·4	21·6	...	21·6	18·6	18·9	21·2
1890–91	...	28·5	20·8	20·6	20·8	...	20·7	17·6	18·8	20·7
1891–92	...	25·3	17·8	17·8	18·0	...	18·4	17·0	18·2	18·6
1892–93	...	23·7	18·6	17·8	17·8	...	17·8	18·6	17·9	18·6

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

CHAP. V. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Climate and health.

THE climate of South Canara, as well as of the west coast generally, is characterised by excessive humidity during the greater part of the year, as the south-west monsoon lasts from June to October. Before the onset of the monsoon the air is sultry and oppressive, and dense cloud masses accumulate and are driven inland before the strong westerly winds. There is some rain variable in amount, but usually light in April; but the burst of the monsoon, subsequent to which the rain falls in almost incessant torrents, rarely occurs before the last week of May. Throughout the following months—June, July and August—the rainfall is very heavy, but it abates during the remaining months; occasionally there are breaks or comparatively rainless intervals, at which times the heated atmosphere becomes charged with the vapour arising from the saturated soil—a condition favourable to the production of malaria. From November to February the climate is cool, the temperature in the shade ranging from 68° to 84°. At this period also strong easterly winds blow during the night and morning, the wind throughout the rest of the day being from the west or north-west. Towards March the heat begins sensibly to increase, the temperature ranging from 80° to 92°. The usual sea breeze blows during the day, but the nights are hot, still and oppressive. The climate of the west coast has a relaxing and debilitating effect on Europeans, especially women and children, who become pale and anæmic after prolonged residence. This is due, not only to the depressing nature of the climate, but also to the inability to indulge in active exercise, as the humidity of the atmosphere quickly induces fatigue and lassitude, while free perspiration follows on comparatively slight exertion. Digestive and cutaneous disorders are the commonest forms of minor ailments, gradual deterioration of health being the rule and acute illness the exception. Those whose occupations are sedentary are more prone to ill-health, and, on the other hand, persons of active habits and whose duties necessitate much travelling and out-door work generally preserve good health. The Tulu-speaking natives

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NOTE.—The greater part of the information contained in this chapter has been kindly contributed by Surgeon-Major W. A. Lee.

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of the district and the lower caste Christians are strong and robust, but the educated classes—Bráhmans and higher caste Christians—who enter Government employ and fill the clerical posts in public offices, though often of good physique, lack vigour and strength and are rarely long-lived.

Vital statistics.

In the rural tracts of South Canara births and deaths are registered by village accountants, while in the municipal town of Mangalore this task is performed by a special agency. The registration is better done in the latter than in the former, but it is defective in both, and the statistics are only useful for comparing one year with another. The inaccuracy of the registers can be judged by the fact that, according to them, the excess of births over deaths during the period between the census of 1881 and that of 1891 was only 76,278, while the increase of population as shown by the census returns was 96,517. The census was as accurately taken in the one year as in the other, and there was hardly any immigration into the district. It is, therefore, evident that the registration of births and deaths is inaccurate, and the inaccuracy is greater in proportion in the case of births than deaths. The true birth-rate is probably about 50 per mille per annum and the true death-rate about 35 or 40 per mille per annum. According to the registers, however, the mean birth-rate for the years 1888–92 is under 30 in Kásaragód and Mangalore, while the highest rate is 32·88 (in Coondapoor). The death-rate is only 18·01 in Kásaragód and the highest rate is 26·86 (in Uppinangadi). The rates for the whole district are 29·76 for births and 21·42 for deaths. Even in the Mangalore Municipality the rates are far from the truth, the mean birth and death rates for the last five years being, respectively, 29·61 and 25·03 per mille per annum. It has already been shown that if there are 300 births per annum to every 1,000 married women of child-bearing age, the birth-rate would be over 50 per mille.

Registration is best in the case of Hindus, who have for the five years 1888–92 a mean birth-rate of 30·08 and a mean death-rate of 22·02 per mille. For Musalmans the rates are 27·89 and 19·37, while for Christians they are 29·00 and 16·13 respectively. Taking the figures, however, as they stand, some useful information can be obtained from them.

Birth-rate.

The birth-rate shows a small decline in 1884 and a violent drop in 1888; since that year the birth-rate has been gradually declining until 1891, when it was only 29·18 per mille. The low birth-rate in these years is possibly due to the fact that prices of food-grains were high. The statement giving the births in each month shows that births are most numerous from March to

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July, while their number is smallest during September, October and November. There are on an average 104 boys born to every 100 girls.

Death-rate.

In the eleven years 1882–92 the death-rate varies from 16·36 per mille in the first year of the series to 24·79 per mille in 1885. The rate of mortality is lowest in March, April and May and highest in July, August and January.

Nearly 22 per cent. of the total number of deaths occur among infants under one year of age, but high as this proportion is, there can be no doubt that many of the deaths of infants escape registration, for the registered deaths give an infant mortality of only 153 per mille for males and 129 per mille for females, while the actual rate is about twice this.

Causes of death.

The marginal statement shows the principal causes of death. The returns on which it is based are unfortunately defective, for about 49 per cent. of the deaths are shown under the indefinite head of 'all other causes.' Of the specified diseases fever is the most fatal. Next to this in frequency come bowel affections; then diseases of the respiratory organs, rheumatism and skin diseases, especially ringworm and itch. Venereal diseases are rife, especially in the more populous towns and villages; the town of Udipi enjoys an unenviable pre-eminence in this respect, but the same fact is noticeable wherever there are temples attracting numbers of people to their annual *játras*. Intestinal worms (the *Ascaris lumbricoides* or round worm being the commonest form) infest individuals of all ages. The deaths from suicide are at the rate of 74 per million living; in England and Wales the rate is about 80 per million. In that country the tendency to suicide is much greater among males than among females, and the same feature is observed in South Canara, although in most districts of the presidency the reverse is the case. In South Canara the average rate of death from suicide for the last eleven years was 84 per million for males and 57 per million for females.

Causes of death.	Average number of deaths.	Percentage.
Cholera	334	1·54
Small-pox	531	2·44
Fevers	7,748	35·63
Dysentery and diarrhœa ...	2,019	9·24
Suicides	74	0·34
Wounds and accidents ...	346	1·59
Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	74	0·34
All other causes	10,631	48·88
TOTAL DEATHS ...	21,748	100·00

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Causes of death.

Malarious fevers, besides constituting the commonest and most widespread of all forms of disease met with, also contribute most largely to mortality and suffering. They occur at all periods, but are exceptionally prevalent at certain seasons and in certain localities. The forest-clothed country stretching away from the foot of the ghâts is naturally the most unhealthy and there the worst and most virulent fevers prevail. The population in the most unhealthy parts is either stationary or diminishing and many, both adults and children, are permanently enfeebled by the sequelæ of such fevers, *e.g.*, anæmia, dropsy, enlarged spleen. Several fertile localities have been abandoned both from their unhealthiness and from the decrease of population by deaths and the departure of survivors. The diversion of a large labour supply to the neighbouring coffee-planting taluks of Mysore and Coorg may, however, account to some extent for the reduced area under cultivation observed in particular places. The portion of the district bordering on the coast is comparatively healthy, the low lands being highly cultivated, while the intervening uplands are dry, arid, and free from jungle, conditions adverse to the development of malaria.

Some of the low-lying hill-enclosed village sites in this area are, however, hardly less unhealthy than more inland parts, as, from their situation, their drainage is defective and the level of the ground water in them is necessarily high.

The unhealthy season commences prior to the onset and during the early portion of the south-west monsoon. With the rains which fall in April and which are sometimes heavy near the ghâts, the number of fever cases and the resultant mortality gradually increase. The wells from which drinking water is obtained, and which are generally only shallow excavations unprotected from, and therefore exposed to, surface pollution are now low, and the water they contain bad. Water from streams, or from pits sunk in their dry channels, is also used for drinking and is believed to be productive of fever; while the monsoon lasts the mortality from fevers continues high, but probably many of the deaths so reported are due to intercurrent lung affections, or to other diseases non-malarial in their causation, but attended with fever.

The six months, from October to March, are generally healthier than the other half of the year, but in January the fever mortality is usually higher than in either the preceding or subsequent month. In the town of Mangalore many cases of enteric fever, with a high death-rate, occur during this season, the incidence of the disease being chiefly limited to a low badly-drained part of

Causes of death.

the town with a contaminated water-supply. Bowel-complaints come next in order of frequency and fatality to fevers, the mortality from them being about one-third that from the latter. The vicissitudes of climate, the wet and cold during the rains, and the want of proper diet and suitable clothing, render children and aged people peculiarly susceptible to these complaints.

South Canara suffers less than any other district in the Madras Presidency from cholera in an epidemic form; indeed few parts of India enjoy such immunity from the ravages of this plague. Local conditions and modes of living are adverse to the spread of cholera, as almost all villages consist of comparatively few houses relatively to the area over which they are dispersed, and hence are without a common source of water-supply from the specific contamination of which the disease could be propagated.

When, therefore, cholera makes its appearance in a village, it is not infrequently limited to the inmates of the infected house, or to those dwelling in the immediate vicinity, or to persons who have visited affected individuals, while those residing at some distance, protected by their isolation, as well as by the possession of a separate water-supply, escape.

Records throwing light on the medical history of the district in the past are unfortunately not available, perhaps even are not extant, as it is only within comparatively recent years that any approach to accuracy in the collection and tabulation of vital statistics has been attempted or attained.

In the period 1882–92, although but four years were free from cholera, the total number of deaths from this cause was only 3,676 equal to an average mortality of 0·32 per mille per annum.

The origin of outbreaks has been frequently traced to pilgrims returning in parties from Tirupati and who had either become infected with the germs of the disease at that notoriously insanitary Hindu shrine, or in the course of their homeward journey through cholera-stricken localities. This was the mode of introduction in the 1885 outbreak. In that year the disease appeared amongst and was limited to a party of pilgrims returning from Tirupati, 14 deaths occurring out of 22 attacked.

The epidemic which commenced towards the close of 1887 and terminated only in 1889 was of a far more serious character. All the particulars collected regarding it are contained in the following extract from the Medical Officer's Report for 1888:—

"Cases of cholera occurred throughout the greater part of "the year, except in the months of March, April and May. In "January and February this disease was confined to nine villages

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"in the Udipi taluk, the attacks and deaths in which were 43 and "15 respectively. The outbreak, which had existed since November 1887, then subsided. Cholera again made its appearance in "the district in June in the southern part of Kásaragód taluk on "the boundaries of Canara and Malabar, in which latter district "the epidemic was then prevalent and steadily extending its devastating course northward until it reached Canara. In the three "monsoon months—June, July and August—the number of cases "and deaths was small, being but 17 and 12 respectively, and the "outbreak was limited to four villages only—Padane, Chandare, "Pillikód and Níléshwar kasba, with which and Malabar there is "free communication by boats plying on the backwaters and river. "In the succeeding month, September, cholera prevailed with increasing severity not only in Kásaragód, but also in Udipi, Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluks. In Kásaragód the outbreak, "as before mentioned, was traceable to its contiguity to Malabar. "In Udipi taluk the history of its origin in four villages, where "it was personally investigated, pointed to its introduction from "Mysore, those first attacked having recently arrived from that "province where cholera was then widespread. This is a not uncommon method for the disease to be propagated in South Canara, "as a large number of coolies annually migrate to Mysore and "Coorg to work on coffee estates, who, so great is their dread of "cholera, immediately abandon their employ on the appearance of "the disease in their midst and hasten back to their native villages "in the plains, carrying infection with them, and in this manner "disseminating the disease far and wide. This view is further "borne out by the fact that while in Kásaragód cholera spread along "the sea border, in Udipi and the other taluks it first appeared "in inland villages on or near the trunk roads leading from the "ghâts to the low country.

"Medical subordinates were deputed to the disease-infested "villages to treat the sick and carry out sanitary measures, and "besides, chlorodyne and 'cholera pills' were freely distributed "to all police stations for administration by constables specially "detailed for the purpose. Much good was effected by these "agencies, though instances were not infrequent where the sufferer's "friends were reluctant to allow medicines to be administered, "as they attributed the attacks to the maleficent influence of some "irate demon who would have to be propitiated and appeased by "other means. In November cholera made its appearance in the "town of Mangalore, causing in that month 14, and in the following month 56, deaths. The history of the first attacks could "not be traced, but there can be little doubt as to their source, "having regard to the fact that there was free intercourse both by

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Causes of death.

"sea and land with affected localities. Most of the attacks occurred "amongst fishermen and Máppillas,—ill-fed classes subsisting "chiefly on fish and not addicted to cleanliness either in their "persons and habits or in their dwellings.

"The only other class which suffered to any extent was that of "the toddy-drawers, whose circumstances are much the same as "those of the previously mentioned classes. There were no cases "among the more exclusive sections of the community, *e.g.*, Bráh-"mans, which may be ascribed to the fact that they live apart from, "and do not mingle with, other classes and so are not exposed to "contagion; and also because each such household usually has a "separate source of water-supply, whereas the wells in the more "populous parts of the town inhabited by fishermen are fewer in "number, and, being used in common, are hence more liable to "be contaminated. All cases of cholera occurring in the town "were immediately reported at the municipal hospital, and were "promptly visited by a medical subordinate deputed to that special "duty with instructions to treat the sick and superintend the disin-"fection of houses where there had been cases. In not a few in-"stances it was thus ascertained that the disease, though reported "as such, was not true cholera, but only dysentery or diarrhœa, "and this circumstance points to the conclusion that many of the "cholera cases reported by the police—the official reporters—may "have similarly been not real cholera, but some form of bowel-"complaint, which, in non-epidemic years, would have been "classed as such by village shánabhógas."

Influenza was prevalent throughout the district in the spring of 1890, but subsided at the onset of the monsoon in May. The first cases occurred among the maritime population, wherefore it is reasonable to assume that the disease was introduced by persons arriving by sea from places where it was already rife, such as Bombay. No increase of mortality was directly traceable to this malady, but it, no doubt, rendered those who suffered from it in its severer forms more prone to contract and succumb to other ailments.

Small-pox caused 5,845 deaths in the eleven years 1882–92, an average of 0·50 per mille per annum. Relatively to population this is a comparatively low mortality and compares favourably with that reported elsewhere in the presidency. The appearance of this disease in any locality can generally be traced to the arrival of an affected individual from Mysore or Coorg. Its failure to spread extensively is due to the circumstance that most of the district officials have taken interest in the promotion of vaccination which is consequently carried on very successfully.

CHAP. V. PUBLIC HEALTH. Causes of death.

The infective diseases of infancy and childhood—measles, chicken-pox and whooping cough—make their appearance frequently in Mangalore and the larger villages. Enteric fever is of not infrequent occurrence in Mangalore. It is usually of a very severe type, many cases terminating fatally, and is rarely met with, except in the hot season when the water-supply becomes defective and its quality bad. Very little is known as to the origin and causation of this disease, and further investigation is therefore very desirable.

Two diseases may be particularly referred to under the category of rare diseases—leprosy and elephantiasis. The latter disease is infrequently met with and is chiefly confined to dwellers on the coast. The subjects of this malady are usually poor and ill-fed, but a few cases have been observed among members of Roman Catholic families of the better class who form a small community closely allied by inter-marriages. Lepers also are generally met with near the coast,—seldomer in the interior. The number of lepers in the district is 916 according to the recent census, which is 7 more than the number enumerated on the previous occasion.

Since 1881 two leper asylums have been established in Mangalore by local Christian Missionaries, and numbers of lepers have flocked to the shelter thus afforded, not from South Canara alone, but from other districts, and even from Bombay as well. In one of these institutions maintained by the Jesuit Society upwards of 50 indigent lepers are inmates, and amongst these can be witnessed subjects in every stage of the disease, from children, the progeny of leprous parents, who exhibit the beginnings of the hereditary (or acquired ?) complaint in anesthetic light-coloured patches on the surface of their bodies, to sufferers from its most destructive effects, such as deep foul ulcerations and mutilations of the features and extremities.

Most of the lepers gave a history of leprosy having existed in their families, a circumstance which, taken for what it is worth, confirms the views entertained regarding the contagious nature of this disease; a similar belief is also held by the native races.

Among rare diseases the almost entire absence of stone in the bladder, so common in some parts of India, is noteworthy.

Statement showing the Number of Births and Deaths in the South Canara District.

Year.	Mean population of the year.	Births.									Deaths.		
		Total births.			Classes.						Total deaths.		
							Christians.						
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1882	968,400	**25,530**	13,047	12,483	Information not available.						**15,840**	8,425	7,415
1883	977,800	**27,624**	14,091	13,533							**20,229**	10,647	9,582
1884	987,200	**27,213**	13,823	13,390							**23,952**	12,131	11,821
1885	996,700	**27,761**	14,233	13,528							**24,710**	12,814	11,896
1886	1,006,300	**31,253**	16,047	15,206							**21,778**	11,161	10,617
1887	1,016,000	**33,117**	16,977	16,140	27,554	3,025	8	2	2,227	301	**19,998**	10,421	9,577
1888	1,025,800	**30,831**	15,878	14,953	25,350	3,117	9	4	2,053	298	**24,189**	12,717	11,472
1889	1,035,700	**30,544**	15,480	15,064	25,263	3,032	5	7	1,933	304	**20,017**	10,490	9,527
1890	1,045,700	**30,854**	15,638	15,216	25,697	2,844	5	8	1,971	329	**25,341**	13,254	12,087
1891	1,055,800	**30,808**	15,769	15,039	25,515	2,983	7	6	2,060	237	**19,722**	10,359	9,363
1892	1,066,000	**33,580**	16,967	16,613	27,901	3,119	7	3	2,254	296	**23,453**	12,084	11,369

Statement showing the Number of Births and Deaths in the South Canara District—cont.

Year.	Mean population of the year.	Deaths—*cont.* Classes. Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians. Europeans.	Christians. Eurasians.	Christians. Natives.	Others.	Rate per mille of population of Births.	Rate per mille of population of Deaths.	Born dead among all classes. Total.	Born dead among all classes. Males.	Born dead among all classes. Females.	Number of males to every 100 females. Births.	Number of males to every 100 females. Deaths.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1882 ...	968,400	13,426	1,599	...	3	812	...	26·36	16·36	868	500	368	104·5	113·6
1883 ...	977,800	17,572	1,744	5	4	870	34	28·25	20·69	1,027	535	492	104·1	111·1
1884 ...	987,200	20,708	1,729	...	1	1,152	362	27·57	24·26	1,004	534	470	103·2	102·6
1885 ...	996,700	21,072	1,958	5	...	1,341	334	27·85	24·79	1,062	576	486	105·2	107·7
1886 ...	1,006,300	18,487	1,911	1	4	1,040	335	31·06	21·64	1,122	613	509	105·5	105·0
1887 ...	1,016,000	16,770	1,836	3	2	1,099	288	32·60	19·68	1,194	644	550	105·2	108·8
1888 ...	1,025,800	20,068	2,496	4	1	1,287	333	30·06	23·58	1,194	648	546	106·2	110·8
1889 ...	1,035,700	16,847	1,865	1	3	1,024	277	29·49	19·33	1,045	595	450	102·7	110·0
1890 ...	1,045,700	21,856	1,986	3	5	1,132	359	29·51	24·23	978	537	441	102·7	109·6
1891 ...	1,055,800	16,639	1,801	1	...	1,005	276	29·18	18·68	923	513	410	104·9	110·6
1892 ...	1,066,000	19,567	2,339	3	3	1,275	266	31·50	22·00	1,046	555	491	102·1	106·3

Statement showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipality of Mangalore during the years 1882–1892.

—			1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Births ...	Total Births ...	Total ...	**1,027**	**1,012**	**930**	**927**	**1,022**	**1457**	**1,195**	**1,273**	**1,012**	**1,257**	**1,322**
		Males ...	533	554	498	487	556	732	619	684	533	664	644
		Females ...	494	458	432	440	466	725	576	589	479	593	678
	Class ...	Hindus ...	597	598	517	518	534	793	682	721	555	714	708
		Musalmans ...	148	131	145	135	213	267	197	235	167	216	236
		Christians ...	282	283	268	274	275	397	316	317	290	327	378
Deaths ...	Total Deaths ...	Total ...	**805**	**813**	**643**	**889**	**837**	**1,122**	**1,311**	**958**	**764**	**834**	**1,255**
		Males ...	412	440	355	434	424	541	664	466	391	410	632
		Females ...	393	373	288	455	413	581	647	492	373	424	623
	Class ...	Hindus ...	448	483	368	493	459	602	799	572	439	467	687
		Musalmans ...	170	180	141	191	176	287	244	199	161	163	225
		Christians ...	187	150	134	204	202	233	268	187	164	204	343
		Others ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

II. M

Statement showing the Births and Deaths in each Taluk of South Canara District.

Taluks.	Births.														
	1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Coondapoor ...	**3,991**	2,005	1,986	**3,593**	1,814	1,779	**3,797**	1,965	1,832	**3,995**	2,057	1,938	**4,395**	2,235	2,160
Kásaragód ...	**8,445**	4,357	4,088	**8,214**	4,168	4,046	**7,776**	3,906	3,870	**7,669**	3,910	3,759	**8,164**	4,154	4,010
Mangalore ...	**6,518**	3,401	3,117	**6,171**	3,138	3,033	**6,368**	3,248	3,120	**6,467**	3,288	3,179	**6,556**	3,290	3,266
Udipi	**8,082**	4,195	3,887	**7,720**	3,924	3,796	**8,195**	4,069	4,126	**7,947**	4,043	3,904	**8,801**	4,444	4,357
Uppinangadi ...	**3,732**	1,915	1,817	**3,573**	1,752	1,821	**3,706**	1,917	1,789	**3,473**	1,807	1,666	**4,340**	2,199	2,141

Statement showing the Births and Deaths in each Taluk of South Canara District—cont.

Taluks.	Deaths.															Average rate per mille.	
	1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Births.	Deaths.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Coondapoor ...	**2,922**	1,539	1,383	**2,643**	1,386	1,257	**4,470**	2,319	2,151	**2,706**	1,397	1,309	**3,331**	1,782	1,549	**32·88**	**26·73**
Kásaragód ...	**5,859**	3,042	2,817	**4,696**	2,508	2,188	**4,994**	2,667	2,327	**4,356**	2,310	2,046	**5,363**	2,745	2,618	**28·70**	**18·01**
Mangalore ...	**5,313**	2,854	2,459	**3,950**	2,044	1,906	**4,700**	2,445	2,255	**3,819**	2,006	1,813	**4,515**	2,306	2,209	**26·96**	**18·74**
Udipi	**6,253**	3,288	2,965	**4,974**	2,629	2,345	**6,741**	3,550	3,191	**5,302**	2,778	2,524	**5,765**	2,991	2,774	**32·12**	**22·89**
Uppinangadi ...	**3,663**	1,944	1,719	**2,796**	1,457	1,339	**3,672**	1,882	1,790	**2,705**	1,455	1,250	**3,121**	1,627	1,494	**31·69**	**26·86**

Statement showing the Number of Births registered in the District of South Canara in each month during the years* 1888–1892.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1888 ...	2,842	2,679	2,792	2,768	2,638	2,966	2,996	2,424	2,110	1,946	2,160	2,497	**30,818**
1889 ...	2,465	2,347	2,696	2,589	2,625	3,075	2,991	2,514	1,962	2,159	2,296	2,813	**30,532**
1890 ...	3,228	2,893	2,888	2,747	2,813	2,727	2,766	2,429	1,996	1,939	2,103	2,312	**30,841**
1891 ...	2,412	2,270	2,293	2,526	2,591	3,085	3,314	2,690	2,237	2,225	2,336	2,816	**30,795**
1892 ...	3,130	2,952	3,073	2,981	2,980	3,323	3,267	2,745	2,241	2,191	2,156	2,531	**33,570**
TOTAL ...	**14,077**	**13,141**	**13,742**	**13,611**	**13,647**	**15,176**	**15,334**	**12,802**	**10,546**	**10,460**	**11,051**	**12,969**	**156,556**
AVERAGE ...	**2,816**	**2,628**	**2,748**	**2,722**	**2,729**	**3,035**	**3,067**	**2,561**	**2,109**	**2,092**	**2,210**	**2,594**	**31,311**
PERCENTAGE BORN IN EACH MONTH.	**8·99**	**8·39**	**8·78**	**8·69**	**8·72**	**9·69**	**9·80**	**8·18**	**6·74**	**6·68**	**7·06**	**8·28**	**100·00**

* Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians.

Statement showing the Number of Deaths registered in the District of South Canara in each month during the years* 1882–1892.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1882	1,527	1,613	1,281	1,007	1,093	1,264	1,544	1,454	1,287	1,260	1,125	1,382	**15,837**
1883	1,743	1,477	1,338	1,179	1,359	1,932	2,614	1,939	1,725	1,463	1,436	2,015	**20,820**
1884	2,053	1,856	1,636	1,431	1,686	2,071	† 2,995	2,773	2,085	1,835	1,697	1,833	**23,951**
1885	2,201	1,845	1,684	1,518	1,612	2,050	† 3,004	2,601	2,246	1,988	1,791	2,165	**24,705**
1886	2,528	2,115	1,817	1,340	1,329	1,850	2,340	1,963	1,681	1,598	1,501	1,711	**21,773**
1887	1,860	1,645	1,415	1,229	1,245	1,818	2,244	1,746	1,670	1,638	1,528	1,955	**19,993**
1888	2,144	2,083	1,792	1,487	1,525	2,025	2,264	2,101	2,012	2,140	1,958	‡ 2,653	**24,184**
1889	2,636	1,829	1,533	1,238	1,189	1,638	1,868	1,729	1,484	1,585	1,397	1,887	**20,013**
1890	2,133	1,883	1,603	1,400	† 2,293	† 2,654	2,875	2,496	2,089	1,962	1,880	2,065	**25,333**
1891	2,581	2,032	1,477	1,356	1,385	1,451	1,731	1,576	1,465	1,543	1,482	1,642	**19,721**
1892	1,904	1,697	1,532	1,274	1,487	2,312	2,549	2,836	2,212	1,859	1,645	2,140	**23,447**
TOTAL ...	**23,310**	**20,075**	**17,108**	**14,459**	**16,203**	**21,065**	**26,028**	**23,214**	**19,956**	**18,871**	**17,440**	**21,448**	**239,177**
AVERAGE ...	**2,119**	**1,825**	**1,555**	**1,314**	**1,473**	**1,915**	**2,366**	**2,110**	**1,814**	**1,716**	**1,586**	**1,950**	**21,743**
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.	**9·75**	**8·39**	**7·15**	**6·04**	**6·78**	**8·81**	**10·88**	**9·71**	**8·34**	**7·89**	**7·29**	**8·97**	**100·00**

* Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians. † Excessive mortality from fever. ‡ Excessive mortality from cholera.

Statement showing the Number of Deaths from different causes registered in the District of South Canara during 1882–1892.

Year.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Injuries.				All other causes.	Total deaths.		
									Suicides.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1882	101	80	246	170	2,392	2,070	1,060	824	33	22	378	68	8,396	**15,840**	8,425	7,415
1883	...	...	404	291	3,879	3,535	1,288	1,080	39	31	353	83	9,246	**20,229**	10,647	9,582
1884	...	...	377	300	5,161	5,224	1,166	995	39	26	372	75	10,217	**23,952**	12,131	11,821
1885	5	9	414	332	4,646	4,347	1,260	1,105	52	20	322	79	12,119	**24,710**	12,814	11,896
1886	...	...	120	104	3,980	3,747	1,259	1,050	37	29	372	89	10,991	**21,778**	11,161	10,617
1887	38	40	327	282	3,597	3,270	955	726	37	40	377	80	10,229	**19,998**	10,421	9,577
1888	694	733	772	657	3,574	3,106	1,239	963	46	43	317	70	11,975	**24,189**	12,717	11,472
1889	187	166	195	159	3,201	2,805	994	787	46	32	326	76	11,043	**20,017**	10,490	9,527
1890	...	...	25	38	5,510	4,794	1,388	1,053	38	30	299	62	12,104	**25,341**	13,254	12,087
1891	174	183	77	70	4,062	3,557	763	596	42	33	323	69	9,773	**19,722**	10,359	9,363
1892	609	657	269	216	4,596	4,172	884	680	65	32	364	62	10,847	**23,453**	12,084	11,369
TOTAL ...	**1,808**	**1,868**	**3,226**	**2,619**	**44,598**	**40,627**	**12,256**	**9,859**	**474**	**338**	**3,803**	**813**	**116,940**	**239,229**	**124,503**	**114,726**
AVERAGE ...	**164**	**170**	**293**	**238**	**4,054**	**3,694**	**1,114**	**896**	**43**	**31**	**346**	**74**	**10,631**	**21,748**	**11,318**	**10,430**

*Statement showing the Number of Deaths * at each Age registered in the District of South Canara during the years* 1883–1892.

Year.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 30.		30 years and under 40.		40 years and under 50.		50 years and under 60.		60 years and upwards.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1883 ...	2,269	1,991	1,163	1,147	396	412	271	255	374	498	1,049	1,179	1,282	1,010	1,229	720	1,084	820	1,526	1,545
1884 ...	2,369	2,099	1,345	1,421	534	537	322	320	447	525	1,172	1,440	1,482	1,216	1,423	990	1,268	1,135	1,768	2,138
1885 ...	2,747	2,353	1,879	1,953	705	654	350	318	357	477	1,172	1,325	1,395	1,130	1,329	828	1,149	968	1,728	1,888
1886 ...	2,446	2,204	1,472	1,482	603	613	327	283	341	447	1,036	1,240	1,234	1,028	1,195	744	1,040	873	1,463	1,702
1887 ...	2,532	2,190	1,061	1,004	431	389	264	248	303	394	948	1,140	1,210	985	1,195	782	989	820	1,486	1,622
1888 ...	2,856	2,448	1,439	1,482	537	549	350	301	430	533	1,349	1,445	1,537	1,154	1,412	882	1,171	905	1,631	1,773
1889 ...	2,474	2,148	1,095	1,072	430	395	280	220	313	427	940	1,102	1,237	914	1,146	695	1,115	851	1,457	1,702
1890 ...	2,832	2,543	1,565	1,539	637	595	372	322	418	514	1,203	1,386	1,500	1,154	1,503	887	1,343	921	1,875	2,224
1891 ...	2,445	2,102	1,201	1,209	466	459	255	221	355	399	873	1,031	1,202	872	1,099	659	930	713	1,533	1,697
1892 ...	2,782	2,461	1,217	1,269	522	535	330	277	496	528	1,103	1,378	1,348	1,087	1,346	829	1,121	870	1,815	2,133
TOTAL ...	**25,752**	**22,539**	**13,437**	**13,578**	**5,261**	**5,138**	**3,121**	**2,765**	**3,834**	**4,742**	**10,845**	**12,666**	**13,427**	**10,550**	**12,877**	**8,016**	**11,210**	**8,876**	**16,282**	**18,424**
AVERAGE ...	**2,575**	**2,254**	**1,344**	**1,358**	**526**	**514**	**312**	**276**	**383**	**474**	**1,084**	**1,267**	**1,343**	**1,055**	**1,288**	**802**	**1,121**	**887**	**1,628**	**1,842**
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE.	**22·19**	**21·01**	**11·58**	**12·65**	**4·53**	**4·79**	**2·69**	**2·58**	**3·30**	**4·42**	**9·35**	**11·81**	**11·57**	**9·83**	**11·10**	**7·47**	**9·66**	**8·27**	**14·03**	**17·17**

* Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians.

CHAP. V.
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There are 19[1] hospitals and dispensaries in South Canara, which gives one to every 205 square miles and every 55,583 of the population, the average for the presidency being one to every 319 square miles and every 80,430 inhabitants. Of these institutions seven are hospitals for the treatment of both in- and out-patients, while the remainder are dispensaries in which out-patients only are treated. The charge of the hospitals is held by Civil Apothecaries and that of the dispensaries by Hospital Assistants. In 1887 the District Board made arrangements for the training of natives of the district as Hospital Assistants to take the place of the Government Hospital Assistants hitherto in charge of the dispensaries, as it was believed that the former would be more acceptable to the people, and the scheme has so far worked very satisfactorily.

The issue of G.O., dated 22nd February 1883, No. 391, Public, directing that, in future, Civil Surgeons, who till then were confined to their head-quarter stations, should be constituted Medical and Sanitary officers of their districts, and the devolution to Taluk Boards of sundry powers hitherto exercised by a District Board swayed by official nominees, were signalized by an era of advance in the establishment of medical institutions in the district. Local bodies were naturally desirous to expend their funds on locally beneficial objects, such as the opening of dispensaries, in which aim they were guided by the advice and experience of the District Surgeon, who was able to make himself acquainted with the needs of every locality by personal investigation and inquiries.

The subjoined table shows the location and class of the several institutions and the dates on which they were opened :—

Taluk.	Town.	Institution.	Date of opening.
Amindivi Islands..	Amindivi	Provincial dispensary ...	——— 1876.
Coondapoor ...	Coondapoor ...	Local Fund hospital	22nd May 1873.
	Kollúr	Do. dispensary ...	12th July 1888.
	Sankaranáráyana ...	Do. do. ...	5th April 1889.
Kásaragód ...	Kásaragód	Do. hospital	6th Oct. 1873.
	Manjéshwar ...	Do. dispensary ...	1st Nov. 1892.
	Hosdrúg	Do. do. ...	4th Dec. 1892.
Mangalore ...	Mangalore	Municipal hospital	——— 1848.
	Bantvál	Local Fund hospital	8th Aug. 1879.
	Múlki	Do. dispensary ...	10th Aug. 1887.
	Mudbidri	Do. do. ...	17th Aug. 1887.
	Bolár	Municipal dispensary	4th Dec. 1892.
Udipi	Udipi	Local Fund hospital	1st Aug. 1872.
	Kárkal	Do. do.	21st Aug. 1879.
	Hebri	Do. dispensary ...	7th June 1887.
Uppinangadi ...	Puttúr	Do. hospital ...	25th May 1872.
	Beltangadi	Do. dispensary ...	6th May 1887.
	Golitattu	Do. do. ...	28th Aug. 1887.
	Jalsúr	Do. do. ...	24th Nov. 1887.

[1] Since the above was written a hospital for women and children, entitled 'Lady Wenlock's Hospital,' has been opened and a qualified lady apothecary placed in charge.

CHAP. V. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

As the Mangalore hospital was the earliest to be established in the district, a brief account of its history may be of interest. It was opened by Government in 1848 in pursuance of orders passed by the Honourable Court of Directors on a memorial submitted by the inhabitants, praying for its establishment in Mangalore to supply a much-felt want. At the commencement a building was hired for the purpose of an hospital at a rent of Rs. 14 per mensem and the following establishment was entertained :—

	RS.	A.	P.
1 second dresser	24	8	0
1 cook	7	0	0
1 ward cooly	4	8	0
1 tóti	3	8	0
1 waterman	5	0	0

The allowance to the medical officer was Rs. 50.

Owing to the increased popularity of the hospital, it became necessary to supplement this establishment, and accordingly a nurse, a sweeper, and a washerman were entertained. A separate building was also constructed for the purpose of the hospital in 1851. In 1852 the Government appointed a Native Surgeon, on a salary of Rs. 100, to aid the Zilla Surgeon in his duties. In 1863 the townspeople, who appear to have taken great interest in the maintenance and improvement of the institution, resolved, at a meeting convened for the purpose, to relieve Government of a portion of the cost of its up-keep by raising annual subscriptions towards its support. This step met with the approval of Government, who ordered that effect should be given to it and accordingly withdrew the allowance hitherto given for the food, clothing, and attendance on the sick poor treated in the hospital. In 1871 the hospital was transferred to the care of the municipality, under Madras Act III of 1871, and since that date it has been exclusively maintained from municipal funds. The District Board contributes a sum of Rs. 600 per annum, in consideration of the number of patients treated who come from various parts of the district.

The following medical officers have been consecutively in charge of the hospital from its opening to the present date :--

D. Macfarlane.
J. Brett.
D. D. Fowlis.
B. S. Chimmo.
A. Jonatt.
M. Rogers.
D. Campbell.
A. J. Beans.
A. C. McLeod.
S. Rule.
W. J. Busteed.
F. O. Bigg-Wither.
H. King.
J. Macpherson.
J. Ridings.
J. J. Gibbs.
R. Dempster.
H. McE. Ross.
D. C. McAllum (1873).
A. F. Dobson (1876).
C. McNally (1878).
B. H. Williams (1879).
M. S. Eyre (1880).
W. A. Lee (1882).
W. B. Bannerman (1892).

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HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

An Assistant Surgeon was appointed in 1883 to assist the District Surgeon in the working of the hospital and to take the place of the latter when absent in the district on tours of inspection.

The attendance of patients from the commencement to the present date has been as follows:—

Year.	Admissions. In.	Admissions. Out.	Year.	Admissions. In.	Admissions. Out.	Year.	Admissions. In.	Admissions. Out.
1848 ...	*	*	1863 ...	268	1,832	1878 ...	326	10,281
1849 ...	45	1,447	1864 ...	262	1,717	1879 ...	298	9,982
1850 ...	51	1,891	1865 ...	258	1,653	1880 ...	203	7,147
1851 ...	64	1,980	1866 ...	135	2,676	1881 ...	172	6,485
1852 ...	137	3,551	1867 ...	137	3,376	1882 ...	187	6,227
1853 ...	149	*	1868 ...	134	3,594	1883 ...	509	8,045
1854 ...	*	*	1869 ...	158	3,327	1884 ...	445	9,208
1855 ...	163	4,935	1870 ...	160	2,406	1885 ...	576	9,855
1856 ...	195	5,574	1871 ...	165	3,898	1886 ...	525	11,611
1857 ...	164	5,934	1872 ...	169	5,193	1887 ...	489	11,855
1858 ...	151	6,104	1873 ...	190	6,776	1888 ...	471	12,038
1859 ...	189	5,890	1874 ...	199	6,936	1889 ...	503	11,323
1860 ...	129	5,874	1875 ...	194	7,191	1890 ...	632	13,937
1861 ...	123	3,873	1876 ...	257	7,615	1891 ...	401	14,416
1862 ...	103	3,420	1877 ...	384	9,256	1892 ...	328	15,133

The Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries were opened on the dates shown in the table opposite each, and have since filled an ever-extending sphere of usefulness and beneficence. Eight of these institutions have trained midwives, natives of the district, attached to them, and their skilled services are much appreciated by the people amongst whom they work.

The dispensary in the Amindivi Islands is maintained at the charge of Provincial revenue. The dispensary building was erected in 1876, a sum of Rs. 200 having been sanctioned for the purpose (G.O., dated 9th July 1875, No. 1031, R.D.). A third-class Hospital Assistant, with a special allowance of Rs. 10, was appointed to do duty in the island in 1874. The Hospital Assistant in charge was sent to Madras in 1879 to undergo a course of meteorological instruction in the observatory, Madras, under Mr. N. R. Pogson, the then Meteorological Superintendent, and since that time, the Medical Subordinate in charge has also been Meteorological Assistant, with an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for the special duty. The dispensary has been but little resorted to by the islanders, probably because the Hospital Assistants consecutively in charge failed to acquire their confidence. A Muhammadan native of Canara has recently been entertained for medical training with a view to his ultimate employment in Amindivi, and in the hope that he will be more successful in conciliating the prejudices of the natives than were his predecessors.

* No records available.

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HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The annexed table shows the total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the district during the past five years.

There has been a steady increase in the number of patients since 1889, which indicates that the European method of treatment of diseases is gradually gaining favour with the natives. Of the total number of patients in 1892, the number of in-patients was 796. Taking the average of the five years 1888–92, it is found that 59·88 per cent. of the patients are Hindus and 14·44 per cent. are Musalmans. As the Musalmans constitute only 10·60 per cent. of the total population of the district, it is evident that they resort to skilled medical aid to a relatively greater extent than the Hindus. Musalmans, however, are more prone to town life than Hindus, and they are thus more within reach of the influence of hospitals.

The average number of patients treated during the five years was 59,721, and the subjoined abstract shows the most common diseases among these:—

Diseases of the eye	1,553
Diseases of the nervous system	1,217
Diseases of the ear	1,213
Unspecified diseases of the respiratory system ..	2,107
Dyspepsia	1,236
Other diseases of the digestive system	5,011
Diseases of the skin	6,256
Ulcers	2,172
Malarial fevers	11,597
Worms	10,429
Rheumatic affections	2,789

During the same period 122 major and 1,323 minor operations were performed annually. The average expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries during these five years was Rs. 22,824 contributed as shown below. The average cost of each patient treated was 6 annas and 1 pie.

Statement of the Average Annual Expenditure during 1888–1892.

	RS.
From Provincial funds	1,875
From Local funds	16,623
From Municipal funds	3,927
From other sources	399
TOTAL ..	22,824

Statement showing the Number of Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the South Canara District during the years 1888–1892.

Dispensary.	Of what class.	1888.				1889.				1890.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Amindivi Islands ...	Local Fund ...	795	555	160	1,510	668	482	239	1,389				
Bantvál	Do. ...	2,134	870	1,077	4,081	2,458	938	1,198	4,594				
Beltangadi	Do. ...	1,718	555	352	2,625	1,616	580	395	2,591				
Coondapoor	Do. ...	3,273	988	1,759	6,020	2,742	953	1,499	5,194				
Golitattu	Do. ...	975	317	296	1,588	291	110	87	488				
Hebri	Do. ...	1,446	496	330	2,272	1,222	394	300	1,916				
Hosdrúg	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Jalsúr	Do. ...	512	190	106	808	1,176	396	281	1,853				
Kárkal	Do. ...	1,397	513	773	2,683	951	398	493	1,842	Information not available.			
Kásaragód	Do. ...	3,603	726	1,787	6,116	3,587	805	1,971	6,363				
Kollúr	Do. ...	934	266	181	1,381	378	52	48	478				
Mangalore	Mnnicipality.	7,082	2,491	2,936	12,509	6,619	2,381	2,826	11,826				
Mangalore Branch (Bolár)	Local Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Manjéshwar	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Mudbidri	Do. ...	583	200	181	964	647	249	234	1,130				
Múlki	Do. ...	1,085	516	843	2,444	1,004	432	769	2,205				
Puttúr	Do. ...	2,128	692	1,205	4,025	2,249	826	1,437	4,512				
Sankaranáráyana ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	349	74	39	462				
Udipi	Do. ...	3,042	1,334	2,071	6,447	2,906	1,231	1,768	5,905				
	TOTAL ...	**30,707**	**10,709**	**14,057**	**55,473**	**28,863**	**10,301**	**13,584**	**52,748**	**32,918**	**12,196**	**15,250**	**60,364**

Statement showing the Number of Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the South Canara District during the years 1888–1892—cont.

Dispensary.	Of what class.	1891.				1892.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amindivi Islands ...	Local Fund ...	...	...	...	...	1,011	778	352	**2,141**
Bantvál	Do. ...	2,693	1,137	1,384	**5,214**	2,636	972	1,101	**4,709**
Beltangadi	Do. ...	1,834	523	531	**2,888**	2,033	648	579	**3,260**
Coondapoor	Do. ...	3,106	1,310	1,864	**6,280**	3,452	1,334	2,228	**7,014**
Golitattu	Do. ...	461	150	238	**849**	467	119	192	**778**
Hebri	Do. ...	806	272	240	**1,318**	953	283	272	**1,508**
Hosdrúg	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	135	41	86	**262**
Jalsúr	Do. ...	294	71	128	**493**	384	82	213	**679**
Kárkal	Do. ...	1,481	658	964	**3,103**	1,712	503	822	**3,037**
Kásaragód	Do. ...	3,305	716	1,924	**5,945**	3,358	908	2,085	**6,351**
Kollúr	Do. ...	799	261	208	**1,268**	882	260	240	**1,382**
Mangalore	Municipality.	7,963	2,953	3,901	**14,817**	8,511	2,916	4,034	**15,461**
Mangalore Branch (Bolár).	Local Fund ...	...	...	...	...	99	29	42	**170**
Manjéshwar	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	150	23	91	**264**
Mudbidri	Do. ...	979	435	357	**1,771**	863	271	349	**1,483**
Múlki	Do. ...	2,286	1,120	1,237	**4,643**	2,265	995	1,124	**4,384**
Puttúr	Do. ...	2,204	782	1,652	**4,638**	2,049	863	1,564	**4,476**
Sankaranáráyana ...	Do. ...	437	103	122	**662**	1,008	263	325	**1,596**
Udipi	Do. ...	4,262	1,471	2,676	**8,409**	4,266	1,662	2,841	**8,769**
	TOTAL ...	**32,910**	**11,962**	**17,426**	**62,298**	**36,234**	**12,950**	**18,540**	**67,724**

CHAP. V. INFIRMITIES.

At the census information was collected as to the number of persons afflicted with insanity, congenital deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The returns are most probably incomplete, but they are useful for comparison of one enumeration with another and of one locality with another. An abstract of them is given in the following statement:—

Statement showing the Number of Infirm Persons in a Million of the Population.

—	Insanes.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
South Canara ...	2·17	3·22	5·32	2·65	12·16	14·47	8·67	9·47
Presidency	*2·16*	*3·26*	*7·57*	*5·33*	*10·22*	*16·00*	*3·54*	*4·68*

There is relatively less deaf-mutism in South Canara than in the presidency as a whole, while the proportion of persons afflicted with the other three infirmities is higher. The proportion of lepers is the highest in the presidency, and this is in accordance with a generally observed fact that this disease is more common in moist than in dry localities. Only two districts—Anantapur and Malabar—contain a relatively larger number of blind persons. Of deaf-mutes South Canara has a smaller proportion than any other district except Malabar, and it occupied the same position in 1881 also. Insanity and deaf-mutism are less common on the coast than inland, while blindness and leprosy are more frequently met with in the taluks that border on the sea than in the interior of the district. As regards leprosy the statistics may be influenced by the existence of a leper hospital at Mangalore.

—	Number of infirm persons per million.			
	Insanes.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
Coast taluks	209	513	1,253	896
Inland taluks	278	682	926	640
TOTAL ...	**217**	**532**	**1,216**	**867**

Lepers are most common in Mangalore and Udipi. The latter also contains the highest proportion of blind persons.

The marginal statement contains comparative statistics of the number of infirm persons in 1881 and 1891. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of insanity and blindness and an increase

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INFIRMITIES.

of deaf-mutism and leprosy. The increase under deaf-mutism is probably more apparent than real, as it is believed that the return of deaf-mutes was very imperfect in 1881. It is also possible that a number of people who were only deaf were returned in 1891 as deaf-mutes. The increase under leprosy is trifling and the relative number of lepers is appreciably lower than it was in 1881.

Comparative Statement of Infirm Persons in 1881 and 1891.

Infirmity.	1891.	1881.
Insanity	229	309
Deaf-mutism ...	562	254
Blindness	1,284	1,388
Leprosy	916	909

The degree of prevalence of each infirmity in the various castes differs considerably, but the numbers in most cases are too small to allow of any reliable inferences as to the relative frequency of any of the four maladies among each section of the population.

A statement is annexed showing for castes whose district strength exceeds 10,000, the number of persons among whom one is afflicted with each infirmity. Statements giving the numbers suffering from each infirmity in each taluk, with age details, are also appended:—

Statement showing for each Principal Caste the Number of Persons among whom one is afflicted with each Infirmity.

Caste.	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.	
	South Canara.	Presidency.	South Canara.	Presidency.	South Canara.	Presidency.	South Canara.	Presidency.
Maráthi	...	3,880	1,440	1,691	785	825	508	942
Náyar	3,847	3,309	2,198	5,394	905	685	5,129	2,416
Banta	...	...	2,258	2,259	805	805	833	834
Gauda	3,271	7,241	1,288	1,358	1,288	1,135	1,119	1,584
Nádava	6,434	6,436	2,413	2,414	742	743	689	690
Holeya	8,984	10,372	1,518	1,729	714	803	742	848
Kúsa	3,493	3,493	3,493	3,493	806	806	953	953
Kudubi	2,664	2,664	3,552	3,552	2,131	2,131	592	597
Bráhmans ...	1,741	2,607	1,722	1,156	614	663	2,081	2,902
Dévadiga ...	4,808	4,811	...	...	549	520	1,131	1,134
Máppilla ...	5,646	2,248	2,053	4,354	894	855	3,011	2,642
Kammála ...	7,490	4,055	3,745	1,059	535	958	1,872	2,706
Gániga ...	10,633	8,846	10,633	5,897	1,519	1,264	1,772	2,524
Kumbára ...	8,994	5,513	1,173	1,353	1,285	1,095	818	2,157
Mogér	7,746	7,762	2,213	2,218	585	586	1,475	1,478
Billava	5,227	5,236	1,698	1,698	952	952	946	945
Halepaik ...	4,333	4,333	3,611	3,611	867	867	1,805	1,805
Tiyyan	6,110	2,366	1,629	4,973	679	923	2,444	2,463
Sheik	3,802	3,289	1,267	1,389	877	1,132	2,281	2,724
Native Christian.	3,071	3,730	2,354	1,354	1,385	917	1,054	2,222

Persons of Unsound Mind by Age.

Taluk.	Total Insane.			Distribution by Age.																									
				0–4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.		25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Amindivi Islands.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coondapoor.	19	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kásaragód ...	61	42	19	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	7	...	4	1	5	...	5	3	5	1	1	2	4	3
Mangalore ...	70	41	29	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	9	2	2	6	9	4	4	4	3	5	2	...	1	4	2	2	3	...
Udipi ...	46	31	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	3	1	1	2	7	3	7	2	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	2
Uppinangadi.	33	20	13	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...
TOTAL ...	229	144	85	...	1	4	1	7	1	14	6	14	5	13	14	22	11	17	11	19	11	10	6	11	7	5	6	8	5

Deaf-mutes by Age.

Taluk.	Total Deaf-mutes.			Distribution by Age.																									
				0–4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.		25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Amindivi Islands.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coondapoor.	53	24	29	1	...	3	7	5	3	5	2	4	4	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	1	2
Kásaragód ...	168	97	71	3	...	15	6	14	4	13	13	7	8	9	13	4	6	3	4	5	9	6	1	8	3	1	1	9	3
Mangalore ...	132	78	54	1	1	15	6	15	5	10	10	12	7	6	6	5	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	3
Udipi ...	127	69	58	5	3	10	4	16	3	10	5	3	11	4	3	4	6	3	7	5	4	...	2	4	6	2	1	3	3
Uppinangadi.	81	47	34	2	...	6	6	7	7	6	2	4	1	7	3	...	4	3	5	5	...	2	1	3	2	...	1	2	2
TOTAL ...	562	315	247	12	5	49	29	57	22	44	32	30	31	26	25	15	22	13	20	19	17	11	10	17	17	5	4	17	13

The Blind by Age.

Taluk.	Total Blind.			Distribution by Age.																											
				0–4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.		25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and over.		Not stated.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Amindivi Islands.	14	6	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...
Coondapoor ...	149	69	80	4	...	4	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	5	3	3	3	...	4	6	7	3	8	9	10	5	6	22	32	...	...
Kásaragód ...	320	153	167	5	1	8	7	6	8	9	6	6	4	7	8	9	6	15	11	12	16	14	10	8	25	3	10	51	53	...	2
Mangalore ...	289	127	162	4	3	6	3	9	3	7	7	8	13	5	2	11	8	7	5	10	20	7	10	9	18	13	10	31	60	...	...
Udipi	402	155	247	2	6	11	4	8	9	10	9	10	3	7	14	10	20	13	17	12	27	8	18	10	19	12	22	41	79	1	...
Uppinangadi ...	110	62	48	6	3	4	2	7	3	4	4	4	...	7	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	4	7	6	3	3	9	10	...	1
TOTAL ...	1,284	572	712	21	13	34	17	32	25	34	28	33	23	31	30	36	42	40	40	42	73	34	50	44	78	36	54	154	236	1	3

Lepers by Age.

Taluk.	Total Lepers.			Distribution by Age.																											
				0–4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.		25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and over.		Not stated.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Amindivi Islands.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coondapoor ...	42	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	5	1	6	2	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	5	...	...
Kásaragód ...	136	98	38	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	3	3	14	4	8	3	18	8	11	7	18	4	6	1	12	5	1	...
Mangalore ...	296	239	57	1	...	2	1	6	4	10	2	16	2	24	5	21	8	27	7	42	10	31	3	24	6	14	4	21	5	...	...
Udipi	365	286	79	2	...	1	...	6	...	7	2	14	2	29	6	35	8	32	8	43	14	32	8	30	14	16	5	39	12	...	...
Uppinangadi ...	76	65	11	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	8	1	9	...	5	2	15	...	7	1	9	2	...	...
TOTAL ...	916	715	201	4	1	3	1	15	4	20	7	37	7	63	15	73	21	80	20	118	35	83	22	91	26	44	13	83	29	1	...

CHAP. V.
VILLAGE HYGIENE.

Of the three essential desiderata of village hygiene, viz., provision of pure drinking water, drainage, and a simple conservancy system, attention to the first alone is mainly called for in South Canara (outside the few large towns). The fact that dwelling houses are generally scattered about necessarily mitigates or prevents the evils inseparable from the neglect of drainage and conservancy in the more compact and populous villages of other districts.

From the same circumstances, however, the number of public wells is very small, as most householders have one or more wells on their premises. This circumstance, while it renders cholera and other diseases capable of being propagated by specifically contaminated water less liable to spread, is in other ways a source of danger to public health; for the poorer classes, who are unable to provide themselves with good wells, sunk to a sufficient depth and protected against pollution by surface drainage, have to use water obtained from shallow wells or pits, which either dry up or contain only a small quantity of bad water in the hot season, or from the ponds and streams which irrigate paddy-fields and must, therefore, contain much organic matter both suspended and in solution. The continued use of such impure water must give rise to fevers and bowel-complaints, and hence it is desirable that Taluk Boards should expend some of the funds with which they are entrusted in the provision of good public wells in all the large villages, and that private individuals should be encouraged to undertake similar works of public utility.

VACCINATION.

Year.	Number vaccinated.		Percentage successful.
	Total.	Successful.	
1888–89	39,250	37,256	94·92
1889–90	27,738	25,506	91·95
1890–91	31,687	29,981	94·62
1891–92	39,205	36,519	93·15
1892–93	49,385	47,366	95·91
TOTAL ...	187,265	176,628	94·32

The foregoing statement shows the total number of operations performed by the several vaccine agencies in South Canara during the past five years. It will be seen that there was a heavy falling off in the outturn during 1889–90 as compared with the results of the previous year. No satisfactory explanation of this decrease is forthcoming. Since 1889–90, however, vaccination has been steadily progressing and the figures for 1892–93 are the highest on record. This great progress is attributed to the interest taken by the President of the District Board and by the District Medical officer in the matter. In 1892–93 the average cost of each successful case was in the case of Local Fund vaccinators, who do the bulk of the

VACCINATION.

work, 1 anna 11 pies, the average for the presidency being 3 annas and 5 pies. The number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator has steadily increased, and in 1892–93 it was 1,684, the corresponding figure for the presidency being only 1,449. In the Mangalore municipality this average is lower and the mean cost greater.

Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the South Canara District during the years 1888–89 *to* 1892–93.

Local Fund, Municipal or Dispensary Vaccination.	Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Average cost of each successful case.
		Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Successful.	Total.	Successful.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	RS. A. P.
Local Fund.	1888–89 ...	**36,679**	19,949	16,730	1,528	35,819	34,247	860	633	95·6	73·6	0 2 4
	1889–90 ...	**25,821**	14,234	11,587	1,078	25,502	23,571	319	215	92·4	67·4	0 3 1
	1890–91 ...	**29,988**	16,460	13,528	1,199	29,053	27,751	935	771	95·2	82·4	0 2 10
	1891–92 ...	**36,889**	18,486	18,403	1,476	35,074	33,048	1,815	1,384	94·2	76·3	0 2 5
	1892–93 ...	**45,473**	24,432	21,041	1,684	43,057	41,885	2,416	1,744	97·3	72·2	0 1 11
	TOTAL ...	**174,850**	**93,561**	**81,289**	**1,399**	**168,505**	**160,502**	**6,345**	**4,747**	**95·3**	**74·8**	**0 2 5**
Mangalore Municipality.	1888–89 ...	**2,216**	1,238	978	2,216	1,918	1,871	298	225	97·4	75·5	0 2 6
	1889–90 ...	**1,460**	803	657	1,460	1,460	1,373	...	...	94·0	...	0 2 7
	1890–91 ...	**1,190**	632	558	1,190	1,161	1,066	29	17	91·8	58·6	0 2 8
	1891–92 ...	**1,658**	887	771	829	1,658	1,561	...	...	94·1	...	0 2 4
	1892–93 ...	**2,743**	1,420	1,323	1,371	2,522	2,513	221	219	99·6	99·1	0 2 5
	TOTAL ...	**9,267**	**4,980**	**4,287**	**1,324**	**8,719**	**8,384**	**548**	**461**	**96·2**	**84·1**	**0 2 6**
Dispensary.	1888–89 ...	**355**	...	...	...	320	260	35	20	83·8	57·1	...
	1889–90 ...	**457**	...	...	...	426	329	31	18	77·2	58·1	...
	1890–91 ...	**509**	...	...	...	483	366	26	10	75·8	38·5	...
	1891–92 ...	**658**	...	...	...	590	474	68	52	80·3	76·5	...
	1892–93 ...	**1,169**	...	...	...	1,002	875	167	130	87·3	77·8	...
	TOTAL ...	**3,148**	...	...	...	**2,821**	**2,304**	**327**	**230**	**81·7**	**70·3**	...

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

CHAP. VI. EDUCATION.

Census statistics.

Of the total population of South Canara, no less than 976,399 persons are unable to read and write. The real number is somewhat greater, for in the case of 4,113 individuals the education column of the schedule was not filled up, and the majority of these are probably illiterate. The proportions of pupils, literates and illiterates in South Canara in 1881 and 1891 are compared below with the corresponding figures for the presidency.

Statement showing the Number of Pupils, Literates and Illiterates in 10,000 of each Sex.

—	Males.				Females.			
	South Canara.		Presidency.*		South Canara.		Presidency.*	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
Learning	**370**	233	**338**	349	**46**	18	**34**	26
Literate	**991**	833	**1,185**	1,027	**70**	51	**69**	62
Illiterate	**8,639**	8,934	**8,477**	8,624	**9,884**	9,931	**9,897**	9,912
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

* Exclusive of the Agency Tracts.

It will be seen that South Canara occupies a much lower position in the scale of education of males than the presidency generally, while female education is apparently better cared for than in most districts. The proportion of uninstructed of both sexes has fallen since 1881, but the change in the case of females is slight, for even now only one in a hundred of that sex can read and write. Taking only the population of fifteen years of age and upwards, it is found that 82·82 per cent. of the males and 99·02 per cent. of the females are uneducated. Of boys between 5 and 9 only 9·79 per cent. were at school at the time of the census, the average for the presidency being 10·60 per cent. At the next age-period, 10 to 14, the proportion of boys at school was 13·75 per cent. in South Canara and 13·25 per cent. in the whole province. Of South Canara girls 2·00 per cent. of those between 5 and 9 and 1·63 per cent. of those between 10 and 14 were at school. The corresponding figures for the presidency are 1·51 and 1·19 per cent. respectively.

CHAP. VI. EDUCATION.

The following table shows the degree of diffusion of education in the several taluks :—

Census statistics.

Statement showing the Percentage of Pupils, Literates and Illiterates in each Taluk.

Taluk.	Males.			Females.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate	Illiterate.
Amindivi Islands.	3·11	19·16	77·73	1·01	1·77	97·22
Coondapoor ...	3·51	9·54	86·95	0·25	0·27	99·48
Kásargód ...	3·33	10·77	85·90	0·39	0·75	98·86
Mangalore ...	4·64	10·27	85·09	0·93	1·25	97·82
Udipi	3·93	10·04	86·03	0·28	0·40	99·32
Uppinangadi ...	2·15	6·96	90·89	0·15	0·33	99·52
TOTAL ...	**3·70**	**9·91**	**86·39**	**0·46**	**0·70**	**98·84**

Uppinangadi contains the highest proportion of illiterates and Coondapoor follows close. Education is most advanced in Mangalore and Kásaragód. The proportion of illiterates in the Amindivi Islands is the smallest in the whole district, but the total population of these islands is only 3,722. Statistics of education for each main religion are given in the margin. The Hindus are the most backward in education, the Musalmans, Christians and Jains being decidedly superior. Female education is little more than a name except among Christians and even among them the term hardly denotes anything beyond the mere ability to read and write.

Statement showing the Percentage of Pupils, Literates and Illiterates for each Religion.

Religion.	Males.			Females.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Hindus ...	3·43	9·53	87·04	0·25	0·43	99·32
Musalmans ..	3·58	11·51	84·91	0·75	1·21	98·04
Christians ...	6·46	10·02	83·52	2·48	3·10	94·42
Jains ...	7·30	22·28	70·42	1·16	1·47	97·37
TOTAL ...	**3·70**	**9·91**	**86·39**	**0·46**	**0·70**	**98·84**

Progress of education.

It would appear from the census statistics given above that education is still backward in South Canara; but the returns of the Educational department show that considerable progress has been made in the last ten years. The number of institutions of all kinds has more than doubled, there are now nearly twice as many male pupils as there were a decade ago and female scholars have increased threefold in number. The total expenditure on education has risen in the same period from Rs. 83,091 to Rs. 1,59,294 and the expenditure on primary education from Rs. 30,001 to Rs. 54,848.

CHAP. VI. EDUCATION. Schools.

On the 31st March 1893 there were 579 institutions of all kinds. Of these 468 were public institutions, while 111 were private. Four schools are managed by the Educational department, 142 by Local Boards and 13 by the Mangalore Municipality. Of the rest, 232 were aided from public funds, 77 received no grants-in-aid, but conformed themselves to the departmental rules and 111 were purely private and indigenous institutions. The public institutions comprised 2 arts colleges, 5 high schools for boys and 1 for girls, 10 middle schools for boys and 2 for girls, 186 upper primary schools for boys and 3 for girls, 251 lower primary schools for boys and 6 for girls, and 1 training school for masters and 1 for mistresses. The 111 private institutions include 77 Qurán schools, 21 elementary vernacular schools, 6 Sanskrit schools and 7 special schools for Paraiyas and the kindred classes. There are on the whole 467 public or private primary schools in the district, which gives an average of 10 such institutions for every 23 villages containing 200 inhabitants and upwards.

Pupils.

The total number of pupils on the 31st March 1893 was 20,457, of whom 17,482 were males and 2,975 females. The instruction afforded is mainly of an elementary character, for only 8·51 per cent. of the male pupils and 4·12 per cent. of the female scholars have passed the primary standard. It is, however, satisfactory to note that 79 out of the 108 female pupils reading in middle schools are learning English.

Statement showing the Percentage of Pupils in each Class of Institution.

Class of Institution.	Pupils.	
	Males.	Females.
Colleges	0·64	....
High schools	3·06	0·47
Middle schools	4·81	3·65
Primary schools	83·90	83·49
Indigenous schools	1·23	5·64
Qurán schools	5·95	6·75
Sanskrit schools	0·41	...
TOTAL ...	100·00	100·00

The marginal statement shows the race or caste section of the population from which the pupils are drawn. Nearly three-fourths of the students in colleges and more than one-half of those in high and middle schools are Bráhmans, and 22 out of the 42 masters in the training institutions are of this caste. Of the 81 girls in

Statement showing the Distribution of Scholars according to Caste, Tribe or Race.

Caste, tribe or race.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	34	37
Native Christians	2,740	1,127
Musalmans	2,427	305
Bráhmans	4,797	715
Other Caste Hindus	6,518	771
Paraiyas	951	15
Others	15	5
TOTAL ...	17,482	2,975

Pupils.

English middle schools 65 are Native Christians and 6 out of the 14 school mistresses belong to this community. All the 27 girls in the vernacular middle schools are of this class. The state of education among Musalmans is rather backward, for nearly one-half the number of male pupils of this religion are only attending Qurán schools, where very little real instruction is afforded. Of the 305 female pupils as many as 200 are found in these institutions.

The subjoined abstract shows the classification of pupils according to the occupations of their parents or guardians :—

Class.	Pupils.	
	Number.	Percentage.
Officials	1,130	5·52
Petty officials	1,724	8·43
Traders	3,655	17·87
Landholders	10,537	51·51
Artisans	777	3·80
Coolies	1,583	7·74
Mendicants	175	0·85
Others	876	4·28
TOTAL ...	20,457	100·00

The proportion is very high for officials, for even including village servants in the term, the official classes constitute only 1·52 per cent. of the total population of the district. Traders form 13·87 per cent., landholders 50·01 per cent., artisans 5·94 per cent. and coolies 27·65 per cent. It will be seen that among landholders and traders the proportion of boys and girls under instruction is relatively high, while among artisans it is low.

There are 3,383 boys and 659 girls learning English. The statistics show an advance in the number of these students in the last three years, but only very few of them possess a real knowledge of the language. The number of pupils studying Arabic is high, and it may be assumed that all of them are Musalmans. Thus out of 2,427 Musalman boys, 1,065 are learning Arabic, and out of 305 female pupils 224 are studying that language. There are 111 girls who are learning Hindustani, and it is not clear to what class they belong: only 81 of them can be Musalmans if the above assumption regarding the Arabic pupils is correct. There are 150 pupils who are studying either Latin or Greek, and the majority of them are probably Native Christians.

CHAP. VI. EDUCATION.

Financial.

The total expenditure on education in the district in 1892–93 was Rs. 1,59,294, and more than one-third of this amount was realized in the shape of fees. The sources of contribution are shown in the margin. Rather more than one-third was paid from public funds and about 29 per cent. from subscriptions, endowments, &c.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Education in 1892–93 from each source.

Source.	Rupees.	Percentage.
Provincial funds ...	30,795	19·33
Local funds	18,524	11·63
Municipal funds	4,782	3·00
Fees	58,627	36·80
Subscriptions	2,767	1·74
Endowments, &c. ...	43,799	27·50
TOTAL ...	**1,59,294**	**100·00**

Again, of the total amount spent on education only 34·43 per cent. was devoted to primary schools, while a little over 19 per cent. went towards collegiate instruction. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 7–12–7, and Rs. 2–10–4 of this was paid from public funds, Rs. 2–13–10 by parents in the shape of fees and the rest from subscriptions, endowments, &c. The cost of educating a boy or girl does not amount to even 4 annas a month.

Statistics.

I.—Statement showing the Number of Institutions and Pupils on the 31st March of each year.

Year.	Number of institutions of all kinds.	Pupils.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
1883–84	270	9,953	8,831	1,122
1884–85	295	10,548	9,336	1,212
1885–86	311	11,230	9,942	1,288
1886–87	319	12,143	10,554	1,589
1887–88	369	12,652	10,948	1,704
1888–89	493	15,438	13,376	2,062
1889–90	538	17,919	15,564	2,355
1890–91	555	18,688	16,157	2,531
1891–92	600	20,480	17,474	3,006
1892–93	579	20,457	17,482	2,975

Statistics.

II.—Statement of Schools and Scholars according to the different Stages of Instruction.

Classes of institutions.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University education—				
Arts colleges	2	131	2	111
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper secondary, English	4	400	5	534
Lower secondary { English ...	11	771	10	841
Lower secondary { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper secondary, English	1	12	1	14
Lower secondary do.	2	90	1	79
Upper secondary, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do.	...	...	1	27
Primary schools—				
For boys { Upper primary ...	176	1,774	186	1,774
For boys { Lower primary ...	261	14,269	251	14,237
For girls { Upper primary ...	4	75	3	84
For girls { Lower primary ...	5	700	6	692
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters ...	1	33	1	42
Training schools for mistresses ...	1	14	1	14
Other special schools	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...	468	18,269	468	18,449
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit	30	542	6	72
Elementary schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly.	27	561	21	316
Elementary schools teaching the Qurán.	75	1,108	77	1,238
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	...	...	7	382
TOTAL, PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...	132	2,211	111	2,008
Grand Total ...	600	20,480	579	20,457

III.—Statement showing the Institutions according to Managing Agencies.

Institutions.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Managed by the department ...	4	308	4	334
Managed by Local boards	129	4,927	142	5,415
Managed by Municipal boards ...	16	643	13	677
Aided from public funds	232	10,140	232	9,680
Unaided	87	2,251	77	2,343
Private and indigenous	132	2,211	111	2,008
TOTAL ...	600	20,480	579	20,457

IV.—Statement showing for 1892-93 *the Distribution of Scholars according to the Classes of the Community.*

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Bráhmans.	Hindus. Non-Bráhman Caste Hindus.	Hindus. Paraiyas and other kindred classes.	Aborigines.	Others.
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges	Boys ...	111	...	24	3	79	5	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper secondary, English	Boys ...	534	6	144	7	322	53	...	...	2
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do.	Boys ...	839	15	255	27	440	87	5	...	10
	Girls ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper secondary, English	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	14	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	79	8	63	...	5	1	...	...	2
Upper secondary, Vernacular	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—Statement showing for 1892–93 *the Distribution of Scholars according to the Classes of the Community*—cont.

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
						Bráhmans.	Non-Bráhman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and other kindred classes.		
Public Institutions—cont.										
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys ...	14,227	11	2,002	1,350	3,747	6,213	901	...	3
	Girls ...	1,784	1	439	83	522	724	15	...	...
Girls	Boys ...	98	2	90	...	1	5	...	...	...
	Girls ...	678	21	411	22	185	36	...	...	3
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys ...	42	...	8	...	22	12	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	14	6	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
Special schools	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...		**18,449**	**71**	**3,483**	**1,492**	**5,324**	**7,138**	**921**	...	**20**
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys ...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—Statement showing for 1892–93 *the Distribution of Scholars according to the Classes of the Community*—cont.

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Bráhmans.	Hindus. Non-Bráhman Caste Hindus.	Hindus. Paraiyas and other kindred classes.	Aborigines.	Others.
Private Institutions—cont.									
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular ... Boys ...	306	...	2	2	114	143	45	...	...
A vernacular ... Girls ...	10	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...
The Qurán ... Boys ...	1,038	...	...	1,038	...	...	...	...	...
The Qurán ... Girls ...	200	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. Boys ...	215	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. Girls ...	167	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...	2,008	...	384	1,240	188	151	45	...	...
Grand Total ...	20,457	71	3,867	2,732	5,512	7,289	966	...	20

V.—Statement showing the Distribution of Scholars according to the Occupation of Parents during 1892–93.

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges	Boys ...	111	42	6	27	36	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper secondary, English	Boys ...	534	193	58	88	183	8	...	1	3
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do.	Boys ...	839	222	129	207	230	10	6	4	31
	Girls ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper secondary, English	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	14	9	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
Lower secondary do.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	79	48	6	7	12	...	...	...	6
Upper secondary, Vernacular	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	27	15	2	2	...	7	1	...	...

V.—Statement showing the Distribution of Scholars according to the Occupation of Parents during 1892–93—cont.

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions—cont.										
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys ...	14,227	352	1,116	2,171	8,135	597	1,216	95	545
	Girls ...	1,784	69	208	292	870	54	151	20	120
Girls	Boys ..	98	6	23	6	4	31	16	...	12
	Girls ...	678	158	117	107	74	49	37	55	81
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys ...	42	3	12	2	23	1	...	...	1
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	14	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Special schools	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...		**18,449**	**1,130**	**1,678**	**2,911**	**9,570**	**757**	**1,427**	**175**	**801**
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V.—Statement showing the Distribution of Scholars according to the Occupation of Parents during 1892-93—cont.

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Private Institutions—cont.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Sanskrit	Boys ...	72	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	33
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A Vernacular	Boys ...	306	...	4	16	254	8	7	...	17
	Girls ...	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2
The Qurán	Boys ...	1,038	...	5	591	326	7	93	...	16
	Girls ...	200	...	...	129	66	4	1	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys ...	215	...	27	5	146	1	29	...	7
	Girls ...	167	...	10	3	128	...	26	...	...
TOTAL, PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...		2,008	...	46	744	967	20	156	...	75
Grand Total ...		**20,457**	**1,130**	**1,724**	**3,655**	**10,537**	**777**	**1,583**	**175**	**876**

CHAP. VI.
EDUCATION.
Statistics.

CHAP. VI. EDUCATION. Statistics.

VI.—Statement showing the Distribution of Scholars according to the Languages studied.

Languages.	Boys. 1890–91.	Boys. 1891–92.	Boys. 1892–93.	Girls. 1890–91.	Girls. 1891–92.	Girls. 1892–93.
English	3,048	3,311	3,383	442	665	659
Latin	115	130	134	...	...	...
Greek	8	...	16	...	...	...
Arabic	1,216	892	1,065	20	216	224
Sanskrit	493	516	152	...	36	...
Telugu	...	...	746	...	...	...
Malayálam	320	524	316	...	64	32
Canarese	15,219	14,564	14,914	617	2,425	2,342
Hindustani	560	1,051	814	20	149	111
Tulu	158	115	129	41	72	60
Maráthi	115	...	5	...	18	15
Konkani	...	...	182	...	...	167

VII.—Statement showing for 1892–93 the Distribution of Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges, general	3,387	...	...	2,924	550	6,861
Colleges, special	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	1,776	...	...	4,267	1,803	7,846
Secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ...	18	...	...	94	...	112
Primary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools ...	2,900	...	...	...	13	2,913
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,081	...	...	7,285	2,366	17,732
Board.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges, special	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	3,271	−324	543	6,756	...	10,246
Secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ...	4,148	10,584	2,414	8,147	10	25,303
Primary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools	...	282	...	...	...	282
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,419	10,542	2,957	14,903	10	35,831

N.B.—The above excludes grants (Rs. 1,149) for furniture and other special objects.

VII.—Statement showing for 1892–93 *the Distribution of Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction*—cont.

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Aided.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges, general	3,846	...	...	3,602	16,168	**23,616**
Colleges, special	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	1,064	...	402	12,599	8,743	**22,808**
Secondary schools for girls ...	1,953	...	...	948	3,906	**6,807**
Primary schools for boys ...	2,396	7,961	1,402	11,207	4,826	**27,792**
Primary schools for girls ...	2,407	21	21	1,745	8,216	**12,410**
Training schools	2,480	...	...	...	1,352	**3,832**
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	**14,146**	**7,982**	**1,825**	**30,101**	**43,211**	**97,265**
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges, special	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	3,905	756	**4,661**
Secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	2,433	223	**2,656**
Primary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	**6,338**	**979**	**7,317**

N.B.—The above excludes grants (Rs. 1,149) for furniture and other special objects.

VIII.—Statement showing the Total Expenditure from each source in each of the last ten years.

Years.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1883–84 ...	16,273	13,110	2,289	30,911	...	20,508	**83,091**
1884–85 ...	18,215	11,037	6,685	35,583	114	29,485	**1,01,119**
1885–86 ...	18,957	12,431	3,461	38,290	...	34,514	**1,07,653**
1886–87 ...	15,991	4,066	4,411	46,528	13	21,210	**92,219**
1887–88 ...	20,651	3,622	2,963	46,713	566	21,913	**96,428**
1888–89 ...	12,422	10,424	3,456	50,639	1,371	26,791	**1,05,103**
1889–90 ...	22,176	11,963	3,782	60,462	688	34,180	**1,33,251**
1890–91 ...	22,553	15,581	6,096	60,593	330	40,612	**1,45,765**
1891–92 ...	31,599	20,454	4,889	58,087	2,513	38,506	**1,56,048**
1892–93 ...	30,795	18,524	4,782	58,627	2,767	43,799	**1,59,294**

CHAP. VI.
EDUCATION.
Statistics.

IX.—Statement showing the Total Expenditure on Primary Education in each of the last ten years.

Years.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1883–84 ...	2,731	10,199	721	8,512	...	7,838	30,001
1884–85 ...	7,157	10,179	2,633	11,983	71	7,404	39,427
1885–86 ...	9,246	10,559	2,004	11,007	...	4,276	37,092
1886–87 ...	5,506	5,382	2,774	11,821	13	5,261	30,757
1887–88 ...	9,790	5,414	2,428	11,995	166	6,722	36,515
1888–89 ...	2,856	11,842	2,771	13,213	192	3,001	33,875
1889–90 ...	7,970	12,785	3,005	16,870	16	9,102	49,748
1890–91 ...	5,844	13,831	2,490	17,292	50	7,327	46,834
1891–92 ...	8,791	16,030	2,636	20,246	2,375	5,004	55,082
1892–93 ...	5,633	19,398	2,803	17,558	2,355	7,101	54,848

X.—Statement showing for 1892–93 the Statistics of Special Schools for Paraiyas and the like Classes.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools.	Number on rolls on 31st March.			Classification according to race or creed.								Number of scholars learning	
		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Non-Bráhman Caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Paraiyas and kindred classes.	Aborigines.	Others.	Malayálam.	Canarese.
Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ...	4	114	103	11	...	14	7	6	6	81	...	...	...	114
Aided ...	2	59	52	7	...	6	1	...	8	44	...	...	...	59
Unaided ...	1	35	35	...	...	1	2	...	8	24	...	...	35	...
Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7	208	190	18	...	21	10	6	22	149	...	...	35	173

CHAPTER VII.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAP. VII.

ROADS.

THE total length of roads in the district on the 31st March 1893 was 1,811 miles, and there are only four districts in the presidency which have a larger mileage than this. The chief roads are the coast road from Baindúr to Cavoy, which is 135 miles in length; the Calicut-Panemangalore road which traverses the Kásaragód taluk, passing through Hosdrúg and Vittal; the road from Mangalore to the Mysore frontier by the Sampaji ghát; the road from Mangalore to the Mysore frontier *viâ* Agumbi ghát, which passes through the taluks of Mangalore and Udipi; and the Kodikal ghát road *viâ* Chármadi to Bantvál, which runs through the Uppinangadi and Mangalore taluks. Details of the roads in each taluk will be found in the gazetteer portion of this volume. A statement showing the total outlay on roads during each of the last five years is subjoined:—

Year.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888-89 ...	3,675	34,764	51,554	89,993
1889-90 ...	4,872	38,220	42,265	85,357
1890-91 ...	3,224	35,285	33,362	71,871
1891-92 ...	6,770	32,018	33,360	72,148
1892-93 ...	6,720	27,224	33,712	67,656

AVENUES.

In the beginning of the year 1892–93 there were 437 miles of road with avenues, the number of trees being 77,075. The cost of maintaining them is more than covered by the sale-proceeds of their produce.

There are at present no railways in Canara and it is now the only district in the presidency without them. The need of them is great and several lines have been suggested. One project is to

CHAP. VII. RAILWAYS.

connect Mangalore with the Madras Railway system by a coast line from Calicut *viâ* Mahé and Tellicherry; another is to connect with the Southern Mahratta system by a line from Mangalore to Tiptúr, or Mangalore to Mysore,[1] with a continuation, *viâ* Nanjangode, to Erode on the South Indian and Madras Railways. These projects are now being investigated.

POST.

There is only one head office for the district, which is situated at Mangalore. There are seven sub-offices, besides 22 branch offices. The annexed statement contains statistics of the Savings Bank transactions of the post offices in the district for each of the last three years. It will be seen that the amount deposited is generally highest in March and April, and the amount withdrawn largest in the former month. The deposits rose from Rs. 1,17,382 in 1891–92 to Rs. 1,25,125 in 1893–94, while the withdrawals fell from Rs. 1,09,406 in the former year to Rs. 1,02,119 in the latter.

TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph line which passes through the district forms part of the line which runs from Mercara to the coast and thence southwards to Calicut. There are four offices in the district in which messages are received and transmitted. All of them are combined offices, *i.e.*, offices in which the telegraph department forms a part of the Post office. The length of telegraph line running through the district is not known.

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[1] This project has lately been favourably considered by the Government of India.

Savings Bank transactions.

Statement showing the Savings Bank transactions of the Post Offices in the South Canara District during the years 1891-92 *to* 1893-94.

Month.	1891-92.				1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Deposits.		Withdrawals.	
	No.	Amount deposited.	No.	Amount withdrawn.	No.	Amount deposited.	No.	Amount withdrawn.	No.	Amount deposited.	No.	Amount withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
April ...	216	15,226 5 5	165	9,112 9 5	259	14,699 13 5	175	8,109 0 1	202	10,712 10 2	162	8,762 2 10
May ...	194	4,250 4 0	139	5,539 14 11	226	11,726 11 1	146	4,801 11 7	237	12,183 7 3	157	8,824 12 4
June ...	335	12,505 4 0	133	6,325 14 11	371	11,284 7 4	144	4,746 4 7	339	10,829 4 0	141	4,032 4 1
July ...	386	10,178 0 0	167	4,618 5 11	328	9,885 7 6	147	4,200 12 1	394	14,562 9 3	149	3,847 10 0
August ...	301	8,334 0 1	185	6,163 5 7	295	7,119 10 1	204	9,147 13 0	415	15,504 15 10	183	10,979 6 0
September ...	297	8,919 8 0	304	17,041 8 11	328	9,510 10 4	182	8,300 15 3	323	11,932 14 7	186	8,318 14 6
October ...	267	13,152 9 4	162	8,683 9 10	299	9,857 9 0	167	7,557 11 4	310	9,211 8 3	163	5,664 3 3
November ...	219	7,313 11 0	149	6,956 0 3	250	7,145 8 11	175	8,170 13 6	275	9,303 5 9	218	9,976 1 3
December ...	189	5,062 8 0	192	7,355 15 0	248	6,405 4 0	238	16,905 15 10	273	9,059 15 7	190	9,321 4 8
January ...	195	6,289 8 0	198	8,173 13 2	175	6,227 9 1	216	8,649 15 3	211	5,349 15 9	216	6,678 7 3
February ...	213	5,781 12 0	194	13,219 15 4	204	3,949 4 0	153	6,270 12 8	227	5,450 3 10	156	11,197 4 6
March ...	317	20,368 13 8	227	16,215 2 7	243	15,971 1 3	284	19,750 14 9	252	11,023 14 0	167	14,516 13 6
TOTAL ...	3,129	1,17,382 3 6	2,215	1,09,406 3 10	3,226	1,13,783 0 0	2,231	1,06,612 11 11	3,458	1,25,124 12 3	2,085	1,02,119 4 2

CHAP. VII. BUILDINGS.

Travellers' bungalows.

There are 28 bungalows in the district for the accommodation of travellers. Of these, the one at Mangalore is in charge of the Municipality, while the rest are under the control and management of Local Boards. Mangalore contains five bungalows, Kásaragód, Udipi and Uppinangadi seven each and Coondapoor two. Eleven out of the 28 bungalows are fully furnished; seven are partially furnished, while the remaining ten have no furniture at all. In none of them are meals supplied, and the traveller has, therefore, to make his own arrangements. The bungalows are open to all travellers alike, public officers having no preference over non-officials. The fees generally charged are one rupee *per diem* for a single person, and a rupee and half for a married couple. In the bungalows at Baindúr, Kirimunéshwar, Múlki, Káp, Kárkal, Udipi, Chármadi, Mudradi, Brahmáwar and Alladi, however, the fees charged are at half these rates, while in the case of the bungalow at Hiriyadka the fees are only four and six annas respectively. In addition to these public bungalows there are a number of rest-houses maintained by some of the district officers, who subscribe to a fund for the purpose. These buildings are not open to the public.

Chatrams.

The district contains 64 chatrams for the accommodation of native travellers. In 25 of them meals are supplied free to travellers, while the remaining 39 are mere buildings where the traveller can halt and obtain shelter and rest to his wearied limbs. The annexed lists give detailed information regarding the situation of the various bungalows and chatrams in the district, and of the nature of the accommodation available in each.

List of Travellers' Bungalows in the District of South Canara.

Taluk.	Station.	By whom maintained.	Nature of accommodation.	Charge per diem.
1	2	3	4	5
Coondapoor ...	Baindúr	Taluk Board ...	A hall, two bath-rooms and one side room with a verandah and out-houses. No furniture. Food not supplied.	As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
	Kirimunéshwar ...	Do.	A hall, two bath-rooms with a verandah and out-houses. No furniture. Food not supplied.	Do.
Kásaragód ...	Békal	Do.	One hall and two side rooms and out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	Re. 1 for a single person and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.
	Hosdrúg	Do.	One hall and two side rooms with verandah and out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	
	Kásaragód	Do.	One hall and two side rooms with out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	
	Kávu or Madnúr ...	Do.	A hall, five rooms with bath-rooms, verandah and out-houses. Furniture limited. Food not supplied.	
	Kumbla	Do.	One hall and two side rooms with out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	
	Manjéshwar ...	Do.	Two halls with a verandah all round and out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	
	Panemangalore ...	Do.	A hall, two rooms, one bath-room and out-houses. Furniture limited. Food not supplied.	
Mangalore ...	Farangipet	Do.	A hall and two side rooms. Front, rear and side verandahs and out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	Do.
	Gurpúr	Do.	Two rooms, two bath-rooms, with front, rear and side verandahs. Has also a portico in front. Furnished. Food not supplied.	Do.

List of Travellers' Bungalows in the District of South Canara—cont.

Taluk.	Station.	By whom maintained.	Nature of accommodation.	Charge per diem.
1	2	3	4	5
Mangalore ...	Bantvál	District Board ...	A hall, a side room and a bath-room, with portico and out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	Re. 1 for a single person and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.
	Punjalkatta	Taluk Board ...	One hall, one bed-room and one bath-room with front and rear verandahs and out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	Same as Bantvál.
	Múlki	District Board ...	A hall, two side rooms, two outer rooms and front and rear verandahs with portico and out-houses. No furniture. Food not supplied.	As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
Udipi	Alladi	Taluk Board ...	Two rooms, each with a verandah all round. Food not supplied.	Do.
	Brahmáwar ...	District Board ...	Two rooms, two bath-rooms with a verandah all round and a portico and out-houses. No furniture. Food not supplied.	Do.
	Hiriyadka	Do. ...	One hall with two bath-rooms on opposite sides and out-houses. No furniture. Food not supplied.	As. 4 for a single person and As. 6 for a married couple.
	Káp	Taluk Board ...	A hall, two bed-rooms with bath-rooms, store-rooms, verandahs and out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
	Kárkal	District Board ...	Two halls, a bath-room with a verandah all round, and a portico and out-houses. No furniture. Food not supplied.	Do.
	Mudrádi	Do. ...	Two halls and two bath-rooms. No furniture. Food not supplied.	Do.

List of Travellers' Bungalows in the District of South Canara—cont.

Taluk.	Station.	By whom maintained.	Nature of accommodation.	Charge per diem.
1	2	3	4	5
Udipi	Udipi	Taluk Board ...	A hall, a bed-room, two bath-rooms, store-rooms with a verandah on three sides and out-houses. Furnished. Food not supplied.	As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
Uppinangadi ...	Beltangadi	District Board ...	Two rooms, two bath-rooms with a verandah all round and a portico and out-houses. No furniture. Food not supplied.	Re. 1 for a single person and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.
	Chármadi	Do. ...	The accommodation consists of one hall, one side room, one bath-room with a portico in front and out-houses. No furniture. Food not supplied.	As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
	Puttúr	Taluk Board ...	One hall and five rooms with verandah and out-houses. Furniture limited. Food not supplied.	Re. 1 for a single person and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.
	Sampaji	Do.	One hall, four rooms and one bath-room with verandahs and out-houses. Furniture limited. Food not supplied.	Do.
	Shiradi	Do.	Four rooms, two bath-rooms with verandahs and out-houses. Furniture moderate. Food not supplied.	Do.
	Sullia	Do.	One hall, five rooms and a bath-room with out-houses. Furniture limited. Food not supplied.	Do.
	Uppinangadi ...	Do.	Three rooms, two bath-rooms with verandahs and out-houses. Furniture limited. Food not supplied.	Do.

List of Chatrams in the District of South Canara.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of Chatram.	To what class of people it is open.	Whether meals are supplied free.	Number of days a traveller can obtain free meals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		LOCAL FUND CHATRAMS.				
Kásaragód talúk.	Kásaragód	Kásaragód	All classes ...	No ...	......	......
	Kumbla	Kumbla	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
		PRIVATE CHATRAMS.				
	Ayambare	Harnode Dámódara Tantri's chatram.	Hindu travellers.	Free ...	One day ...	Numbers 6, 8 and 9 have erected separate chatrams. The rest maintain their charity in their own houses or temples. Number 5 receives from Government an annual Jári Bramhádáya allowance of Rs. 28-9-7. All these supply meals to such of the travellers as receive them and rice to the rest. Kolkere Bhágírati Amma No. 8 does not supply food to travellers, but only articles necessary for cooking their meals.
	Charvattúr	Matláyi chatram	All classes of travellers.	Do. ...	Do. ...	
	Kudlu	Chatram of Kunyimáni Shánabhóga and others.	Hindu travellers.	Do. ...	Do. ..	
		Kávugôli Kava Bhatta's chatram.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
	Maddúru	Maddúru Ulyatáya Vishnu Arasu's chatram.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
	Narikombu	Sarangamari Bhatta's chatram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
	Níléshwar Kasba ...	Níléshwar Arasu's chatram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
	Panemangalore ...	Kolkere Bhágírati Amma's chatram.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
	Pattúr	Lakkanna Bhandari's chatram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
	Trikarpúr	Tháyakatmané chatram	All classes of travellers.	Do. ...	Do. ...	
	Vittal Kasba ...	Timmaya Bhatta's wife's chatram	Hindu travellers.	Do. ...	Do. ...	
		Vittal Arasu's chatram	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	

List of Chatrams in the District of South Canara—cont.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of Chatram.	To what class of people it is open.	Whether meals are supplied free.	Number of days a traveller can obtain free meals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		LOCAL FUND CHATRAMS.				
Mangalore taluk.	Bajpé	Bajpé	All classes ...	No ...	......	......
	Guruváinakere ...	Guruváinakere	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Punjalkatta	Punjalkatta	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
		MUNICIPAL CHATRAM.				
	Town of Mangalore...	Municipal chatram	Do. ...	No ...	......	
		PRIVATE CHATRAMS.				
	Town of Mangalore...	Dharmasála near the Ganapati temple in the town of Mangalore.	Bairágis (religious mendicants).	No ...	......	Is occasionally occupied by Bairágis (religious mendicants) who procure and cook their food themselves.
	Múlki Kasba Bazaar.	Múlki chatram	Hindus ...	No ...	......	Travellers halt here and cook their own food.
	Pránthya	Múdabidri chatram	Do. ...	No ...	......	Do. do.
	Surtakal	Surtakal chatram	Do. ...	No ...	......	Do. do.

List of Chatrams in the District of South Canara—cont.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of Chatram.	To what class of people it is open.	Whether meals are supplied free.	Number of days a traveller can obtain free meals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		LOCAL FUND CHATRAMS.				
Coondapoor taluk.	Hosangadi	Hosangadi	All classes ...	No ...	......	......
	Kirimunéshwar ...	Kirimunéshwar	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Nágawádi	Nágawádi	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
		PRIVATE CHATRAMS.				
	Baidúr	Baidúr Nágappa Holla's chatram.	All classes ...	No ...	......	......
		Yadtare Duggappa Shetti's chatram.	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Jadkal	Mudúr Patel Nárna Prabhu's chatram.	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Kollúr Uttar Shirúr.	Shirúr Patíl Shéna Shetti's chatram.	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
		LOCAL FUND CHATRAMS.				
Uppinangadi taluk.	Bailhalli	Sampaje	All classes ...	No ...	......	......
	Chármadi	Chármadi	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Kasba Kúkke ...	Subramanya	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Uppinangadi ...	Uppinangadi	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Yermekáya	Sirádi	Do. ...	No ...	......	......

List of Chatrams in the District of South Canara—cont.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of Chatram.	To what class of people it is open.	Whether meals are supplied free.	Number of days a traveller can obtain free meals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PRIVATE CHATRAMS.				
Uppinangadi taluk—*cont.*	Kabaka	Pollyadá chatram	All Bráhmans who eat with Shivalli, Kóta, Désasta, Karnátaka, Havig and Chittapávana Bráhmans.	Meals supplied free.	One day ...	Bairágis are supplied with necessary articles for cooking their meals.
	Kadikar	Kanchána Dásappayya's chatram.			Three days ...	Do. do.
	Kasba Kúkke ...	Subráya temple at Subramanya.			Every day ...	Bairágis and Fakírs are given alms.
	Mallaramádi ...	Manjunáta temple at Dharmastala.			Do. ...	
	Mularnidgala ...	Neriyada Dévakamma Hebbartimané chatram.			One day ...	Bairágis are supplied with necessary articles for cooking their meals.
	Ujre	Naráina Padwatnáyanamané chatram.			Do. ...	Articles necessary for cooking meals are supplied to those who cannot partake of cooked food.
		LOCAL FUND CHATRAMS.				
Udipi taluk.	Ajekar	Ajekar	All cllasses ...	No ...	......	......
	Káp	Káp	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Kárkal	Kárkal chatram	Do. ...	No ...	......	The inspection shed is used as a chatram.
	Mudrádi	Mudrádi do.	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Shiriyar	Shiriyar do.	Do. ...	No ...	......	......
	Sóméshwar	Sóméshwar do.	Do. ...	No ...	......	......

List of Chatrams in the District of South Canara—cont.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of Chatram.	To what class of people it is open.	Whether meals are supplied free.	Number of days a traveller can obtain free meals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PRIVATE CHATRAMS.				
Udipi taluk—*cont.*	Arúr Kasba	Kunjal Bhárati's chatram ...	Bráhmans ...	One meal free.	On Shankramana day.	......
	Bommarbettu ...	Hiriyadka Vírabhadra temple ...	All classes of Hindus.	One meal or articles for one meal free.	One day ...	......
		Puttige Matt	Bráhmans ...	One meal supplied free.	Do. ...	......
	Cherkadi	Nárnappa Sávantha's chatram ...	All classes of Hindus.	No ...	......	Available only as rest-houses and to cook meals.
	Gundmi	Gundmi Ambáglu	All classes ...	No ...	......	These are available only as resting places and to cook food.
	Handattu	Handés Ambáglu	Do. ...	No ...	......	
	Hartattu	Varunatírtha chatram	Do. ...	No ...	......	
		Subraya Sómayájis Ambáglu ...	Do. ...	No ...	......	
		Bungalow built by Nágappa Urala.	Protestant Christians.	No ...	......	
	Hebri Kasba ...	Shrínivása Poi's chatram ...	Bráhmans ...	No ...	......	Available only as rest-houses and to cook meals.
	Karkada	Sómayájis Ambáglu	All classes ...	No ...	......	These are available only as resting places and to cook food.
	Kárkal Kasba ...	Kárkal chatram	All classes of Hindus.	No ...	......	Available only as rest-houses and to cook meals.
	Do. ...	Andar Haidar Saib's chatram ...	Muhammadans only.	One meal to Fakírs free.	One day ...	......

List of Chatrams in the District of South Canara—cont.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of Chatram.	To what class of people it is open.	Whether meals are supplied free.	Number of days a traveller can obtain free meals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PRIVATE CHATRAMS—*cont.*				
Udipi taluk—*cont.*	Kavila	Dandatírtha Maṭh	Bráhmans ...	One meal a day free.	One day ...	Only 12 individuals are fed daily.
	Perdúr Kasba ...	Perdúr Anantapadmanábha temple.	Do. ...	One meal supplied free.	Do. ...	Six individuals are supplied with meals every day.
	Shivalli Kasba ...	Udipi Krishna temple	Bráhmans and Bairágis.	Two meals a day supplied free.	For Bráhmans every day, Bairágis 3 to 4 days.	......
	Shivalli Kasba ...	Kalmádi Shéshappayya's Ambáglu.	All classes ...	No ...	......	Only water is supplied for drink and a place to take rest.
		Adhamar Maṭh Ambáglu ...	Do. ...	No. ...	......	

CHAPTER VIII.

OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS. Agriculture.

THE marginal statement shows the proportion of the population depending on the several classes of occupations. The statistics have been compiled from the census tables of 1891, and include not only persons who actually exercise an occupation, but also those who subsist by it.. As in other districts of the presidency, so in South Canara, agriculture is by far the most important occupation; more than three-fifths of the inhabitants are dependent for their livelihood on 'Pasture and Agriculture,' and a higher proportion is found in only eight districts. The total number of these is 644,634, and there are, besides, a number of persons who possess an interest in land in addition to some other calling. Further, it is probable that many of the 108,000 persons who returned their occupation as general labourers are, in reality, engaged in agricultural operations for at least part of the year. Of the 644,634 persons shown under 'Pasture and Agriculture,' 8,384 are dependent on the former. Of these 7,641 are herdsmen and 319 are farriers and gelders. Many of the so-called 'herdsmen' are children employed in tending cattle, sheep and goats.

Class.	Percentage.	
	South Canara.	Presidency.
A.—Government ...	1·52	2·56
B.—Pasture and agriculture	61·08	61·39
C.—Personal services ...	1·51	2·99
D.—Preparation and supply of material substances	19·63	18·64
E.—Commerce, transport and storage ...	2·00	2·47
F.—Professions	2·83	2·03
G.—Indefinite occupations	11·43	9·92
TOTAL ...	100·00	100·00

Of the 636,250 individuals who depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihood, more than one-half are cultivating tenants, while land owners number only 171,000. The high proportion of tenants is evidently due to the peculiar system of land tenure which obtains in the district. Agricultural labourers

Land occupants (not cultivating)	22,387
Land occupants (cultivating)	148,494
Tenants and sharers (cultivating)	344,421
Farm-servants	21,121
Field-labourers	85,556

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS. Agriculture

are relatively few, and form but one-fifth of the total number of persons who have some kind of interest in land. Nearly 20 per cent. of the agricultural labourers are farm-servants who are employed throughout the year; the rest are engaged for special work only, such as transplanting and harvesting, or if employed longer, are paid by the month, and can be dispensed with when work is slack.

An account of the agricultural methods pursued by the people of South Canara will be found in the first volume.

Preparation and supply of material substances.

Next in importance to agriculture is the preparation and supply of material substances. Persons engaged in these occupations number 207,161, of whom 113,892, or more than one-half, are employed in preparing and supplying articles of food and drink. There are 31,903 toddy-drawers and sellers, besides 13,375 persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of jaggery. This is not strange seeing that the cocoanut and palmyra palms are very common throughout the district.

Toddy-drawing.

Toddy-drawing is the chief means of subsistence of the Billavas and Halepaiks, who correspond to the Tiyyans of Malabar. Toddy is drawn from the cocoanut, palmyra and sago palms, the two latter yielding more than the former. A man can, on an average, tap from 15 to 20 trees a day, and his daily income from this source, after deducting the charges, which consist chiefly of the tree-tax, ranges from 4 to 8 annas.

Manufacture of jaggery.

Jaggery is manufactured either from sugar-cane or from toddy, and is mostly used for local consumption. The sugar-cane required for the manufacture is cultivated by the manufacturers themselves. The canes are crushed in country-made mills and jaggery is obtained by boiling the juice in iron pans. The jaggery thus manufactured fetches, on an average, about Rs. 120 per ton. Sugar-cane grown on a plot of ground about 25 cents in extent will ordinarily yield ¼ ton of jaggery, and the cost incurred in the manufacture of this quantity amounts to Rs. 28, which leaves a net profit of only Rs. 2 to the cultivator.

	RS.
Cost of cutting the canes	12
Rent of land	8
Cost of crushing the canes and boiling the juice	4
Price of firewood ...	4
TOTAL ...	28

The manufacture of jaggery from toddy is confined to professional toddy-drawers. The toddy intended for this purpose is drawn in lime-coated pots, and it is then boiled and converted into jaggery. About 100 quarts of toddy are capable of yielding three-fourths of a maund of jaggery, which ordinarily fetches Re. 1. The charges incurred in the manufacture are as follows :—

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS.

Manufacture of jaggery.

	RS.	A.	P.
Wages of two men required for drawing 100 quarts of toddy	0	8	0
Rent of trees	0	1	0
Value of lime-coated pots	0	0	6
Cost of firewood	0	4	0
Wages of a woman for boiling the toddy ..	0	2	0
TOTAL ..	0	15	6

Food and drink.

Next in importance to toddy-drawers and manufacturers of jaggery are betel-leaf and areca-nut sellers, of whom there are 7,079 in the district. The sale of tobacco and snuff supports 1,950 persons, while 1,002 individuals derive their support from the sale of salt. These articles, however, are extensively sold in the '*chillara*' or miscellaneous shops, the keepers of which are shown under the head of 'grocers and general condiment dealers.'

Coffee curing.

The preparation and sale of coffee constitute the chief means of livelihood of 1,603 persons, most of whom are found in Mangalore. This town is the centre of the coffee trade, and much of the coffee produced in Mysore and Coorg finds its way there. There are three coffee-curing factories in Mangalore, which are owned by Messrs. Morgan and Sons, Arbuthnot and Company, and Saldanha and Sons. They are worked for five months in the year, viz., from December to April, and the average number of coolies daily employed in them is estimated at 1,300, while the quantity of coffee cured in the factories during the working season is estimated at 2,000 tons. The cost of curing a ton of parchment coffee amounts to Rs. 23–10–0, and is made up of the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Peeling, winnowing and sizing	9	10	0
Cost of picking	9	0	0
Other expenses	5	0	0
TOTAL ..	23	10	0

All the coffee cured in Mangalore is exported to England and to the continent, but there is nothing to show with what profits the business is conducted by the proprietors of the factories.

A large number of men are also engaged in picking the pounded native coffee, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 9 per ton.

Animal food.

Of persons who provide and sell animal food, fishermen are numerically the most important. There are 31,422 persons engaged in catching, curing and selling fish, while the strength of

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS.

Animal food.

the fishing castes is 39,402. Cow and buffalo keepers, including milk and butter sellers, number only 209, while there are only 138 ghee preparers and sellers. It is, in fact, only in towns that these articles are provided by special individuals; in villages they are produced at home, or, if purchased, they are bought from a ryot whose chief means of subsistence is agriculture.

There are only 94 butchers in the district, and this small number is evidently due to the fact that the consumption of meat by the ordinary population is not enough to keep a butcher in regular employment. The majority of them are found in towns.

Vegetable food.

Coming next to vegetable food, we have 526 vegetable-sellers and 654 fruit-sellers. The ordinary vegetables eaten by the people are—

Canarese.	English.	Price.
Badanékái	Brinjal	From 4 to 8 annas per hundred.
Bálékái	Plantain	From 4 to 12 annas per hundred.
Bendekái	Ladies' fingers ...	From 2 to 4 annas per hundred.
Potlakái	Snake gourd ...	From 8 annas to 1 rupee 4 annas per hundred.
Sorakái	Gourd	From 1 to 9 pies each.
Soutekái	Cucumber	From 1 to 2 pies each.
Chínikái	Pumpkin	From 9 pies to 2 annas each.
Bhútagenasu or Tuppegenasu.	Elephant yam ...	From 6 to 10 pies a viss.
Balégenasu or Shígenasu.	Sweet potato ...	From 6 pies to 1 anna 3 pies a viss.
Avarekái	Bean	From 4 to 8 pies per hundred.
Hirékái	......	From 1 to 2 pies each.
Hágalkái	Bitter gourd ...	From 1 to 2 for a pie.
Swarnagadde ...	Yam	From 8 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

The fruits chiefly sold are cocoanuts, plantains, oranges and mangoes.

Oil-pressing.

Oil-pressers and sellers number 7,380. Oil is generally expressed from dried cocoanuts, called *khobri*, and to a limited extent from gingelly seed, both kinds of oil being used for culinary purposes as well as for lamps. Cocoanuts are removed from the shell, well dried and then cut into thin slices, which are put into the mill for extracting oil. Gingelly seed is cleaned, dried and thrown into the mill. Oil is also expressed from the seeds of certain plants and used for lamps. It is obtained by boiling the seeds in earthen chattis. The oil thus extracted does not give a clear light and is used only by the poorer classes. The apparatus of the country mill is very simple. It is made of the trunk of a large tree, either

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS.

Oil-pressing.

tamarind or jack, which is hollowed into the form of a mortar and planted on a raised piece of ground. In this a big pole works as a pestle round and round, being drawn by men or bullocks yoked to a projecting spar. The mill is worked only as occasion requires and not continuously, the local demand for the oil in question being limited by reason of the large imports of kerosine oil, which, being cheaper, is extensively used for lamps, so that the oilmongers manufacture cocoanut and gingelly oil to order rather than for sale. The workers of the mills are not paid in cash except in the Uppinangadi taluk, where they get 4 annas for every 100 cocoanuts and 12 annas for each mura of gingelly seed crushed in their mills. Elsewhere they give the oil extracted from the cocoanuts or gingelly seed to the suppliers and retain the oil-cakes for themselves as their remuneration. In the Kásaragód taluk the oilmongers enter into a contract with the suppliers of cocoanuts and gingelly seed, and the terms of the contract are generally as follows:—In the case of cocoanuts they give 1 *kutti* or 9 *kudtas* of oil for every 16 cocoanuts supplied to them, and in the case of gingelly 1½ *kudtas* of oil for every seer. In either case the oil-cake goes to the labourer, and he is also entitled to any excess quantity of oil over the contract rate which the material supplied to him may yield. He can press about 100 cocoanuts or 40 seers of gingelly oil in a day, and his average income amounts to 4 annas.

In addition to these country-made mills, which are found in almost every village, a machine for extracting oil, which is worked by steam power, has been lately introduced in Mangalore, and it is capable of yielding 8,395 maunds of oil in a year, the corresponding outturn of the ordinary mill in use being only about 200 maunds. It is worked by its proprietors on the same conditions on which the native mills are worked.

Pottery.

There are 7,877 potters. The ordinary pottery of the country is produced in every village and needs no description; but in Uppinangadi a superior kind of pottery is manufactured by a class of potters who are known as Kannada Kumbáras or Canarese-speaking Kumbáras, as distinguished from the Kumbáras who speak Tulu. The former class are not generally found in other parts of the district, but there are two or three houses of them in the village of Perdúr in the Udipi taluk. The pottery produced in Uppinangadi is superior in quality to that met with in other places and is made of clay powdered, mixed with water and strained. It is then poured into a pit specially prepared for the purpose, where it is allowed to remain for about a month, by which time it becomes quite dry. It is then removed, powdered, moistened and made into balls, which are one by one placed upon a wheel and

Pottery.

fashioned into various kinds of vessels, including vases, goglets, tea-pots, cups and saucers. The vessels are dried in the shade for about eight days, after which they are baked for two days, when they are ready for sale. They have a glazed appearance, and are sometimes beautifully ornamented. The ordinary earthen vessels, however, are generally used by the poorer classes on account of their cheapness. A potter earns, on an average, about 5 annas a day.

Tiles.

There are 1,097 brick and tile burners and sellers in the district. The ordinary old fashioned country tiles, which are found in all parts of the district, are made of clay by potters. Clay is moistened, rounded and moulded into the shape required and then baked in the oven. These tiles, however, are gradually being supplanted by machine-made tiles, which find favour with the inhabitants on account of their lightness, size and durability. There are eleven factories in the town of Mangalore for the manufacture of machine-made tiles, bricks and pottery, in which about a thousand coolies, consisting of men, women and boys, find employment daily. Of these factories two are managed by the Basel Evangelical Mission, one by Messrs. Morgan and Sons, and the remaining eight by native Roman Catholics of Mangalore. The probable annual outturn of the factories is shown below:—

Tiles, first class	6,220,000
Tiles, second class	300,000
Tiles, third class	400,000
Ridge-tiles	200,000
Bricks	300,000

The following are the rates at which the tiles and bricks are sold by the manufacturers:—

Tiles, first class, per thousand ..	Rs. 35 to Rs. 45
Tiles, second class, per thousand ..	„ 25 to „ 35
Tiles, third class, per thousand ..	Rs. 15
Ridge-tiles per hundred	„ 80
Bricks per thousand	„ 35

These tiles and bricks are made of a peculiar kind of clay found higher up the Nétravati river, which is now in great demand among the manufacturers. They are baked in kilns, each of which is capable of holding 2,500 bricks or tiles in their raw state, and the cost of manufacturing this number amounts to about Rs. 61. Almost all the tiles and bricks manufactured in these factories are exported by sea to Bombay and to the other ports on the West Coast.

	RS.
Four boat-loads of clay, each boat being capable of holding 2½ korges of rice ...	10
Firewood	20
Cooly-hire	26
Sundries	5
TOTAL ...	61

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS. — Tiles.

In one of the Basel Mission tile factories at Mangalore pottery of a superior kind is occasionally manufactured, while ornamental pillars, rails and other fancy articles are commonly made, besides drain-pipes of various sizes and shapes.

A branch of the Basel Mission at Mangalore has recently opened a tile factory at Malpé in the Udipi taluk, which, besides supplying the local demand, exports a large quantity of machine tiles to Bombay and to places above the ghauts. This factory, which employs from 130 to 230 men a day, turned out 60,000 bricks and 900,000 tiles during the year 1893, valued at Rs. 23,400 at an estimated charge of Rs. 18,600.

Machine tiles are also manufactured, though on a small scale, in Coondapoor, by Vyásáchári and Company. They are made of clay brought from the villages of Balkúr and Gulvádi, which lie within a distance of 6 miles from the town of Coondapoor, wherein the factory is located. Bricks are also manufactured in this factory, and the process of manufacture is similar to that in the Basel Mission factory at Mangalore. The company has an engine of 8-horse power. It appears that, on an average, 7 persons were employed every day for a period of about 5½ months in 1893, and that they turned out 16,200 ordinary tiles, 200 ridge-tiles and 5,000 bricks, with an estimated value of Rs. 686-8-0. The cost incurred in manufacturing the above amounted to Rs. 600, thus leaving a net profit of only Rs. 86-8-0 to the proprietors.

—	Number.	Price.
Tiles—		RS.
First class	9,000	360
Second do.	1,000	32
Third do.	1,800	45
Fourth do.	1,800	36
Fifth do.	2,600	39
TOTAL ...	16,200	512
Ridge-tiles—		
First class	184	23
Second do.	16	1½
TOTAL ...	200	24½
Bricks	5,000	150
TOTAL ...	...	686½

Details of charges incurred.

	RS.
Cost of conveyance of clay	100
Cost of firewood	200
Cooly wages	300
TOTAL ..	600

No work is carried on in this factory during the monsoon months, as sufficient space is not available for drying the tiles

during those months. It will be seen that the manufacture is conducted on a very small scale and this of course affects the rate of profit. The tiles are exported chiefly to Bombay, but are also sometimes sent to Mysore and are sold locally. They are said to be inferior in quality to those manufactured at Mangalore.

CHAP. VIII. Occupations. Tiles.

There are 238 printers (including press proprietors) and 197 book-binders, most of whom are found in Mangalore. This town has two printing presses, of which one is managed by the Basel Evangelical Mission and the other by the Jesuit missionaries. A large amount of work is turned out in both of them. Attached to the printing presses there are two book-binding establishments in which a large number of people are employed. It is said that these businesses are worked at considerable profit, but it has not been possible to obtain fuller information regarding the actual receipts and expenditure.

Printing.

The total number of persons returned as subsisting by the preparation and sale of wool, silk, cotton, jute, flax and coir is 13,020, and of this number 5,791 appear under the head of cotton weavers. The return is probably defective in the case of some of the smaller industries included in this group, for when the entry in the schedule was simply weaver, it was taken to be a cotton weaver, though several of them were, no doubt, weavers of silk fabrics, blankets, &c. The strength of the weaving and dyeing castes is 9,495, which is less than the number of persons who live by weaving, dyeing, &c. It may be concluded with a fair amount of confidence that weavers have not been driven to other occupations, as is so often alleged, by the competition of Manchester goods. The Jádas and Sáles are the most numerous of the weaving castes and produce only the common country cloths worn by the people. The process of weaving is very simple. English thread is almost entirely used except in the southern parts of the taluk where thread is manufactured out of cotton grown in kumari lands. The

Weaving.

—	Total.	Males.	Females.
Blanket weavers and sellers	4	4	...
Woollen cloth manufacturers and dealers ...	2	...	2
Silk weavers and dealers	90	39	51
Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners ...	1	1	...
Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn-beaters ...	1,772	171	1,601
Cotton weavers, mill owners and managers.	5,791	3,196	2,595
Cotton dyers	40	25	15
Tape makers and sellers	25	17	8
Cotton yarn and thread sellers	54	34	20
Jute, flax, coir, &c., preparers and sellers.	5,241	1,042	4,199
Total ...	13,020	4,529	8,491

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS. Weaving.

thread is bought by the weavers from the local bazaars which import it from Bombay. The thread is at first rolled upon a spindle and a warp is formed out of it. Two posts are planted at each end at a given distance in an open shady place and split bamboo laths are tied to them breadthwise, with bamboo pieces in the middle as a support to the warp. A woman sets the warp by walking up and down the frame with the spindle in her hand and arranging the thread upon the frame. After the warp is thus formed starch made of rice and a bulb similar to the Bombay onion (called in Canarese 'Naiulli') boiled together is applied to it with a piece of cloth made into a sort of roller. The warp is then gently gone over by a kind of brush made of the roots of grass. When the warp gets dry, which it does not take long to do, it is rolled up at both ends and placed in the loom in the weaver's house. The weaving room is a long and narrow chamber with only a small window just where the workman sits. The loom used is the ordinary native loom, to be found everywhere, which costs about Rs. 25 a pair, one large and one small being indispensably necessary for a man to work. It is constructed on the simplest principles and can be taken to pieces in a few minutes, forming a light load for a man. The alternate threads of the warp are raised and depressed to receive the woof in the following manner. Two pairs of bamboos are joined together by thin twine loops, and, being suspended from the roof, are also joined to two pedals near the floor. Through the joining loops of one pair of bamboos run half the threads, and through those of the other run the other half; thus by depressing one pedal with the foot and raising the other, one set of threads is depressed and the other raised so as to admit of the woof thread-spool being shot across. This thread is forced home by a light beam suspended from the roof and then, the position of the pedals being reversed, the woof thread is sent back again between the reversed threads of the warp. In this way, one man can weave in a day a piece of cloth about 3 yards by 1 yard. The thread required for it is half a pound which can be purchased for 3½ annas, and the wages of the woman amount to 2 annas. The cloth will fetch in the market about 8 annas, so that the net earnings of the weaver amount to about 2½ annas *per diem*. The cloths manufactured are seldom exported, but are almost invariably used for local consumption.

A large amount of weaving is done in the Basel Evangelical Weaving establishment at Balmatta in Mangalore, the converts being engaged in the work. Towels, napkins, table-cloths, sheets, imitation tweeds and many other kinds are here turned out, and are sent to all parts of India, the reputation of the Mission in this branch of industry being a high one. Weaving is also carried on to some extent at the St. Joseph's Orphanage at Jeppu under

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS. Weaving.

the superintendence of the Jesuit missionaries. The Basel Mission has 70 looms, and about 53,000 yards of cloth are manufactured annually. The average selling price of each yard is 10 annas, the expenses incurred in weaving the same amounting to 9 annas and 3 pies. The proprietors thus realize a clear net profit of 9 pies on every yard of cloth manufactured in their looms.

Coir-making.

According to the census returns, more than 5,000 persons depend for their livelihood on the manufacture and sale of coir. This industry is chiefly carried on in Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore. It is not confined to any particular class of people, but is carried on by members of different castes always in addition to some other occupation such as agriculture or trade.

The process of preparing the coir is as follows:—The husks of cocoanuts are buried in the marshy places of the beds of rivers, called 'ghaznis,' in the hot season, and are allowed to remain there and rot for about six months, after which they are removed at the commencement of the rainy season. They are then beaten down with a wooden hammer and dried in the sun for a day or two. The yarn is next separated, the dust being thrown away. The yarn is then twisted into cords of various thickness. A piece of cord about $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length is tied up into a small bundle, and 100 of these small bundles make a big bundle. Sixty-three big bundles weigh about a candy, the selling price of which is, on an average, about Rs. 20. Three thousand cocoanut husks yield one candy of coir which is always sold by weight in wholesale transactions.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of 3,000 cocoanut husks.	7	8	0
Cost of burying	0	9	0
Cost of removing	0	13	6
Cost of beating	1	14	0
Cost of drying	0	15	0
Cost of twisting	3	4	6
TOTAL ...	15	0	0

The cost of preparing this quantity amounts to Rs. 15, so that there is a net profit of Rs. 5.

Of the several processes detailed above, the twisting work is done by females and children above five years of age of the Mogér, Halepaik, Khárvi, Máppilla and Holeya castes and of poor Roman Catholic Christians, while the rest is done by almost all classes of people. The twisting work is not done by adult males, except those that cannot do other work, because it does not pay them, and the females only resort to it when they have no other work that pays better. This is assigned as a reason for the manufacture of coir being commenced soon after the fields are planted and carried on during the monsoon months. A woman earns about an anna a day and a child half that amount.

There are no statistics to show the actual amount of coir produced yearly in the district, but it appears from the trade returns that

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS. about 1,500 candies of coir are exported annually from the ports of Coondapoor, Malpé and Hangarkatta.

Workers in metal, wood and stone.

The manufacture of articles from metal, wood and stone is almost entirely confined to the five artizan castes which are collectively known as Kammálas or Pánchálas, though they themselves assume the ambitious appellation of 'Visvakarma' or 'Visva Bráhmana.' These five castes are the goldsmiths, the brass and copper workers, the blacksmiths, the carpenters and the masons. Goldsmiths number 10,347, workers in brass, copper and bell-metal 2,026, blacksmiths 2,197, carpenters 10,876, and masons 3,565. The goldsmiths make the ordinary ornaments of the people, but there is no special work of this kind peculiar to South Canara. The workers in the different metals will be noticed separately.

Iron.

A large variety of articles, chiefly agricultural implements, is made out of this metal. The blacksmiths who manufacture them are, for the most part, of the Kammara caste. Iron is purchased in the local bazaars and manufactured into different articles as required. A blacksmith's earnings vary from 4 to 10 annas per day. Iron is generally supplied to him by those who want the articles and he is paid at a rate fixed for each article.

Copper.

This industry is carried on chiefly in towns. Several of the coppersmiths are not natives of the district, but are settlers from Goa. Copper is purchased in big sheets which are imported by merchants from Bombay and other places. The sheets are cut into pieces and converted into vessels of different sizes and shapes. These articles are sold by the weight, a maund fetching Rs. 14-8-0.

	RS.	A.	P.
Price of copper sheets ...	12	0	0
Cost of two muras of charcoal	0	12	0
Hire of three workmen ...	1	0	0
Other charges	0	4	8
TOTAL ...	14	0	8

The cost of manufacturing vessels weighing one maund amounts to Rs. 14-0-8, so that the manufacturers derive a net income of As. 7-4 on every maund worked up by them. The average income of an adult male may be estimated at 7 annas a day.

Bell-metal.

Bell-metal is largely used for making household utensils, such as lamps, goglets, basins, jugs, &c. The process of manufacturing these articles is as follows. The moulds are made of clay and dried and coated with wax to the thickness of the articles required and again left to dry well. They are then covered with clay and left to dry again, a hole being made in them so as to allow the wax to flow out when heated. After this has been done, the molten metal is poured in. The moulds are then broken and the articles taken out and polished. Workers in this metal are called Kanchugáras and their average daily earnings are about the same as those of the coppersmiths.

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS.

Silver and gold.

Silver and gold are used for little else but the manufacture of jewels. The workers in these metals are known by different names, such as Akkasáles, Sonárs, Ponnasettis and Tattáns. The ornaments are, as a rule, manufactured to order on supply of the raw material, the rate of hire varying in the different cases with reference to the skill and labour required. The average income of a goldsmith of ordinary skill may be estimated at from 4 to 12 annas per day.

Wood-carving.

The chief wood-work known in South Canara is the ordinary carpentry. Carpenters are chiefly engaged in making building materials and articles of furniture. Work in wood, however, is not confined to the artizan castes as in the case of gold and silver, and a class of people known as Cháródis, as well as some Goanese, carry on the profession to a greater extent than the Ácháris. The daily wages of a carpenter range from 8 to 14 annas according to the nature of the work done.

Stone.

A grinding stone made of granite is an article peculiar to South Canara. It is a semi-circular, oval-shaped block with a flat bottom and a round hole in the middle of the surface. It has another oval-shaped block, thin and long, with one end so shaped as to fit into the hole in the larger block. These two together make what is known as the grinding stone of the district, which is used for grinding curry-stuff, rice, wheat, &c. The price of a stone varies from Rs. 1–8–0 to Rs. 4. A grinding stone of ordinary size takes about 4 days to make, and the average earnings of the labourer amount to 12 annas a day. Mill stones for pounding grain are also made of granite. Formerly, a class of people called 'Kallukuttis' used to make such articles, but the industry is now taken up by other castes as well. Mile stones, slabs for temple door-frames, idols and other figures for temple purposes are also made of granite.

Basket and mat-makers.

There are 4,283 basket-makers and 2,425 mat-makers. Baskets are made of bamboos, rattan and wild creepers by people belonging to the Holeya, Ránvadava, Bellera and Koraga castes. The materials used are split into thin strips and interwoven into different sizes and shapes. The price of these baskets is moderate, ranging from 6 pies to 4 annas. The average daily income of a person engaged in this industry is about 2 or 3 annas.

Grass mats.

A rough kind of mat, made of bamboos or reeds, is used for protecting stocks of grain or to cover country carts. Those of a superior quality used for ceilings are imported from Malabar. These are made of a grass called *dore*, which grows in marshes by the side of rivers, and from the leaves of a wild screw pine, known

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS.

Grass mats.

as *mundagi* in Canarese, which grows by the side of water courses or field banks. They are also prepared from the leaves of a plant called *Ichalagida*, which grows on hills in the north-eastern parts of Udipi. The leaves of the plants are dried and exposed to dew. The prickly edges are removed and the leaves split into thin strips after which they are soaked in water and woven into mats of different sizes. The industry is extensively carried on by the females of different classes, such as Holeyas, Kúsas, Máppillas, Bants, Sérvégáras, goldsmiths, carpenters, &c. The price of an ordinary mat varies, according to the size and quality, from one to eight annas. The daily earnings of a woman exclusively engaged in this occupation will be about 4 annas.

Manufacture of catechu.

There are 181 persons engaged in the preparation and sale of catechu. This industry is peculiar to South Canara and is carried on mainly in the Coondapoor taluk. Catechu is manufactured out of the tree called 'catechu tree,' which is of a moderately small size with bipennate compound leaves. It is not cultivated, but grows naturally on all soils except those in which sand predominates, that on the laterite soil being the pure species. It is confined mostly to the villages north of the Wandse river and of the Sankaranáráyana-Hosangadi road. It is rare in the other taluks of the district. The heartwood of catechu is said to be more durable than teak-wood, but it is scarcely used for timber, as the tree seldom grows straight or attains the dimensions necessary for yielding timber and as it is considered more valuable as yielding the 'cutch,' usually called catechu, which is obtained from its heartwood. The right of manufacturing catechu is vested in the Forest department, which controls the cutting of the trees. The ryots are not permitted to fell catechu trees except those standing on their own warg lands. The privilege of manufacturing catechu from the trees standing on Government lands is let out on contract, every tree to be felled being inspected and marked by an officer of the Forest department appointed for the purpose, a precaution introduced in recent years to guard against indiscriminate felling by the contractors and to ensure the existence of mature trees in the next rotation in view to the continuity of operations. The contractor agrees to deliver to the department the quantity of catechu specified, within the stated time and at the lowest price per ton. The following is a brief account of the mode of preparing catechu. The catechu trees are felled, and their branches and sapwood removed. The heartwood is then chopped into small chips about 1½ inches by 1 inch in size. About 2½ maunds of chips are put into an earthen pot containing a maund of water and boiled for two hours. When the active principle of catechu has separated from the chips, the decoction is

Manufacture of catechu.

strained into a trough placed at the foot of the still and immediately transferred to another vessel of which about half-a-dozen are placed on the ovens in a line. The chips once boiled are again mixed with the same quantity of water and again boiled. The process of boiling and straining is repeated six times and at every time the decoction obtained is strained and transferred to the pot containing the former decoction. The decoction is itself boiled again for about six or seven hours until it attains a dark brown colour and becomes gummy. It is then discharged into an open, shallow vessel and stirred by a ladle until it becomes semi-solid by oxidation, which it does in about five or six hours. It is made into balls, each of 1½ inches in diameter and the balls are rolled in ashes. The above preparation is said to produce 45 balls weighing 10½ lbs. Here ends the work of the people—males and females of the Kudubi caste—engaged for the purpose. After receiving the balls from the Kudubis the contractor has to go through a further process of rubbing them five or six times for two or three days, heaping them up in an air-tight covering of ashes, in which state they are kept for three or four days, and then giving them another rubbing, after which they are spread out in the shade to dry; when dried the above 45 balls weigh about 9 lbs. The balls thus prepared are delivered over by the contractor to the Forest department, which pays him the price agreed upon, viz., Rs. 60 per candy, about 3,000 balls making a candy.

The manufacture of catechu is carried on from about the end of December to the middle of March. It is confined to a jungle tribe, called 'Kudubis,' who speak a dialect of Konkani and are said to have migrated into the district from Goa when it came under the sway of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. When the Kudubi is engaged in the manufacture of catechu, he makes the site of the stills his home, the Kudubi woman being as much essential for the work as the Kudubi man. The work of the male ends when he has felled the trees and cut the heartwood into chips; all the rest of the process until the catechu balls are delivered to the contractor falling to the share of the female. The Kudubi gets from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 for every 100 balls manufactured or Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 for every 4,000 balls which is generally the unit of account between the contractor and the Kudubi. During the three years ending with the 31st March 1894, about 49 tons of catechu were manufactured at a cost of Rs. 11,630 and the sale of these realized Rs. 25,857, leaving a total profit of Rs. 14,227 or Rs. 4,742 per annum to the Forest department. The manufacture of catechu gives employment to nearly fifty or sixty families of Kudubis, and the average monthly income of a family amounts to about Rs. 8.

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS.

Manufacture of catechu.

The catechu manufactured in South Canara appears to command a higher price than the product of Mysore on account of the careful and neat method employed by the Forest department in its preparation; the former fetches Rs. 135 per candy, while the latter scarcely realizes more than Rs. 100. The catechu manufactured in South Canara is chiefly sold in Mysore where it is eaten with *pán* (betel-leaf) and administered as a medicine to women immediately after confinement. It is also said to be used by tanners.

Leather.

Workers in leather number 2,498. Of these 1,911 are shoe and sandal makers and 493 are tanners. The tanning industry is chiefly carried on by Sámagáras, and their *modus operandi* is as follows:—

The hides are soaked for a period of one month in large earthen vats containing water to which chunam is added at the rate of 2 seers per hide. After the expiry of the above period, they are soaked in fresh water for three days in view to the chunam being removed. They are then put into an earthen vessel filled with water and the leaves of the *Phyllanthus emblica*, in which they remain for twelve days. After this they are removed and squeezed and replaced in the same vessel, where they are allowed to remain for about a month, after which period they are again removed, washed and squeezed. They are then sewn up and stuffed with the bark of *cashew, daddala* and *neralé* trees and hung up for a day; after this the stitching is removed, and the hides are washed and exposed to the sun to dry for a day, when they become fit for making sandals. Some of the hides rot in this process to such an extent as to become utterly unfit for use.

A man can make in a month 15 pairs of sandals out of 5 hides which cost him about Rs. 17-8-0, including the tanning charges at one rupee per hide. Each pair of sandals sells at Rs. 1-8-0, so that his net profits may be estimated at about Rs. 5 per mensem.

The professional classes.

The priesthood supports 4,925 persons, and the subsidiary services connected with religion 8,067 individuals. Teaching affords subsistence to 2,584, while the lawyers, including every class of pleader, number only 978. The native doctors and their families number 957, and there are 99 persons supported by midwifery. Music, acting and dancing afford subsistence to 3,999 individuals, and astrology supports only 512. Exorcists, hail-averters and amulettiers number 3,495 or more than 3 per cent. of the total population. The large number returned under this head is evidently due to the widespread practice of devil-dancing which obtains in the district. There are altogether 29,822 persons dependent on professions for their chief means of livelihood, but as

will be seen, some of the callings which are classed as professions in the census tables do not require much knowledge or special training.

Administration.

Allied to the professions is the public service. The total number under this head is 16,000, but 6,000 of these are village servants. Of the remainder nearly 2,000 are soldiers, 5,000 are peons, police constables and the like, and 2,000 are clerks, sub-registrars, police inspectors, &c. The number of persons supported by State pensions is 1,118; these are not included in the figures given above.

Indefinite.

Nearly 110,000 persons are dependent for their livelihood on 'general labour,' but as already observed most of them are probably agricultural labourers. Rice-pounders and huskers number 6,289 and mendicants 2,805. The actual number of beggars is considerably greater than this, for several of them are included under the head of religion, and many have no doubt returned some occupation other than mendicancy.

Commerce.

Commerce, including the transport and storage of materials, supports 21,000 persons, but of these only 4,000 are engaged in commercial transactions. Of the remainder 5,000 are cart owners and drivers and 5,000 are boat and bargemen. There are over 3,000 porters, and nearly a thousand individuals have returned themselves as 'packers.'

Personal services.

The number of domestic servants is not large. There are, for example, 1,910 cooks, while the number of inhabited houses is 189,584. It will be seen how very few houses have a hired servant to do their cooking, for the above number includes not only persons who actually cook, but all those dependent on them. The number of other in-door servants is 4,421, and of these 2,584 are females. There are 267 persons under the head of grooms, coachmen, dog-boys, &c., and 1,149 under that of gate-keepers.

Turning to the personal services which are rendered to more than one household by the same individual, we have first the barbers who number 4,385. The washermen (3,159) are the only other important class of this kind, but the tailors should, perhaps, be included; there are 1,565 of them.

Taluk statistics.

The subjoined table shows for each taluk the numbers subsisting by the principal occupations. The system of classification differed slightly from that adopted for the Imperial census tables, but the discrepancies between the two sets of figures are not great:—

Taluk statistics.

Statement showing the Occupations of the People.

Taluk.	Occupation.						
	Agriculturists.		Other labourers.	Traders.	Artisans.		Others.
	Land-holders.	Labourers.			Weavers.	Other artisans.	
Amindivi Islands	1,545	6	476	1	...	1,635	59
Coondapoor	68,103	2,386	23,497	11,800	146	7,807	6,529
Kásaragód	114,939	47,451	44,400	32,058	4,015	16,719	21,077
Mangalore	120,861	24,840	51,854	34,442	1,911	19,626	25,374
Udipi	148,528	8,402	51,824	17,189	877	15,442	11,455
Uppinangadi	67,230	15,517	21,309	4,274	427	4,664	5,386
TOTAL ...	521,206	98,602	193,360	99,764	7,376	65,893	69,880

Statistics of land trade are compiled, not for separate districts, but for blocks, and it is, therefore, impossible to give any information regarding the volume of the exports and imports of South Canara. The chief exports are cocoanuts, oils, Indian piece-goods, ironware, tiles, salt and fish, while the most important imports are rice, paddy and ragi, European piece-goods, coffee, chillies, ironware and cattle.

The annexed statements contain useful information regarding the imports and exports of South Canara by sea. The total value of the imports has been steadily increasing during the last five years, the value of the articles imported in 1893–94 being estimated at 64 lakhs of rupees. The value of the exports has also risen from 111 lakhs of rupees in 1889–90 to 146 lakhs in the last year of the series. Piece-goods, salt, cocoanuts, salted fish, grain, copper and kerosine oil constitute the chief articles of import. The trade in grain is increasing and the chief grains imported are horsegram and Bengal gram, which are received from the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies and from the adjoining district of Malabar. Salt and salted fish are imported from Bombay and Goa, and copper from the United Kingdom, from the Bombay Presidency and from British ports within the presidency. The chief exports are coffee, spices, rice, bricks and tiles, oils, salted fish and raw tobacco. The coffee exported from the district is the produce of Mysore and Coorg and is shipped to the United Kingdom, Austria, France, Germany, Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Beloochistan, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta and Malabar. The trade in this article is increasing. The bricks and tiles exported from the district are manufactured locally and sent to Ceylon, Bombay, Aden and other places. The oil exported is chiefly sandalwood oil manufactured in the district, which finds a ready sale at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

CHAP. VIII. TRADE. Statistics.

Statement showing the value of the Import Trade of South Canara with particulars of articles for a series of five years.

—	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agricultural implements.	63,494	66,379	64,653	54,846	75,385
Apparel	33,247	18,470	23,890	19,389	20,380
Cabinetware and furniture.	20,294	12,590	19,302	13,580	12,655
Canes and rattans ...	26,996	20,395	17,639	15,586	18,431
Coal—					
Coal	15,497	40,158	29,218	25,303	32,788
Coffee	985	1,669	14,297	999	10,018
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	1,13,357	83,002	1,08,070	96,986	1,28,087
Piece-goods	10,66,418	11,12,874	10,81,375	9,83,664	9,79,522
Drugs and medicines—					
Other sorts	19,597	35,163	24,190	27,057	51,114
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Turmeric	2,865	18,707	23,599	29,976	21,125
Earthenware and porcelain.	11,034	18,646	16,776	12,230	28,781
Fruits and vegetables—					
Fruits—					
Cocoanuts	24,715	59,791	62,206	50,755	55,105
Kopra	1,08,393	1,13,989	1,65,150	1,03,303	1,31,234
Glass—					
Otherware	32,342	26,925	28,931	39,832	35,678
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	83,048	87,815	1,03,803	1,17,858	1,49,995
Rice not in the husk ...	38,288	37,845	53,344	55,578	40,120
Wheat	22,350	21,168	25,095	25,911	23,854
Pulse	51,087	48,938	73,996	92,375	87,710
Other sorts	18,600	13,427	34,778	24,211	18,807
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier ...	28,015	20,720	10,157	10,892	13,243
Hardware and cutlery ...	77,760	67,756	75,974	91,951	96,998
Jute—					
Gunny bags	48,107	45,233	50,289	56,674	68,627
Liquors	61,283	50,553	71,824	55,320	75,273
Machinery and millwork.	35,861	14,025	16,002	15,809	20,359
Manures—					
Animal bones	18,539	16,124	16,082	19,100	18,196
Other kinds	7,890	9,350	13,133	29,728	48,438
Matches	10,512	17,955	18,382	20,853	15,625
Metals—					
Brass and brassware ...	17,260	23,055	22,427	15,992	27,704
Copper and copperware.	2,07,315	1,74,129	1,79,005	1,90,139	1,98,018
Iron and ironware ...	44,096	53,900	44,634	44,460	54,222
Oil—					
Essential	14,913	21,610	9,384	35,205	5,808
Mineral—					
Kerosine	1,58,320	1,75,387	1,49,335	1,78,352	1,84,259
Vegetable not essential, castor.	25,005	19,592	22,624	27,570	32,637
Cocoanut ...	1,13,538	2,16,503	1,48,239	2,14,465	2,64,062
Til or gingelly ...	15,133	24,356	20,044	19,109	23,295
Other sorts ...	23,882	21,349	24,638	20,178	38,000
Oil-cake	34,069	36,135	40,561	43,407	44,121
Paper and pasteboard ...	26,830	23,566	27,179	34,661	24,163

Statistics.

Statement showing the value of the Import Trade of South Canara with particulars of articles for a series of five years—cont.

—	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Provisions—					
Salted fish	1,46,555	1,15,810	1,25,028	1,48,686	1,24,590
Fruits, &c., dried, &c., dates.	41,932	21,230	45,662	50,323	46,147
Other sorts of provisions.	9,423	31,757	25,306	25,962	27,840
Salt	8,84,703	10,81,152	10,88,369	10,62,804	9,20,554
Seeds—					
Essential—					
Coriander	7,323	6,998	17,368	22,370	24,285
Cummin	38,910	17,612	15,083	14,744	15,719
Spices—					
Betel-nuts	1,26,718	1,15,232	1,02,608	1,03,917	98,198
Cloves	12,473	5,937	6,443	4,706	3,492
Pepper	17,325	10,092	12,157	14,365	58,288
Other sorts including chillies.	88,770	77,092	22,709	84,856	70,108
Sugar—					
Refined	76,111	89,613	83,994	92,190	1,11,076
Unrefined	26,177	14,118	11,276	28,326	32,849
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	72,560	55,480	1,08,812	99,958	1,15,255
Umbrellas	46,846	44,622	37,929	46,728	59,380
Wood—					
Other timber	27,036	28,556	32,910	27,268	35,206
Ornamental sandal ...	8,386	12,913	27,557	51,739	53,275
Wool—					
Piece-goods	79,769	74,546	60,260	54,685	31,311
Treasure	5,10,676	4,39,245	10,32,410	9,69,466	8,41,015
All other articles ...	3,84,865	3,79,953	4,07,547	4,05,593	5,79,747
TOTAL ...	53,27,493	54,91,207	61,93,653	62,21,990	64,22,172

Statement showing the value of the Export Trade of South Canara with particulars of articles for a series of five years.

Articles.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Books and printed matter.	42,451	25,774	34,192	23,701	29,394
Building and engineering materials—					
Bricks and tiles ...	3,94,293	3,02,554	3,22,043	2,97,558	2,75,216
Coffee	51,46,658	54,24,162	81,66,520	74,26,841	84,95,887
Coir—					
Manufactures of ...	62,736	48,560	56,274	44,397	60,322
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	12,912	18,376	13,706	14,151	11,740
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	85,822	90,326	79,377	75,495	61,482
Drugs and medicines—					
Other sorts	11,869	59,795	27,170	43,774	49,587

CHAP. VIII.
TRADE.
Statistics.

Statement showing the value of the Export Trade of South Canara with particulars of articles for a series of five years—cont.

Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dyeing and coloring materials—					
Myrabolam	3,285	15,633	13,783	8,014	8,481
Turmeric	25,653	55,603	55,289	68,387	52,997
Fruits and vegetables—					
Fruits—					
Cocoanuts	17,285	30,477	53,365	23,018	47,543
Kopra	68,324	63,674	1,22,993	79,496	1,17,694
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	9,335	8,057	9,772	13,852	9,995
Rice in the husk ...	4,19,609	4,28,334	3,09,752	5,35,824	4,04,120
Rice not in the husk ...	16,54,149	13,95,172	15,28,782	22,45,849	18,77,136
Pulse	26,926	32,709	35,115	27,530	25,877
Other sorts	15,701	11,385	977	22,895	17,262
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier ...	12,799	14,860	7,985	11,373	7,815
Hides and skins, raw ...	37,835	40,303	42,482	59,376	50,507
Horns	29,153	38,711	59,966	47,118	35,936
Manures—					
Other kinds	6,900	16,037	20,780	33,885	21,774
Metals—					
Copper and copperware.	18,426	19,194	23,803	24,070	22,288
Oils—					
Essential	2,65,200	2,40,895	2,78,490	3,92,483	3,19,610
Mineral—					
Kerosine	6,685	15,864	11,576	12,252	12,676
Vegetable not essential—					
Cocoanut	16,232	21,033	17,271	16,038	29,163
Provisions—					
Fishmaws and sharkfins.	17,171	33,310	42,910	35,410	35,004
Salted fish	2,43,997	1,72,213	2,14,897	2,11,090	2,42,432
Fish, dried, not salted ...	2,122	8,534	1,388	5,537	16,793
Fruits, dried, &c.—					
Other sorts	52,168	30,307	42,381	49,169	72,846
Seeds—					
Til or gingelly	41,805	39,467	19,886	27,755	39,350
Spices—					
Betel-nuts	7,57,956	9,19,522	7,97,729	8,62,997	9,53,994
Cardamoms	53,727	1,28,906	1,78,875	74,655	1,53,178
Pepper	48,939	43,404	24,860	11,095	66,853
Other sorts (including chillies)	45,533	24,713	36,508	1,02,191	1,00,371
Sugar—					
Unrefined	13,656	17,143	18,295	60,067	18,111
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	62,861	53,582	94,284	93,787	1,19,517
Wax	6,327	9,498	15,922	6,802	6,036
Wood—					
Ornamental sandal ...	4,87,730	6,06,383	4,07,383	5,43,198	3,77,613
Manufactures of ...	11,761	16,578	12,662	15,399	14,739
Salt	76,156	76,647	90,602	91,999	76,500
Treasure	5,399	4,500	13,961	9,250	43,855
All other articles ...	1,91,705	2,09,422	2,06,849	2,37,497	2,59,495
TOTAL ...	111,09,251	108,11,617	135,10,855	139,85,275	146,41,289

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

CHAP. IX. THE LAND.

THE total area of the district is 2,497,280 acres, and this is composed of 2,485,162 acres of Government land and 12,118 acres of Minor ináms. The district does not contain any Whole inám or Zemindári villages.

Extent per head.

Of the total extent of Government land, 1,832,396 acres, or 73·73 per cent., are not available for cultivation. About three-fifths of this area (1,173,953 acres) is forest, and the remainder consists of land which is either unfit for cultivation or is occupied by roads, streams, village sites and the like. The area available for cultivation is thus 652,766 acres, and of this extent 426,022 acres are occupied and 226,744 acres are still available for the extension of cultivation. The total extent of arable land in Government villages is 663,711 acres. The population of these villages is 1,052,359, so that there is 0·63 of an acre of culturable land per head of population, but the extent actually cultivated is only 0·36 of an acre. In this calculation, however, the area cropped more than once has not been taken into account. If allowance be made for this, the proportion of cultivated land to each inhabitant is 0·55 of an acre. It is not possible to ascertain the extent of uncultivated land which is capable of yielding more than one crop, but it may be assumed that this is very small, as it is highly improbable that a large extent of such valuable land would be left uncultivated altogether. Omitting this, and taking into consideration only the land actually cropped more than once, the extent of culturable land to each inhabitant is 0·81 of an acre. There is still considerable room for the expansion of cultivation for at the end of the year 1892–93 there were 227,000 acres of culturable land available for the purpose. Of course, these lands are for the most part of inferior quality and the cultivator who wishes to bring them under the plough would have to incur a considerable initial outlay.

The subjoined statement is useful as illustrating the extent of the pressure of the population on the land in each taluk.

CHAP. IX.
THE LAND.

Extent per head.

Statement showing the pressure of the population on the land.

Taluk.	Population of Government villages.	Number of acres per inhabitant.*		Number of acres per inhabitant.†	
		Arable land.	Cultivated land.	Arable land.	Cultivated land.
Coondapoor	120,268	0·87	0·39	0·97	0·50
Kásaragód	280,659	0·45	0·33	0·58	0·46
Mangalore	278,908	0·69	0·37	0·92	0·60
Udipi	253,717	0·52	0·32	0·70	0·50
Uppinangadi	118,807	0·90	0·49	1·19	0·78
TOTAL ...	1,052,359	0·63	0·36	0·81	0·55

* Exclusive of the extent cropped more than once.
† Inclusive of the extent cropped more than once.

In Coondapoor, Kásaragód and Udipi the area of cultivated land per inhabitant (including the area cropped more than once) does not differ much from the district average. The pressure is greatest in Kásaragód and least in Uppinangadi and the difference indicates roughly the different degrees of fertility of the soil in two tracts.

The foregoing statistics of cultivation relate to the year 1892–93 which appears to have been very favourable for agricultural operations. If we take the figures for the five years ending with 1892–93 we find that the average annual extent of cultivation was 379,134 acres, excluding the area cropped more than once, or 573,265 acres if that area be included. The extent of land actually cultivated by each individual thus comes to 0·36 and 0·54 of an acre respectively, according as we exclude or include the area cropped more than once. Half an acre per head of population including second crop may be taken as the ordinary proportion.

The size of farms.

The number of pattás is in round numbers 45,500 which gives an average extent per pattá of 9·6 acres. The average area per pattá is not necessarily the same thing as the average size of a ryot's farm, for a man may hold several pattás; and on the other hand, one pattá may cover the holding of a large joint family, consisting of several households, in the usual sense of the term. It is not, therefore, possible to deduce from these figures the actual

number of ryots. But whatever the exact figure may be, it is clear that the ordinary holding is small, and this fact is well brought out by the rent-roll statistics given below :—

CHAP. IX. THE LAND.

The size of farms.

Statement showing the Rent-roll of South Canara for fasli 1302.

—	Single pattás.	Joint pattás.	Number of registered holders of joint pattás.
Pattás under Rs. 10	21,347	1	3
Do. between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 ...	10,994	1	2
Do. " Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 ...	5,584	...	...
Do. " Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 ...	4,901	...	...
Do. " Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 ...	2,212	...	...
Do. " Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 ...	377	...	...
Do. " Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 ...	98	...	...
Do. above Rs. 1,000	21	...	...
TOTAL NUMBER OF PATTÁS ...	45,534	2	5

It will be seen that nearly one-half of the ryots pay assessments below Rs. 10, and the extent of the property cultivated or owned by them must therefore be very small indeed. The average amount paid by each of the pattádárs who pay less than Rs. 10 is Rs. 3–6–1, which is about the mean district assessment of an acre of land. The proportion of ryots who pay assessments below Rs. 30 is two-thirds, while more than three-fourths pay less than Rs. 50. The majority of the ryots who pay assessments over Rs. 250 live in the Udipi and Coondapoor taluks. In the Uppinangadi taluk the highest assessment paid by any single individual is only Rs. 565 and in this taluk the average assessment per pattá amounted to Rs. 30 in fasli 1302. This is slightly less than the average for the district as a whole. In the Kásaragód taluk the average is about Rs. 18 and this low proportion is due to the fact that 90 per cent. of the ryots pay assessments below Rs. 50.

Crops.

The annexed statement shows for each of the six years ending 31st March 1893 the acreage under each kind of crop grown on ryotwári and minor inám lands. In the case of lands cropped more than once in a year their extent is taken to account for each crop. The area cropped will therefore exceed the area shown as cultivated.

CHAP. IX.
THE LAND.

Crops.

Rice is by far the largest crop, about four-fifths of the cultivated area being under it. Next comes the cocoanut palm, which occupies an extent of nearly 25,000 acres. This palm is a favourite object of cultivation among the inhabitants of South Canara and of the adjoining district of Malabar and numbers of trees can be seen in front of almost every house. The dry grains including the pulses, occupy the next place; the only one which is grown to any considerable extent is ragi and the average area under this crop during the last six years was only 3,289 acres. The acreage under pulses varies from 41,150 acres in 1889–90 to 35,803 acres in 1891–92.

Of special crops the most important are pepper and the arecanut, the normal acreage under them being about 4,000 and 9,500 acres respectively. The area under arecanuts has fallen slightly, viz., from 9,818 acres in 1887–88 to 9,257 acres in the last year of the series.

Statement showing the acreage under each kind of crop.

—	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	Average.
Cereals.							
Rice (*Oryza sativa*)	485,984	487,076	487,075	475,190	473,680	484,757	482,294
Rági (*Eleusine coracana*)	3,588	3,469	3,563	3,379	2,977	2,755	3,288
Sámai (*Panicum miliare*)	27	37	37	32	30	27	32
TOTAL ...	**489,599**	**490,582**	**490,675**	**478,601**	**476,687**	**487,539**	**485,614**
Pulses.							
Dholl (*Cajanus Indicus*)	197	328	334	267	163	160	241
Horse-gram (*Dolichos uniflorus*)	14,589	12,827	14,316	12,519	13,013	13,525	13,465
Green-gram (*Phaseolus mungo*)	11,230	10,595	11,497	10,298	9,786	10,132	10,590
Black-gram (*Phaseolus radiatus*)	11,419	10,563	13,093	11,169	10,993	11,060	11,383
Cow-gram (*Vigna catiang*)	1,833	1,789	1,910	1,980	...	...	1,252
Other pulses	...	...	...	...	1,848	2,020	645
TOTAL ...	**39,268**	**36,102**	**41,150**	**36,233**	**35,803**	**36,897**	**37,576**
Orchard and garden produce.							
Plantains (*Musa sapientum*)	69	74	68	66	44	52	62
Vegetables (including starches)	1,621	1,693	2,202	1,930	2,402	2,509	2,060
Cocoanuts (*Cocos nucifera*)	24,637	24,652	24,658	24,726	24,894	25,079	24,774
Others	57	57	66	71	113	139	84
TOTAL ...	**26,384**	**26,476**	**26,994**	**26,793**	**27,453**	**27,779**	**26,980**

Statement showing the acreage under each kind of crop—cont.

—	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	Average.
Drugs and Narcotics.							
Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*)	737	821	865	845	893	890	842
Coffee	90	98	98	98	...	...	64
Others	...	...	...	...	101	101	34
Total ...	827	919	963	943	994	991	940
Condiments and Spices.							
Chillies (*Capsicum frutescens*)	1,428	1,418	1,420	1,661	1,073	1,637	1,439
Cardamoms	1,397	1,237	1,233	1,053	...	...	820
Pepper	3,424	3,980	4,461	4,153	...	...	2,670
Ginger	27	29	18	16	...	...	15
Turmeric	262	291	104	128	149	154	181
Betel leaves	583	591	592	599	600	599	594
Arecanuts	9,818	9,995	9,671	9,331	9,246	9,257	9,553
Others	...	...	...	...	5,710	4,906	1,769
Total ...	16,939	17,541	17,499	16,941	16,778	16,553	17,041
Sugar.							
Cane (*Saccharum officinarum*)	967	1,008	1,052	860	922	967	963
Palm or Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*) ...	387	387	428	426	387	341	392
Total ...	1,354	1,395	1,480	1,286	1,309	1,308	1,355

Statement showing the acreage under each kind of crop—cont.

—	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Average.
Oils and seeds.							
Sesame or Gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*)	3,858	4,297	4,289	4,296	3,859	3,744	4,057
Lamp and Castor oils (*Ricinus communis*) ...	529	491	460	376	369	354	430
Others	34	27	30	30	33	33	31
TOTAL ...	4,421	4,815	4,779	4,702	4,261	4,131	4,518
Fibres	181	184	186	183	217	202	192
Grand Total ...	578,973	578,014	583,726	565,682	563,502	575,400	574,216

CHAP. IX.
LAND REVENUE.

The total land revenue of the district is in ordinary years slightly under 13 lakhs of rupees. The whole of this amount is derived from ryotwári villages, there being as already stated neither whole inám nor zemindári villages in the district. The following table shows the land revenue demand for a series of fifteen years:—

Fasli year.	Land revenue.	Fasli year.	Land revenue.	Fasli year.	Land revenue.
	RS.		RS.		RS.
1288 ...	12,88,140	1293 ...	12,90,901	1298 ...	12,79,310
1289 ...	12,60,128	1294 ...	12,80,278	1299 ...	12,84,506
1290 ...	12,69,245	1295 ...	12,80,731	1300 ...	12,85,163
1291 ...	12,76,681	1296 ...	12,81,298	1301 ...	12,96,100
1292 ...	12,78,309	1297 ...	12,90,317	1302 ...	13,38,258
AVERAGE ...	12,74,501	AVERAGE ...	12,84,705	AVERAGE.	12,96,667

It will be seen that the average during the last three quinquennia has been slowly increasing, the annual average for the latest quinquennium being about Rs. 22,000 greater than the annual mean of faslis 1288–92.

Collection of the revenue.

The above figures do not include the cesses levied on land for various purposes. These amount to Rs. 1,60,000 per annum, and in the statement showing the collection of revenue no distinction is made between them and the land revenue on which they are assessed and with which they are collected. The total demand including the cesses comes to about 14¾ lakhs of rupees a year; the subjoined statement gives the gross demand and collections for each of the last five years:—

Land Revenue Demand and Collections.

Fasli year.	Demand.	Collected within the year.	Balance.	Arrears collected.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1298	14,31,997	14,26,654	5,343	5,164
1299	14,37,370	14,32,430	4,940	5,105
1300	14,38,370	14,34,870	3,500	5,005
1301	14,71,375	14,68,967	2,408	3,462
1302	15,13,719	15,09,924	3,795	2,313

CHAP. IX. LAND REVENUE.

Collection of the revenue.

Both the demand and the collections show a steady increase. The proportion of the revenue collected within the year is very high, and it is satisfactory to note that the revenue has been realized without any great pressure on the ryots. The marginal statement gives the number of cases in which property was distrained and the number of those in which property was actually sold.

Fasli year.	Number of cases in which property was	
	Distrained.	Sold.
1297 ...	230	65
1298 ...	138	80
1299 ...	250	49
1300 ...	303	65
1301 ...	322	51

The number of pattás is about 45,000, so that there was on an average only one sale for every 724 pattás.

Remissions.

The following statement shows the amount of occasional remissions granted during each of the past ten years :—

Fasli year.	Remission		
	For waste.	For failure of crop.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1293	13,306	2,965	**16,271**
1294	5,487	3,190	**8,677**
1295	5,797	3,485	**9,282**
1296	6,202	3,650	**9,852**
1297	6,042	3,657	**9,699**
1298	5,955	3,646	**9,601**
1299	6,277	3,443	**9,720**
1300	6,584	3,440	**10,024**
1301	6,858	3,437	**10,295**
1302	6,900	3,497	**10,397**

The assessment remitted on account of failure of crop is distinguished from that remitted on lands which were left waste or uncultivated, owing to circumstances beyond the occupant's control. The average amount remitted comes to Rs. 10,382 per annum which is about seven-tenths per cent. of the gross demand and in no year were the remissions at all large. South Canara enjoys, indeed, an enviable exemption from bad seasons. More than three-fourths of the remissions for waste are granted in Uppinangadi, while Udipi has the largest share of the remission on account of failure of crop. In addition to these there are certain other

CHAP. IX. LAND REVENUE.

Remissions.

remissions which consist chiefly of deductions from the settlement assessment on account of waste salt pans, &c., of payments direct from the revenue towards the Village Service Fund and of the amounts disbursed to inámdárs in lieu of their ináms which have been resumed by Government. The contributions to the Village Service Fund amount to Rs. 33,975 per annum and the payments for resumed ináms to about Rs. 74,000 a year.

Taluk revenue.

The land revenue demand of each taluk for fasli 1301 is given below and the figures for this year represent approximately the average annual demand.

Land Revenue Demand of each Taluk for fasli 1301.

Taluk.	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coondapoor	2,10,152	30,068	**2,40,220**
Kásaragód	2,45,872	33,276	**2,79,148**
Mangalore	3,59,482	42,414	**4,01,896**
Udipi	3,37,235	48,688	**3,85,923**
Uppinangadi	1,43,359	20,829	**1,64,188**
TOTAL ...	**12,96,100**	**1,75,275**	**14,71,375**

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The following table gives statistics of agricultural stock for a series of years. Owing to a change in the system of classification, and the untrustworthiness of the earlier figures, it is not possible to draw any useful comparison:—

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

——	1882–83.	1887–88.	1892–93.
Bulls and bullocks	185,862	338,799	186,688
Cows	174,749	206,906	163,647
Male buffaloes ... ... }	162,632 {	...	163,240
Cow do. ... ... }		...	22,254
Calves and buffalo calves	...	...	172,155
Sheep	347 }	9,668 {	590
Goats	7,389 }		10,217
Horses and ponies	219	207	206
Mules and donkeys	8	2	17
Ploughs	151,369	163,887	262,936
Carts	1,947	2,311	4,327

CHAP. IX. AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Live-stock.

The total number of tilling and draught cattle is 350,000 or a pair to every 3·60 acres of occupied land in 1892–93. The proportional extent varies from 4·28 acres in Mangalore to 2·99 acres in Udipi. There are on an average 18 cows and cow-buffaloes to every 100 inhabitants, and here also the statistics for each taluk exhibit considerable variations. In Uppinangadi there are 25 cows and cow-buffaloes to every hundred of the population, in Coondapoor and Udipi the ratios are 22 and 20 respectively, while Mangalore has only 14. The total number of sheep and goats in the district is only 10,807, which gives about 17 of these animals to every 1,000 acres of occupied land. The number varies from 31 in Kásaragód taluk to 9 in Coondapoor.

Dead-stock.

As regards dead-stock, there is one plough to every 2·40 acres and one cart to every 145½ acres in occupation. The proportions in the taluks vary in the former case from 1·91 acres to a plough in Udipi to 3·05 acres in Uppinangadi, and in the latter from 208·30 acres to a cart in Kásaragód taluk to 84·83 acres per cart in Udipi.

Cattle mortality.

The marginal statement shows the mortality among stock during the last five years, and further details are given in the statement appended to this chapter. These figures do not include the deaths from natural decay as the registration of the mortality from this cause is very imperfect. The chief diseases are rinderpest and anthrax. A very large number of cattle are annually killed by wild animals, and the number of deaths from snake-bites, on an average, 36 per annum. The reported deaths from wild animals are far higher in Canara than in any other district of the presidency. Rewards are granted by Government for the destruction of those animals which are dangerous to human or cattle life. The subjoined table shows the number of animals killed and the rewards granted for their destruction during the past few years. No rewards are given for the destruction of snakes.

Year.	Deaths.	
	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.
1888–89 ...	9,001	64
1889–90 ...	6,264	43
1890–91 ...	3,971	39
1891–92 ...	3,896	37
1892–93 ...	4,129	29

Rewards for destruction of wild animals.

Statement of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals in the South Canara District.

Wild animals destroyed.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Number of animals.	Amount of reward.	Number of animals.	Amount of reward.	Number of animals.	Amount of reward.	Number of animals.	Amount of reward.	Number of animals.	Amount of reward.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Tigers	16	1,120 0 0	13	910 0 0	9	395 0 0	11	700 0 0	15	705 0 0
Panthers and leopards	83	2,025 0 0	68	1,700 0 0	37	636 0 0	69	1,491 0 0	52	1,025 0 0
Hyænas	...	......	7	21 0 0	...	......	...	......	...	......
TOTAL ...	99	3,145 0 0	88	2,631 0 0	46	1,031 0 0	80	2,191 0 0	67	1,730 0 0

CHAP. IX.
AGRICULTURAL STOCK.
Cattle Mortality.

Statistics of Mortality amongst Cattle, Sheep and Goats registered in the District of South Canara during the years 1888–89 *to* 1892–93.

Causes of death.	1888–89.		1889–90.		1890–91.		1891–92.		1892–93.	
	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.
Total Stock ...	**663,900**	**9,500**	**663,900**	**9,500**	**682,900**	**10,400**	**700,300**	**10,500**	**700,300**	**10,500**
Deaths from diseases—										
Rinderpest	4,431	...	1,851	...	175	...	325	...	644	...
Diarrhœa and dysentery	197	...	45	...	28	...	37	...	312	...
Anthrax	321	...	147	...	229	2	144	5	186	...
Epizootic aphtha	91	...	460	...	110	...	72	4	38	...
Variola	415	...	140	...	3	...	2	...	145	...
All other diseases	190	...	204	2	182	...	297	...	171	...
Total Number of Deaths due to Disease ...	**5,645**	**14**	**2,847**	**2**	**727**	**2**	**877**	**9**	**1,496**	**...**
Rate per Mille ...	**9**	**1**	**4**	**...**	**1**	**...**	**1**	**...**	**2**	**...**
Deaths due to other causes—										
Snake-bite	48	1	44	1	48	...	27	...	14	...
Wild animals	3,307	49	3,373	40	3,196	37	2,992	28	2,619	29
Criminal poisoning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	**3,356**	**50**	**3,417**	**41**	**3,244**	**37**	**3,019**	**28**	**2,633**	**29**
Total Number of Deaths from All Causes ...	**9,001**	**64**	**6,264**	**43**	**3,971**	**39**	**3,896**	**37**	**4,129**	**29**
Rate per Mille ...	**14**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**3**

CHAPTER X.

IRRIGATION.

CHAP. X.
IRRIGATION.

THERE are no Government works of irrigation in the district. The cultivation is mainly dependant on the falling rains, although for the cultivation of the second and third crops water is obtained in some localities from rainfed tanks situated near the fields and from rivulets and rivers by the construction of temporary dams at the private expense of the cultivators. Small anicuts of this kind are found in abundance all over the district, though perhaps there are more in the Uppinangadi taluk and fewer in Kásaragód than elsewhere. Where water for irrigation cannot be obtained by direct flow, it is raised by a variety of primitive contrivances according to the depth from which it has to be procured. A description of the various appliances in use will be found in the first volume of this manual.

CHAPTER XI.

FORESTS.

CHAP. XI. FORESTS. Conservation.

An account of the early history of forest conservancy in South Canara is given in chapter I of the first volume of this manual. The subjoined statement shows the extent of forest land in each taluk in 1893 :—

Taluk.	Reserved forests.		Reserved lands.		Total.	
	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.
		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Coondapoor	4	1,985	116	142,223	120	**144,208**
Kásaragód	1	2,560	62	38,040	63	**40,600**
Mangalore	9	4,357	4	30,541	13	**34,898**
Udipi	7	29,437	65	73,843	72	**103,280**
Uppinangadi	2	25,600	734	305,797	736	**331,397**
TOTAL ...	**23**	**63,939**	**981**	**590,444**	**1,004**	**654,383**

On the 30th June 1893 there were 63,939 acres of reserved forests and 590,444 acres of reserved lands. Most, if not all, of the latter will eventually become reserved forest. Uppinangadi has the largest extent of forest land, and in both Coondapoor and Udipi there are over 100,000 acres. Taking the district as a whole, there are 1,022·47 square miles, or about 26 per cent. of the total area, under the control of the forest department. This gives an extent of 0·62 acres of forest land to each inhabitant.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts and charges of the department for the last five years are shown in the margin. The average annual surplus amounted to Rs. 6,611. The figures exhibit considerable variations both in receipts and expenditure and in 1889–90 and 1891–92 the expenditure exceeded the receipts by about two thousand rupees in each year. These variations are, in the main, due to the

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
1888-89 ...	79,065	63,370
1889-90 ...	49,834	52,176
1890-91 ...	56,208	49,594
1891-92 ...	48,246	50,174
April 1892–June 1893.	76,738	61,723
TOTAL ...	**3,10,091**	**2,77,037**

CHAP. XI. FORESTS.

fact that forest conservation, in an extensive scale and in a systematic manner, is still in its infancy and a regular scheme of work has hardly yet been adopted.

Establishment.

The permanent establishment of the department consists of one district forest officer, three rangers, five foresters, and 45 forest guards, besides a number of clerks, attenders and peons. In addition to these, a small temporary establishment is employed annually to watch the forests.

Forest offences.

The number of offences against the forest laws has increased from 205 in 1888–89 to 831 in 1892–93. The majority of the offences are cases of unauthorized felling of trees in reserved forests. The increase in the number of offences is more apparent than real and is due to the greater care bestowed on the conservation of forests and bringing offences to light. A large proportion of the offences are compounded for a money payment by the offenders.

Year.	Number of offences.
1888–89	205
1889–90	411
1890–91	262
1891–92	403
1892–93	831

CHAPTER XII.

SALT AND ABKÁRI REVENUE.

CHAP. XII. SALT.

THERE are no salt factories in South Canara and the salt required for consumption is obtained from Bombay. The inhabitants prefer the Bombay salt to the Madras article, as the former is both cheaper and lighter than the latter. Steps are being taken to ascertain whether it is not possible to produce light salt without loss of chemical purity, and if the attempt proves successful, the Madras salt should soon get into favour with the inhabitants. The quantity of salt imported from Bombay in 1892–93 was 316,478 maunds. The quantity imported in the three preceding years is shown in the margin, and it will be seen that the imports have been slowly but steadily going down. The whole of the salt imported is not consumed in Canara. The provinces of Mysore and Coorg receive annually a supply of this article from the district, but the exact quantity is not known, as the registration of road traffic with those provinces has been discontinued from 1st April 1889. If we treat Mysore and Coorg and the two West Coast districts as one group, the average quantity of consumption per head comes to 13·06 lbs.; for the presidency the average is 16·39 lbs. The average price of salt in the district during the year 1892–93 was 11·12 seers (of 80 tolas) per rupee, the average for the adjoining district of Malabar being 11·05 seers a rupee.

Year.	Quantity.
	I. MDS.
1891–92	322,514
1890–91	326,859
1889–90	331,155

There are nine fish-curing yards in the district where salt is supplied free of duty for pickling fish. Of these the most important are those at Ullál and Deriabahadurgur (Malpé). The total quantity of fish cured annually is, however, only about 30,000 or 40,000 maunds, a quantity which is insignificant compared with the 400,000 maunds of the adjoining district of Malabar.

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs are regulated by law and their consumption is limited by the imposition of a tax. The revenue derived from this source is called 'abkári' revenue.

CHAP. XII. ABKÁRI.

Present systems—*Arrack.*

The mode of administration now in force is, as regards arrack or country spirits, the renting system. Under this system the exclusive privilege of manufacture is disposed of by auction. The number of stills is limited as far as possible; the strengths at which liquor may be sold are restricted to 20°, 30° and 60° under proof, and minimum prices are fixed. A special scheme was introduced from 1st October 1891 as a step towards concentration of manufacture. The rural parts of the district were divided into manufacturing and non-manufacturing areas, the renters of the former having the privilege of manufacture and sale in respect of their own farms as well as the privilege of supplying spirits to the non-manufacturing areas at the rate of Rs. 1-12-0 per gallon of 30° under proof. The vend area renters had the privilege of sale only in their own areas. Renters of each class made their own arrangements with shop-keepers, whom they were obliged, however, to supply at Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon of 30° under proof. From 1st October 1892, the privileges of manufacture and sale were separated, the number of manufacturing areas was reduced from 26 to 17, and the vend areas were abolished, the shops being sold separately. The renters of the manufacturing areas were given the privilege of manufacture only, each of them supplying a certain number of independent shops at the fixed rate of Rs. 2 per gallon of 30° under proof. Eleven of the areas were allowed one sub-still each for the manufacture of weak liquor to be transported to the main still for redistillation. Issues to shop-keepers from the sub-distilleries were forbidden, and the liquor was allowed to be removed only in the presence of an Abkári officer. For the convenience of the shop-keepers certain distillers were required to keep depôts to which liquor was consigned from the stills for issue to shops. There were in all twelve such depôts. The privilege of manufacture in the tree-tax areas of the district was subject to the payment of tree-tax upon the trees from which the toddy required for distillation was drawn, while in the rest of the district, part of the tax was collected in the form of a license fee imposed on each toddy-drawer.

The Mangalore town is under the contract distillery supply system. The exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirits in the town is disposed of by tender, while the shops are sold separately. The contractor is bound to obtain the toddy required for distillation from marked trees on which the tree-tax has been paid, and is bound to supply shop-keepers at a fixed rate per gallon, which is termed the still-head charge, and the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply is granted to the approved tenderer who offers to Government the largest share of such still-head charge in the form of duty. The last contract,

which expired on the 30th September 1893, gave Government a revenue of Re. 1 as still-head duty on every gallon of 30° under proof manufactured by the contractor. The selling price of a gallon of this strength was fixed at Rs. 2-8-0.

CHAP. XII. ABKÁRI.

Toddy.

The tree-tax system is in force throughout the whole district. The system consists in the charge of a yearly or half-yearly tax per palm tree to tap trees for fermented toddy. Such licenses are issued on the application of licensed distillers of arrack, of toddy shop-keepers, of toddy-drawers and of tree owners, for the drawing of toddy required for domestic consumption but not for sale. The licensees make their own arrangements for procuring trees. The fees charged for the several kinds of palm trees tapped in the tree-tax areas are shown below :—

Kind of tree.	Rate of tree-tax per tree.	For what period.
	RS. A. P.	
Cocoanut palms	0 12 0	For each half year.
Sago palms	1 8 0	For each half year.
Palmyra or date palms ...	0 12 0	For the whole year.

Foreign liquor.

The revenue from the sale of foreign liquor is derived from rentals, determined by auction, in the case of tavern licenses (*i.e.*, licenses for the retail sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises), and from fixed fees in the case of licenses for hotels, refreshment rooms, wholesale shops and shops where the liquor is not to be drunk on the premises. Country spirits excised at strength other than 20°, 30° or 60° under proof are treated as foreign spirits.

Opium.

The monopoly of the retail sale of opium and of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium is sold by auction on the farming system, and the farmers either import the drug themselves or procure it from licensed importers. Licenses to import opium are granted by the Board of Revenue on the recommendation of Collectors. The license must be produced before the Deputy Opium Agent at Indore, who passes the opium on payment of the pass duty, and the consignments on arrival in the district are checked by some responsible revenue officer and are then passed on for sale to farmers and licensed vendors.

Hemp drugs.

The possession and transport of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant are freely allowed, but only persons licensed by the Collector are permitted to sell them. The number of

CHAP. XII. ABKÁRI.

licenses to be issued in each district is fixed annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Collector, and the licenses as thus determined are then sold by auction.

Shops.

The number of arrack shops has fallen from 987 in 1888–89 to 741 in 1892–93. Each shop has now to supply an area of 5·3 square miles containing a population of 1420, the average for the presidency being an area of 10·2 square miles and a population of 2,866. The number of toddy shops was 2,261 in 1888–89, but it had fallen to 939 in 1892–93. The area to each shop is 4·2 square miles, the average for the presidency being 6·5, and the mean population is 1,121 which is 709 less than the provincial average. The number of shops for the sale of opium and intoxicating drugs has remained stationary, and is now only four.

Consumption.

The statistics of consumption are imperfect, as no record is kept of the quantity of toddy drunk, and in South Canara toddy is the favourite beverage among the lower classes. Of arrack the annual consumption during the last five years is shown in the annexed statements. The average consumption per head of population is in ordinary years about $\frac{1}{12}$ of a gallon of spirit of proof strength. A higher proportion is found in only three districts, viz., Godávari, Kistna and Nilgiris. The consumption is much greater in the Mangalore town than in the rural tracts of South Canara, the average quantity per head amounting to nearly a third of a gallon in the former. The statistics show that the inhabitants of Udipi and Uppinangadi are more devoted to Baachus than their brethren in other taluks. The quantity of opium and its preparations sold in the five years ending with 1892–93 comes to about 137 lbs. per annum or ·005 of a tola per head of the population. There are no statistics of the consumption of intoxicating drugs, but the amount is known to be very small.

Revenue.

The total abkári revenue of the district is about 3¼ lakhs per annum, of which one lakh is derived from arrack, Rs. 2,21,000 from toddy, Rs. 900 from foreign spirits, Rs. 2,000 from opium and the rest from various miscellaneous sources. In 1888–89 the total revenue was Rs. 2,27,000, and in 1892–93 it rose to Rs. 3,27,000. In the case of arrack revenue the increase during this period was 8·87 per cent., while the increase in consumption was as high as 45·40 per cent. The large increase in consumption is reported to be due to the revival of the renting system in the rural parts of the Mangalore taluk from 1st October 1890, and to the preference of the consumers for toddy-arrack which was available throughout the year. The incidence of arrack revenue is about an anna and a half per head, while that of toddy is 3

annas and 4 pies, or a total of 4 annas and 10 pies against an average for the presidency of 4 annas and 11 pies. The retail price of liquor varies a good deal, but it is probably not more than 25 per cent. of the tax, so that the 'drink bill' of the district comes to nearly 6 annas per head per annum. This contrasts very favourably with the expenditure on intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom which amounted in 1893 to £3–12–3 per head of the population.

Statement showing the Abkári Revenue of the South Canara district for the five years 1888–89 *to* 1892–93.

Year.	Revenue derived from					
	Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Opium.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888–89 ...	92,541	* 1,30,479	406	1,201	2,323	2,26,950
1889–90 ...	1,36,110	1,56,094	423	880	1,928	2,95,435
1890–91 ...	1,21,415	1,64,922	490	1,516	2,025	2,90,368
1891–92 ...	99,767	1,76,659	405	2,983	1,820	2,81,634
1892-93 ...	1,00,747	2,20,607	913	2,408	2,005	3,26,680
TOTAL ...	5,50,580	8,48,761	2,637	8,988	10,101	14,21,067
AVERAGE ...	1,10,116	1,69,752	527	1,798	2,020	2,84,213

* Includes Rs. 30,058 under 'combined country spirits and toddy.'

Statement showing the number of Abkári offences and the results of their trial.

Year.	Number reported.		Number tried.			
			Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1888–89 ...	834	848	340	350	31	32
1889–90 ...	544	596	559	599	48	61
1890–91 ...	1,346	1,408	1,101	1,142	34	45
1891–92 ...	1,376	1,425	1,361	1,406	58	71
1892–93 ...	2,053	2,083	1,872	1,892	58	63
TOTAL ...	6,153	6,360	5,233	5,389	229	272
AVERAGE ...	1,231	1,272	1,047	1,078	46	54

CHAP. XII.
ABKÁRI.
Statistics.

Statement showing the sales of Arrack, &c., in Shops.

Year.	Number of shops.			Quantity of arrack sold.				Quantity of opium and its preparations sold.
	Arrack.	Toddy.	Opium intoxicating drugs, &c.	20 degrees under proof.	30 degrees under proof.	60 degrees under proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.	LBS.
1888–89 ...	987	2,261	4	4,163	33,761	82,415	59,930	134
1889–90 ...	892	1,099	2	6,792	40,836	67,884	61,172	145
1890–91 ...	866	772	4	2,944	53,058	107,771	82,604	125
1891–92 ...	751	784	4	1,164	66,798	117,768	94,797	133
1892–93 ...	741	939	4	456	67,952	98,024	87,140	150
TOTAL ...	4,237	5,855	18	15,519	262,405	473,862	385,643	687
AVERAGE.	847	1,171	4	3,104	52,481	94,772	77,129	137

CHAPTER XIII.

INCOME-TAX AND STAMP REVENUE.

CHAP. XIII.
INCOME-TAX.

Amount of tax.

THE marginal table shows the revenue from the tax on incomes for each of the last five years. In 1888–89 there were 1,301 persons assessed to the tax and the amount realized from it was Rs. 30,896. In the following year the number of assesses rose to 1,407, and the amount of the tax advanced by about Rs. 3,500. The final demand in the last year of the series was Rs. 37,939 and the number of persons assessed in that year was 1,605. A considerable proportion of this advance is probably due to greater care in assessment and not to increased prosperity.

Year.	Number of persons assessed.	Total assessment.
		RS.
1888–89 ...	1,301	30,896
1889–90 ...	1,407	34,436
1890–91 ...	1,395	33,574
1891–92 ...	1,435	33,199
1892–93 ...	1,605	37,939

Classes assessed.

Of the different classes of people assessed to the tax, the most important are the money-lenders and changers, of whom 375 paid the tax in 1892–93, the amount collected being Rs. 6,654. The number of money-lenders shown in the census tables is only 246, and this figure includes not only those who actually exercise the occupation, but also those that are dependent on it for their livelihood. It is clear that the census returns were defective as regards this occupation, and the error is mainly due to the fact that money-lending is frequently combined with other occupations. Of the remaining classes of assessees, the most numerous are Government employés (218) and servants of local bodies and companies (146). Only one company (the Basel Mission Company at Mangalore) was assessed in 1892–93.

Incidence of the tax.

The total number of assessees in 1892–93 was 1,605 which gives one assessee in every 658 of the district population, the ratio for the presidency, exclusive of the capital town, being 1 in 577. The incidence of the tax was 6·8 pies per head of the population, against 8·2 pies for the presidency outside Madras. If the incidence of income-tax can be taken as a measure of the wealth of a district, then only eight out of the 21 districts are poorer than South Canara.

CHAP. XIII. INCOME-TAX.

Incidence of the tax.

In the neighbouring district of Malabar the incidence is 6·7 pies per head. If we take only the actual number of assessees, the amount per head comes to Rs. 23–10–2, the average of all districts being Rs. 24–14–7.

Taking only the tax on the general population, *i.e.*, excluding incomes of companies, servants of Government, servants of local bodies and companies, and incomes derived from public securities, the incidence of the tax is 4·9 pies per head. The incidence varies a good deal in different taluks as shown below :—

Taluk.	Incidence per head of population.			Incidence per head of assessee.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Coondapoor	0	0	3·5	15	5	7
Kásaragód	0	0	3·1	16	14	8
Mangalore	0	0	9·8	31	8	4
Udipi	0	0	3·6	15	1	6
Uppinangadi	0	0	1·5	15	9	1
TOTAL ...	0	0	4·9	21	8	7

The high rate of incidence in the Mangalore taluk is, of course, due to the trade in the capital town of the district. The rate in Uppinangadi is much lower than in any other taluk, and this part of the district is undoubtedly the poorest.

Of the total number (1,240) of persons assessed under Part IV of the schedule, 751, or 60·56 per cent., have incomes below Rs. 750, while 948 have an annual income of less than Rs. 1,000. There are thus only 292 persons, or 23·55, per cent., who have assessable incomes over Rs. 1,000, and of these again all but 90 have less than Rs. 2,000 a year. There are 72 persons with incomes between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,00C, twelve with incomes ranging between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, four with from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000, one with an annual income of between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 and another with between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 a year. In other words, 76·45 per cent. of the assessees have taxable incomes under a thousand rupees a year, 16·29 per cent. between one and two thousand rupees, 5·81 per cent. between two thousand and five thousand rupees, 0·97 per cent. between five thousand and ten thousand rupees, and 0·48 per cent. ten thousand rupees and over. These figures indicate the absence of great personal wealth in the district and the same feature is observed throughout Southern India. It is true that incomes derived from agriculture are not taxable, but even if these were

included, the number of persons possessing large incomes would not be appreciably increased.

Collection of the tax.

Very little difficulty is experienced in collecting the tax. In 1892–93 as many as 521 persons failed to pay the tax within the time allowed, but only three defaulters neglected to pay after receipt of a formal notice of demand, and in none of the last five years did the number of defaulters at this stage exceed four, while the highest amount of the arrears was about Rs. 90. The number of cases in which property was sold was only one in each of the years 1889–90 and 1892–93, while in the other three years there was no necessity for resorting to this extreme measure. There was no special establishment for the assessment and collection of the tax in 1892–93, but a sum of Rs. 60 was paid in that year as commission to companies for collecting the tax payable by their servants. The expenditure is only 0·16 per cent. of the assessment.

STAMP REVENUE.

Period.	Revenue.
	RS.
1884–87 ...	6,24,741
1887–90 ...	6,14,709
1890–93 ...	6,43,568

The statistics of stamp revenue are compiled for periods of three years and the marginal statement gives the figures for the three most recent periods. The receipts from this source rose from Rs. 6,24,741 in the first period to Rs. 6,43,568 in the years 1890–93. The average annual receipts during the last three years amounted to Rs. 2,14,523. Of this sum Rs. 1,44,750 is derived from the sale of judicial, and Rs. 68,459 from non-judicial stamps; the small balance consists of miscellaneous items.

The annexed statement, which has been furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, shows the number and value of the different kinds of stamps sold in the district during each of the last three years. Court-fee adhesive stamps constitute nearly one-half the total number of stamps sold; impressed stamped papers, used for certified copies of public records, form a little over one-fourth, while the proportion of non-judicial stamped papers is about 13 per cent. As regards value, a large portion of the receipts is derived from the sale of Court-fee adhesive stamps and non-judicial stamped papers. The incidence of the average stamp revenue for the last three years per head was 3·25 annas and only in Tanjore, Malabar and Tinnevelly is the incidence higher than this. There is thus no connection between the incidence of stamp-duty and that of income-tax. The number of licensed stamp vendors in the district in 1892–93 was 49, or one to every 21,553 of the population and to every 80 square miles of area.

Statement showing the Number and Value of different kinds of Stamps sold in the South Canara District during the three years ending 31*st March* 1893.

Description of stamps sold.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Court-fee adhesive stamps	154,489	82,092 4 0	169,301	88,211 10 0	169,742	86,433 10 0
Court-fee stamped papers	1,829	46,540 0 0	1,936	50,035 0 0	1,824	48,920 0 0
Impressed two-anna stamped paper for copies ...	72,408	9,051 0 0	73,540	9,192 8 0	110,202	13,775 4 0
Non-judicial stamped papers	45,072	58,986 2 0	50,490	63,636 14 0	49,527	64,527 0 0
Bills of Exchange	4,275	2,205 8 0	4,511	2,431 6 0	4,960	2,474 10 0
Bills of Lading	100	25 0 0	...	......	...	......
Adhesive receipt and revenue stamps	44,260	2,766 4 0	52,816	3,301 0 0	56,124	3,507 12 0
Adhesive foreign bill stamps	1	3 0 0	14	5 10 0	30	13 2 0
Notorial Act stamps	7	7 0 0	4	4 0 0	2	2 0 0
TOTAL ...	322,441	2,01,676 2 0	352,612	2,16,818 0 0	392,411	2,19,653 6 0

CHAPTER XIV.

SPECIAL FUNDS AND ENDOWMENTS.

CHAP. XIV.

VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.

Its origin.

PRIOR to the passing of the Village Cess Act (IV of 1864), the village officers in the Police and Revenue departments were being remunerated in money and kind. The collection of such fees by the officers entitled to them was often difficult and objectionable, and the Government, therefore, thought it expedient to abolish them and substitute a money-cess in lieu thereof. The Village Cess Act was accordingly passed and all holders of land in the district to which this Act was applied were liable to a money-cess levied at a certain percentage of the assessment and the proceeds of the cess were devoted to the payment of village servants employed on Revenue and Police duties within the villages in which the cess was imposed.

The necessity for re-organizing the village establishments in the district was urged from time to time, but it was not till 1882 that definite proposals were submitted to Government for the purpose. These proposals were approved by Government, and the Village Cess Act was introduced from fasli 1292.

The above Act has since been repealed by Act IV of 1893. Under the latter a cess based on the land assessment and water-tax payable to Government is substituted for the fees in money or kind which were formerly paid. The rate of cess is to be such as will yield a sum as nearly as possible equivalent to one-half of the cost of the village service within the area to which the Act is applied, but it shall not in any case exceed one anna in every rupee of land assessment and water-tax. The other half of the cost of the village establishments is defrayed by contributions from general revenues. These contributions consist principally of the proceeds of lands formerly appropriated to the remuneration of village servants but since resumed by the Government.

Revision of village establishments.

As a preliminary to the introduction of the old Village Cess Act of 1864 the village establishments were, as already stated,

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revised and the general principles on which the revision was based are, briefly, as follows.

Revision of village establishments.

The number of villages was left intact and one potél was generally allowed to each village; there were, however, several potéls who had more than one village for their respective charges, and in a few cases there were two potéls to a single village.

The pay of 60 potéls in villages along the principal lines of road was raised, the pay of 33 of them being increased by Rs. 2 per mensem and that of 27 potéls at the most important stages by Rs. 3 per mensem. An extra ugráni (village peon) was sanctioned for each of these 60 potéls, and to another potél whose village was likewise at one of the most important stages, but whose pay being sufficiently high did not call for an increase. The extra ugránis sanctioned for these potéls were to be exclusively employed in procuring supplies for Government officers and other travellers, while the ugráni given to them in common with other potéls in the district was to be utilized for the ordinary revenue work of the village. All those villages in which the annual assessment was below Rs. 1,000 a year were deprived of their ugránis, and the potél had to do his work unaided. The savings effected by this curtailment were utilized in giving an extra annual allowance of Rs. 12 to all the potéls in the district.

Next as regards the shánbógs, or village accountants. Their number was raised by one as the charge of one of them was found to be too large for efficient management. Their pay was regulated on the principle that each should get Rs. 10 for every village in his tarf or circle and a half per cent. of the land revenue collections, subject to a minimum of Rs. 8 and a maximum of Rs. 10 per mensem, except in certain unhealthy máganés under the ghâts, where the minimum was raised to Rs. 9, the maximum being the same as elsewhere. In those villages, however, in which the pay of a shánbóg, calculated on the above principle, fell short of his previous pay, the latter was retained, as it was thought undesirable that any one should be a loser by a re-organization, the aim of which was to improve the position of the village servants generally. An ugráni was allowed for each shánbóg and he was paid Rs. 3 per mensem like the potél's ugráni. The office of moniagár, of which there were four in the Coondapoor taluk, was abolished.

Receipts and charges of the Fund.

The receipts and charges of the fund are shown in the subjoined statement :—

CHAP. XIV
VILLAGE SERVICE. FUND.

Receipts and charges of the Fund.

—	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cess under Act IV of 1864 ...	44,537	39,257	44,739	43,901	44,050
Deductions from béríz	33,975	33,975	33,975	33,975	33,975
Miscellaneous	...	20	101	24	3
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	78,512	73,252	78,815	77,900	78,028
Expenditure	79,096	81,999	77,822	79,238	79,434

The falling off in the receipts in 1889-90 is said to be the result of an order of the Board of Revenue under which a certain percentage of the gross collections on account of land revenue and cesses was to be credited to village cess instead of the actual collections on account of the latter item as had previously been the case. The expenditure is mainly made up of the salaries paid to village servants. The balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1893 was only Rs. 8,952. The closing balance of 1888-89 was Rs. 20,035.

CANAL AND FERRY FUND.

Under the Canals and Ferry Act (I of 1870), tolls and license fees are collected on all canals, lines of navigation and ferries to which the provisions of the Act are declared by the local Government to be applicable. The amount thus collected is taken to the credit of the 'Canal and Ferry Fund.' Such fund, after payment of all salaries and other expenses incurred, is devoted to the construction, improvement, repair, maintenance and extension of the channels and ferries to which the provisions of the Act are applied and of such bridges, roads and approaches leading thereto, and being in the same district within which the rents, license fees, tolls and fines are collected, as the Government directs from time to time.

The transactions of the fund for the three years 1888-89 to 1890-91 are shown below:—

—	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance at the beginning of the year.	2	14	4
Receipts during the year	23,208	25,080	26,206
TOTAL ...	23,210	25,094	26,210
Expenditure	23,196	25,090	26,207
Balance at the end of the year ...	14	4	3

CHAP. XIV.
POUND FUND.

The increase in the receipts in 1889–90 is due to higher bids obtained for the lease of certain ferries sold in that year. The increased expenditure was caused partly by the payment of Rs. 1,000 to the Mangalore Municipality and partly by the larger outlay on boats. The transactions of the year 1890–91 closed with a balance of only Rs. 3 to the credit of the fund.

The only other special fund in the district is the Pound fund.

Year.		No. of pounds.
1888–89	...	820
1889–90	...	834
1890–91	...	837
1891–92	...	840
1892–93	...	841

The number of pounds has been slowly but steadily increasing as will be seen from the figures on the margin. There were 841 pounds at the end of the year 1892–93, or one pound to every 4·66 square miles, the average ratio for the presidency being one to every 14·14 square miles. All the pounds were reported to be in good order; 828 were provided with both water-troughs and feeding-racks, 6 with feeding-racks only and 4 with water-troughs only; 447 were roofed structures and 394 were mere enclosures. All the pounds in South Canara are in good repair, while the proportion for the presidency as a whole in that satisfactory condition is only 78·57 per cent. Again, in South Canara 97½ per cent. of the pounds are provided with both water-troughs and feeding-racks, while for all districts taken together, the ratio is only 78·77 per cent. Lastly, while 53 per cent. of the pounds in South Canara are roofed structures, the proportion for the whole province is only 50·98 per cent. In 1888–89, the receipts from fees, sale of unclaimed animals, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,963 and the charges to Rs. 2,019. In 1892–93 they were respectively Rs. 2,274 and Rs. 2,278. The balance at credit at the end of the year was Rs. 391, which is the smallest in the whole presidency. The balance on 1st April 1888 was Rs. 234.

Year.		Receipts.	Expenditure.
		RS.	RS.
1888–89	...	1,963	2,019
1889–90	...	1,946	1,878
1890–91	...	2,176	2,138
1891–92	...	2,009	1,898
1892–93	..	2,274	2,278

ENDOWMENTS.

The annexed statement shows the various public endowments in the district. The endowments are all grants of money; there are no endowments in land.

Religious endowments.

The religious institutions are (*a*) temples of Hindus, (*b*) maths (*i.e.*, monasteries or residences of religious ascetics), (*c*) bhútastánams (shrines of demons), (*d*) masjids of the Muhammadans, (*e*) bastis (temples) of the Jains, and (*f*) Christian churches. The inâms are paid partly under the bériz deduction system

from village collections and partly by way of assignments of land revenue. The amounts falling under these two heads at the end of the last fasli (1302) are—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Béríz deductions	69,700	11	6
(2) Assignments of land revenue.	37,759	4	2
TOTAL ..	1,07,459	15	8

Educational endowments.

The only endowed educational institution is that maintained in connection with the mosque at Kásaragód which receives an annual allowance of Rs. 53 by way of assignment of land revenue.

Charitable endowments.

The only class of endowed charitable institutions are those locally designated 'Aravattiges,' or water-pandals, at which drinking-water is supplied to wayfarers during the hot weather. These ináms are paid in cash direct from the Treasury under permanent pay orders issued by the Accountant-General with the sanction of Government. The total amount of ináms of this class was Rs. 124–14–9 at the end of fasli 1302.

Grants to Bráhmans.

The 'Brahmádáya,' or 'Jári Brahmádáya' ináms as they are sometimes called, are grants to Bráhmans to perform religious rites by living in the Agrahárams, &c. This class of ináms is paid either by way of assignments of land revenue or under the béríz deduction system. The amount of these ináms at the end of fasli 1302 was Rs. 12,437–4–9 as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Assignment of land revenue ..	7,273	11	3
(2) Béríz deduction	5,163	9	6
TOTAL ..	12,437	4	9

Endowments for maintenance of irrigation works.

There are no Government irrigation works in this district; but remissions of assessment on private lands have always been allowed for the upkeep and repair of *kattus* or dams thrown by ryots across water-channels. The maintenance of most of the dams is said to cost more than the amount of remission enjoyed on that account. These ináms are all paid by deduction from the béríz, except a sum of Rs. 1–3–2, which is paid under a permanent pay order. The amount of ináms of this class was Rs. 8,109–5–7 at the end of fasli 1302.

Statement of Public Endowments in the District of South Canara.

Class of Institutions.	Mangalore Taluk.			Kásaragód Taluk.		
	Amount paid in cash under béríz deduction system and permanent pay order.	Assignment of Land Revenue.	Total.	Amount paid in cash under béríz deduction system and permanent pay order.	Assignment of Land Revenue.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Endowments of Religious Institutions.	15,289 14 3	3,545 11 7	18,835 9 10	9,478 11 1	3,684 0 5	13,162 11 6
2. Endowments of Educational Institutions.	......	......	......	......	53 0 0	53 0 0
3. Endowments of Charitable Institutions.	......	......	......	7 5 7	......	7 5 7
4. Grants to Bráhmans, &c. (Jári Brahmádáya).	1,045 0 3	348 12 10	1,393 13 1	787 14 11	136 9 6	924 8 5
5. Endowments for maintenance of Irrigation Works (Kattuttar).	1 3 2	2,362 12 4	2,363 15 6	.....	1,191 8 10	1,191 8 10
TOTAL ...	16,336 1 8	6,257 4 9	22,593 6 5	10,273 15 7	5,065 2 9	15,339 2 4

Statement of Public Endowments in the District of South Canara—cont.

Class of Institutions.	Uppinangadi Taluk.			Udipi Taluk.		
	Amount paid in cash under béríz deduction system and permanent pay order.	Assignment of Land Revenue.	Total.	Amount paid in cash under béríz deduction system and permanent pay order.	Assignment of Land Revenue.	Total.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Endowments of Religious Institutions.	10,825 8 9	2,511 5 9	**13,336 14 6**	15,292 0 5	24,503 12 6	**39,795 12 11**
2. Endowments of Educational Institutions.	......	......	......	......	......	......
3. Endowments of Charitable Institutions.	8 0 0	......	**8 0 0**	70 6 5	......	**70 6 5**
4. Grants to Bráhmans, &c. (Jári Brahmádáya).	104 1 2	108 5 2	**212 6 4**	1,633 9 7	5,461 9 10	**7,095 3 5**
5. Endowments for maintenance of Irrigation Works (Kattuttar).	......	799 10 0	**799 10 0**	......	1,852 0 0	**1,852 0 0**
TOTAL ...	**10,937 9 11**	**3,419 4 11**	**14,356 14 10**	**16,996 0 5**	**31,817 6 4**	**48,813 6 9**

CHAP. XIV.
ENDOWMENTS.
Statistics.

Statement of Public Endowments in the District of South Canara—cont.

Class of Institutions.	Coondapoor Taluk.			Total.		
	Amount paid in cash under béríz deduction system and permanent pay order.	Assignment of Land Revenue.	Total.	Amount paid in cash under béríz deduction system and permanent pay order.	Assignment of Land Revenue.	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Endowments of Religious Institutions.	18,814 9 0	3,514 5 11	22,328 14 11	69,700 11 6	37,759 4 2	1,07,459 15 8
2. Endowments of Educational Institutions.	......	......	......	......	53 0 0	53 0 0
3. Endowments of Charitable Institutions.	39 2 9	......	39 2 9	124 14 9	......	124 14 9
4. Grants to Bráhmans, &c. (Jári Brahmádáya).	1,592 15 7	1,218 5 11	2,811 5 6	5,163 9 6	7,273 11 3	12,437 4 9
5. Endowments for maintenance of Irrigation Works (Kattuttar).	......	1,902 3 3	1,902 3 3	1 3 2	8,108 2 5	8,109 5 7
TOTAL ...	20,446 11 4	6,634 15 1	27,081 10 5	74,990 6 11	53,194 1 10	1,28,184 8 9

CHAPTER XV.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

CHAP. XV. CIVIL JUSTICE. Courts.

THE Civil Courts in the district are the District Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mangalore and six District Munsifs' Courts. The jurisdictions of the Subordinate Judge and of the District Munsifs are as follows :—

Names of Courts.	Names of the revenue taluks comprised within the jurisdiction of each Court.
Sub-Court, Mangalore ...	*Ordinary jurisdiction :* the whole district. *Small Cause jurisdiction :* the whole of the Mangalore Munsifi, 21 máganés in the Kárkal Munsifi and 2 máganés in the Kásaragód Munsifi.
Mangalore Munsif ...	Five máganés of the revenue taluk of Kásaragód, and the revenue taluk of Mangalore, except— (*a*) the eastern portion consisting of 16 máganés, (*b*) the northern portion lying to the north of the Sashittal river, and (*c*) the village of Kallamundkúr in Murnád mágané.
Kásaragód do. ...	The revenue taluk of Kásaragód except (*a*) the 5 máganés included in the Mangalore Munsifi and 4 others included in the Puttúr Munsifi, (*b*) 15 villages of the Vittal mágané, and (*c*) the Íshwaramangal division of the Nettanige mágané.
Udipi do. ...	Nearly all the western portion of the revenue taluk of Udipi.
Coondapoor do. ...	The whole of the revenue taluk of Coondapoor and a portion of the Udipi taluk.
Kárkal do. ...	The northern portion of the Mangalore taluk lying to the north of the Sashittal river, and the village of Kallamundkúr in Murnád mágané ; most of the eastern portion of the Mangalore taluk comprising 12 out of the 16 máganés excluded from the Mangalore Munsifi ; a portion of the Udipi taluk ; and the Mujúr mágané in the Uppinangadi taluk.
Puttúr do. ...	The whole of the Uppinangadi taluk except the Mujúr mágané included in the Kárkal Munsifi ; 4 máganés of the Mangalore taluk ; and a portion of the Kásaragód taluk.

CHAP. XV. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Village Munsifs are empowered, under the Madras Village Courts Act of 1888, to try petty suits in which the value of the property involved does not exceed Rs. 20; formerly the pecuniary limit was Rs. 10.

The Collector and his Divisional officers exercise civil powers under Regulation VI of 1831 and the Rent Recovery Act of 1865.

The subjoined statement shows the number of civil suits instituted in each of the last five years:

Year.	Ordinary and summary suits.		Small causes.		Village Courts.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1888 ...	2,251	7,73,359	2,613	1,12,742	816	Not known.
1889 ...	2,321	8,36,969	2,590	1,12,490	671	
1890 ...	2,367	8,98,846	2,563	1,05,030	847	
1891 ...	2,345	8,30,362	2,553	1,07,686	787	
1892 ...	2,338	11,00,987	2,794	1,25,976	591	
AVERAGE ...	2,324	8,88,105	2,623	1,12,785	742	

There is less tendency to litigation in South Canara than in the presidency as a whole. In the latter one suit is filed, on an average, for every 151 inhabitants, but in South Canara it is only one for every 186. The bulk of the suits are decided by the District Munsifs. As regards ordinary jurisdiction the average annual institutions are, for the District Court 8, for Sub-Judge's Court 45, for the Revenue Courts 26, for Village Courts 742 and for District Munsifs' Courts 2,245. Small cause work is done entirely by the Sub-Judge and the District Munsifs, the institutions being 346 and 2,277 per annum respectively.

The annexed statement gives the details of the value of these suits. The bulk of them are for money or movables. The value of the subject-matter in the great majority of the suits is less than Rs. 100, and there are extremely few in which it exceeds Rs. 500.

Statement showing the number and value of Suits instituted in the several Courts of South Canara District in the years 1888–92.

Class of Court.	Year.	Ordinary and Summary Suits.												Small Causes.				
		Not exceeding Rupees								Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Not estimable in money.	Total.		Not exceeding Rupees			Total.	
		50	100	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	1,00,000			No.	Value.	50	100	500	No.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
													RS.					RS.
District Judge's Court.	1888 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1889 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	11,444	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	1,157	...	...	...	...	...
	1891 ...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	12	17,621	...	...	...	...	...
	1892 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	6,044	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court.	1888 ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	5	...	1	40	228,121	...	111	191	302	46,073
	1889 ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	8	8	...	...	45	295,084	...	166	177	343	47,926
	1890 ...	...	...	...	...	1	23	14	6	...	...	44	327,568	...	162	164	326	44,780
	1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7	2	...	...	46	268,034	...	148	175	323	44,986
	1892 ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	9	5	1	...	52	553,588	...	196	238	434	62,066
	AVERAGE.	...	...	...	...	...	29	11	5	...	...	45	334,479	...	157	189	346	49,166

Statement showing the number and value of Suits instituted in the several Courts of South Canara District in the years 1888–92—cont.

Class of Court.	Year.	Ordinary and Summary Suits.												Small Causes.				
		Not exceeding Rupees								Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Not estimable in money.	Total.		Not exceeding Rupees			Total.	
		50	100	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	1,00,000			No.	Value.	50	100	500	No.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
													RS.					RS.
District Munsifs' Courts.	1888 ...	343	533	973	181	113	...	...	...	...	30	2,173	543,593	2,043	268	...	2,311	66,669
	1889 ...	264	686	989	190	90	...	...	...	...	17	2,236	527,475	2,100	147	...	2,247	64,564
	1890 ...	284	667	1,002	205	101	...	...	...	...	33	2,292	568,849	2,077	160	...	2,237	60,250
	1891 ...	289	665	1,000	185	91	...	...	...	...	32	2,262	542,186	2,067	163	...	2,230	62,700
	1892 ...	256	652	1,028	187	91	...	...	...	...	46	2,260	545,879	2,205	155	...	2,360	63,910
	AVERAGE.	**287**	**641**	**998**	**190**	**97**	...	...	...	...	**32**	**2,245**	**545,596**	**2,098**	**179**	...	**2,277**	**63,619**
Revenue Courts.	1888 ...	24	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	1,645	...	...	...	...	...
	1889 ...	21	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2,966	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ...	17	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,272	...	...	...	...	...
	1891 ...	12	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2,521	...	...	...	...	...
	1892 ...	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,520	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE.	**16**	**4**	**6**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**26**	**1,985**	...	...	...	...	...

CHAP XV. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Appeals.

During the last five years there were on an average 433 regular appeals and 72 miscellaneous appeals. The average annual disposals were 409 regular appeals and 74 of the others. At the end of 1887, there were 174 appeals pending and 206 at the end of the following year; but at the close of 1892 the number was no less than 349. In 1892 the average duration of an uncontested appeal was 208 days and of a contested appeal 253 days; in 1888 the figures were 109 and 161 days respectively. The average annual number of appeals to the High Court is 10 for first and 74 for second appeals. There were 76 second appeals in 1892.

Receipts and charges.

The marginal statement shows that these courts more than pay their way, the average annual surplus being nearly a quarter of a lakh of rupees. There are, however, certain items on the expenditure side, such as pensions, which are not included in the charges. Rather more than half the annual income is derived from institution fees, process fees amount to between Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 38,000, and miscellaneous court fees give about Rs. 10,000. The charges are practically all for salaries.

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888 ...	1,26,968	1,06,803	20,165
1889 ...	1,33,402	1,00,747	32,655
1890 ...	1,33,095	1,09,048	24,047
1891 ...	1,30,504	1,14,289	16,215
1892 ...	1,37,321	1,12,798	24,523
AVERAGE.	1,32,258	1,08,737	23,521

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal Courts.

The highest criminal court in the district now is that of the Sessions Judge, who holds a sessions once a month for the trial of grave charges, hears appeals from the decisions of magistrates of the first class and has certain powers of supervision in respect of all the subordinate criminal courts. The real work of supervision, however, vests in the District Magistrate, an office always held by the Collector. The revenue divisional officers are always magistrates of the first class and their criminal jurisdiction is co-extensive with their revenue sub-divisions. These are the sub-divisional magistrates of the Criminal Procedure Code. The bulk of the original criminal work is done by magistrates of the second or third class.

Work of the Courts.

The average number of cases instituted in criminal courts of all classes during each of the past five years is 3,961, and of this number 3,376 were instituted in the courts of the subordinate stipendiary magistrates, 384 before benches or special magistrates, 152 before magistrates of the first class, 21 before the District Magistrate and 28 were trials at the sessions.

rk of the irts.

The percentage of persons convicted among persons brought to trial in each kind of court during the five years ending 1892 is shown in the marginal table. The cases that come before the benches and special magistrates are for the most part petty nuisance cases, and the percentage conviction is naturally high. Of the regular courts, the Subordinate Magistrates, who try the bulk of the cases, show a low percentage of convictions. Taking all courts together 33·65 per cent. or one in three of the persons charged were convicted. For all the courts of the presidency outside Madras the percentage for the same period was 39·72.

Class of court.	Percentage of conviction.
Court of Session ...	44·20
District Magistrate ...	21·05
Assistant Magistrates ...	29·45
Deputy Magistrates ...	32·55
Subordinate Magistrates.	33·01
Benches	41·86
Special Magistrates ...	94·12

peals.

The average annual number of appeals to first-class magistrates and to the Court of Session is only 121 and 17 respectively. The ratio of persons who actually appeal to those on whom appealable sentences were passed by the subordinate magistracy is 11·46 per cent. and the corresponding ratio in the case of first-class magistrates is 56·08 per cent. It is only natural that the latter ratio should be the higher, for the offences tried by such magistrates are more serious and the sentences of course more severe. For the presidency, as a whole, the ratio of actual to possible appellants was 46·98 per cent. in the case of persons convicted by first-class magistrates, and 10·10 per cent. in the case of those dealt with by sub-magistrates, so there is in South Canara a slightly greater tendency to appeal than is found in most districts. Of appellants from decisions of first-class magistrates 21·80 per cent. were wholly and 16·59 per cent. were partially successful; the corresponding figures for the whole presidency are 19·91 and 12·70 per cent. Putting it in another way, of persons on whom appealable sentences were passed by first-class magistrates, 12·17 per cent. succeeded in getting their convictions reversed and 9·26 per cent. got the sentence or order modified in some way; in the case of the remaining 78·57 per cent. the Magistrate's decision and sentence were not interfered with. For the presidency, as a whole, on the other hand, only 9·14 per cent. of the persons convicted were wholly and 5·83 per cent. partially successful. Turning next to the appellants from the decisions of sub-magistrates, 42·64 per cent. of those who actually appealed were wholly, and 9·51 per cent. partially, successful. Of those on whom appealable sentences were passed, 4·79 per cent. got the decision reversed and 1·07 per cent. obtained some modification of the sentence or order; the corresponding figures for the presidency are 3·33 and 0·88 per cent.

eipts and rges.

The average annual receipts of the criminal courts of South Canara during the five years 1888–92 amounted to Rs. 20,971.

Fines yielded Rs. 14,823 and court-fees Rs. 5,838. The average annual charges during the same period were Rs. 50,017, so that the net cost of the courts, excluding charges for pensions and other indirect items, is Rs. 29,046 a year.

Village Magistrates' Courts.

The judicial work done by Village Magistrates is trifling. The average number of cases filed before them in each of the last five years is only 742, although the number of petty cases must be far larger than this. The number of village magistrates who actually try cases is only about 82 in any one year, so that each man disposes on an average of about nine cases.

POLICE. Present force.

The present police force consists of one Superintendent, whose head-quarters are at Mangalore, 10 inspectors, and 532 constables. There is one police officer to every 7·3 square miles and every 1,985 of the population; or if we take only the force employed on ordinary police duties, there is one to every 9·6 square miles and 2,595 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for the whole presidency are 8·4 square miles and 2,112 inhabitants. The total cost of the police amounted in 1892 to Rs. 1,01,189 or one anna and seven pies per head of the population of the district. All the constables are armed with batons, 243 are provided with fire-arms and 295 with swords. All the officers and 404 of the 527 men can read and write.

Work of police.

The work of the police, as shown by the subjoined statistics of detection, is good:

Year.	Percentage of cases detected.		Percentage of persons convicted among those accused.		Percentage of property recovered.	
	South Canara.	Presidency.	South Canara.	Presidency.	South Canara.	Presidency.
1888	40·3	31·3	13·8	27·8	34·2	18·9
1889	35·2	32·6	15·0	28·5	29·6	21·8
1890	42·1	35·2	19·3	29·6	50·0	25·5
1891	30·1	32·9	18·8	30·3	34·8	21·3
1892	34·2	35·5	19·2	30·2	25·7	22·7

The foregoing statistics relate to all cognizable offences under the Penal Code except nuisances. The percentage of detection is high in some of the grave crimes, but the detection of robberies is poor. The total value of property lost through crime during the last five years amounted to Rs. 1,26,528, of which property valued at Rs. 43,801 was recovered.

Crime.	Percentage detected.	
	South Canara.	Presidency.
Murder	40·5	28·1
Dacoity	100·0	30·9
House-breaking ...	40·5	35·7
Robbery	26·7	42·2
Cattle theft ...	47·1	47·4
Other theft ...	43·1	43·6

HAP. XV. POLICE.

This gives an annual income of Rs. 16,545 to the criminal classes, but the value of property as reported to the police is probably exaggerated.

CRIME. atistics.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of crime occurring in the district in each of the five years ending with 1892:

Year.	Offences under the Penal Code.		Offences under special and local laws.	Total.
	Grave crime.	Others.		
1888	476	1,641	985	**3,102**
1889	421	1,487	1,777	**3,685**
1890	362	1,344	2,218	**3,924**
1891	374	1,453	2,662	**4,489**
1892	409	1,295	3,004	**4,708**
AVERAGE ...	**408**	**1,444**	**2,129**	**3,981**

The amount of grave crime was appreciably less at the end than at the beginning of the quinquennium. The number of other offences under the Indian Penal Code also shows a considerable decrease, while the offences under special and local laws, *i.e.*, chiefly breaches of the excise, forest and municipal laws, have more than trebled during the last five years. The ratio of crime to population is lower in South Canara than in the presidency generally. Taking all cases together, there was in South Canara one offence per annum to every 265 inhabitants, while for the presidency the ratio is 1 to 155. For grave crime alone, the ratios are 1 to 2,588 for South Canara and 1 to 1,754 inhabitants for the presidency; for other offences under the Penal Code it was 1 to 731 for South Canara against 1 to 441 for all districts together; and for offences under special and local laws 1 to 496 in South Canara and 1 to 277 in the whole province.

ve crime.

Statistics of the more important crimes are given below:

Crime.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Murder	11	10	4	11	6
Dacoity	1	...	1	...	...
Robbery	5	6	4	9	6
House-breaking	86	58	75	71	90
Theft { Cattle	13	10	13	23	11
Theft { Ordinary	195	191	259	236	254

The figures vary so much from year to year that no useful inferences can be drawn from them.

CHAP. XV.
CRIME.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

The average annual number of suicides and accidental deaths during the last five years was 487; of these 307 were males and 180 were females. This gives a proportion of one death to every 2,169 inhabitants, the ratio for the presidency as a whole being 1 to 3,142. Some of the suicides are ascribed to the state of mind produced by severe pain, others to ill-treatment at the hands of their relatives, and others again are due to quite trivial causes. In 1892 a lad aged 14 years hanged himself because he was rebuked for not properly reciting the Védas. Drowning is the favourite method of suicide with females, nearly 50 per cent. having adopted this mode of terminating their life. Hanging is also largely resorted to, for about a third of the total number of suicides are effected in this way. In the case of males, 79 per cent. of the deaths were due to hanging, while 15 per cent. drowned themselves.

Number of suicides and accidental deaths, 1888-92.

Cause of death.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Suicide	348	203	145
Drowning	1,208	647	561
Wild beasts	18	17	1
Snakes	322	211	111
Other causes ...	540	459	81
TOTAL ...	2,436	1,537	899

The Arms Act.

As the manufacture, sale and possession of arms and ammunition are controlled by the magistracy and the police, the subject will be noticed in this chapter. No native of India is permitted by law to possess arms without a license, but in numerous instances, the provisions of the law are neglected through ignorance. In South Canara, however, the Act has been diligently enforced during recent years with the result that the number of ordinary licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go out armed has increased from 1,422 in 1888 to 1,800 in 1892. One person in every 319 of the population has a license, while for the presidency as a whole the ratio is only one in every 670. Registration is probably now fairly complete. The number of arms and ammunition shops was 54 in 1892, and of these 41 were licensed for manufacture as well as for sale. These shops are inspected once a quarter and the stock checked with the sale registers. In this way an effective control is exercised over the sale of gun-powder, sulphur and arms, and any unusual activity for the demand for them can be promptly investigated.

JAILS.

The prisons of the district consist of one district jail, and eight subsidiary jails for the confinement of under-trial and short-term prisoners. Prisoners sentenced to a longer term than one year are usually sent to Cannanore or one of the other large central prisons.

[C]HAP. XV.
JAILS.

[Di]strict
[Jai]l.

The number of convicts in the district jail has steadily risen during the last five years and in 1892 the average daily strength was about 100. In 1888 it was only 62·90, but in 1880, on the other hand, it was 180·34. The total gross expenditure was Rs. 7,526 in 1892, but the convicts earned Rs. 261, so the net cost was Rs. 7,265. The average net cost to Government for the last five years was Rs. 6,990. During the same period, the average annual cost of a prisoner in the Mangalore district jail has always been higher than the average for all district jails in the presidency. In 1889 the cost was Rs. 109–12–0, but a great saving was effected in 1890 and the average cost per head in 1891 was only Rs. 72–10–0.

The vital statistics show that the death-rate fluctuates a good deal. The highest rate was 70·90 per mille in 1889, while the lowest was 30·95 in 1891. It cannot be concluded from these figures that the district jail is unhealthy, for the total number of prisoners confined in it is very small and the addition of even one or two to the number of deaths would considerably enhance the death-rate.

[Su]bsidiary
[Ja]ils.

It is only convicts whose sentences do not exceed one month who undergo their complete term in subsidiary jails; but persons under trial are largely confined in these prisons and other convicts, and even civil prisoners, are occasionally lodged in them temporarily while on their way to the larger jails. The average daily strength of the convicts in subsidiary jails was 8·99 in 1892, and the average number of under-trial prisoners confined therein was 9·27. The average annual expenditure on these jails is about Rs. 629. The cost per head during the past three years has been lower in South Canara than in the presidency as a whole. In 1892, the rate was Rs. 41–4–8 in South Canara as against Rs. 55–14–6 in the province as a whole. There are practically no earnings in subsidiary jails, as the prisoners are for the most part employed in keeping the jail premises clean.

CHAPTER XVI.

REGISTRATION.

CHAP. XVI. REGISTRATION.

Number of offices.

BESIDES the office of the District Registrar at Mangalore, there are 14 offices for the registration of assurances in South Canara. The places at which the Sub-Registrars' offices are situated are as follow :

Baindúr.	Hosdrúg.	Múlki.
Bantvál.	Kárkal.	Udipi.
Beltangadi.	Kásaragód.	Uppinangadi (Puttúr).
Brahmáwar.	Manjéshwar.	
Coondapoor.	Múdabidri.	Vittal.

The total area of the district is 3,902 square miles, and there is thus one registration office to every 260 square miles, the average for the presidency as a whole being one to every 307 square miles.

Documents registered.

The number of documents registered has risen from 16,562 in 1888-89 to 19,215 in 1892-93. Of the latter figure 11,810 were documents, of which registration was compulsory. Nearly 82 per cent. of the total number of documents relate to immovable property, and they are for the most part deeds of sale or mortgage.

Value of property dealt with.

The total value of the property concerned was 76 lakhs of rupees in 1892-93. The value of immovable property sold was nearly 11½ lakhs, which gives an average of Rs. 623 for each sale deed: the average for the presidency is Rs. 190. The total number of such documents was 1,824, and of these 445 were for sale of property valued at less than Rs. 100. The average value of such deeds was Rs. 42, while in the case of sales of property valued at Rs. 100 and above, the average value of each deed was Rs. 810. There were 5,234 mortgages of immovable property, the aggregate value being nearly 31 lakhs and the average value Rs. 589, the corresponding figure for the presidency being Rs. 188. The mortgage deeds of immovable property for less than Rs. 100 numbered 887 and the average value was Rs. 53, or rather more than the corresponding mean for sales. In the case of mortgages for Rs. 100 and upwards, however, the average value is Rs. 699, while the corresponding figure for sales is Rs. 810. The average value of all documents registered was Rs. 396; for the presidency the average was Rs. 203. Taking the total value of all registered transactions, the rate per head of the population is Rs. 7·20 against

CHAP. XVI. REGISTRATION. — Financial.

the presidency average of Rs. 5·16: all these averages tend to show that South Canara is a comparatively wealthy district.

The total receipts of the registration department in the district amounted to Rs. 40,700 in 1892–93, while the expenditure was Rs. 25,500. There was thus a profit of Rs. 15,200, but it must be remembered that there are many items of indirect expenditure not included in the charges. The average annual excess of income over expenditure during the past five years was Rs. 12,750.

Statement of Registrations, Receipts and Expenditure in the District of South Canara.

Year.	Total number of documents registered in Books I, III and IV.	Total amount of ordinary fees.			Total of other receipts.			Total receipts.			Total expenditure.			Surplus.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1888–89 ...	16,562	24,640	4	0	9,442	10	10	34,082	14	10	24,861	2	10	9,221	12	0
1889–90 ...	17,902	27,309	7	0	9,720	4	3	37,029	11	3	25,539	1	4	11,490	9	11
1890–91 ...	17,797	26,870	2	0	9,944	2	9	36,814	4	9	24,876	14	1	11,937	6	8
1891–92 ...	19,764	30,351	3	0	10,305	7	7	40,656	10	7	24,716	6	8	15,940	3	11
1892–93 ...	19,215	30,349	10	0	10,362	3	0	40,711	13	0	25,534	9	0	15,177	4	0

Statement showing the Average Values of Documents registered in the District of South Canara during the years 1888–89 *to* 1892–93.

Year.	Sales of immovable property.		Mortgages of immovable property.		Leases of immovable property.			All documents registered in Books I and IV.
	Rs. 100 and above in value.	Less than Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 and above.	Less than Rs. 100.	Perpetual.	Compulsorily registered other than perpetual.	Optionally registered.	
1889–90.	712	42	636	54	17	79	44	361
1890–91.	800	41	580	52	20	60	42	352
1891–92.	810	43	691	51	17	60	44	373
1892–93.	810	42	699	53	15	51	50	396

Statement of Registrations in the District of South Canara for the years 1888–89 *to* 1892–93.

—	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Registration affecting immovable property, Book I.					
Compulsory—					
Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*)	72	82	80	94	100
Instruments of sale or exchange—					
Of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	1,271	1,420	1,386	1,379	1,379
Of value less than Rs. 100	494	517	543	484	445
Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	3,437	3,782	3,694	4,396	4,347
Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b* and *c*, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882 ...	2,291	2,348	2,219	2,427	2,382
Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*) ...	2,014	2,158	2,263	2,330	2,082
All instruments of lease (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*	1,286	1,323	982	1,005	1,075
TOTAL OF COMPULSORY REGISTRATIONS ...	10,865	11,630	11,167	12,115	11,810
Optional—					
Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	715	728	766	947	887
Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*)	570	599	728	780	762
Instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17, clause *d*	308	306	303	374	263
Awards (section 17, clause *i*)	1	...	1	1	1
Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*	699	797	890	982	962

Statement of Registrations in the District of South Canara for the years 1888–89 *to* 1892–93—cont.

	—	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Registration affecting immovable property, Book I—*cont.*	Optional—*cont.*					
	Miscellaneous documents other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	670	731	805	1,037	1,065
	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	2	1	3	8	6
	TOTAL OF OPTIONAL REGISTRATIONS RELATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY	**2,965**	**3,162**	**3,496**	**4,129**	**3,946**
	TOTAL OF REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ...	**13,830**	**14,792**	**14,663**	**16,244**	**15,756**
Registration affecting movable property, Book IV.	Compulsory—					
	Instruments of gift of movable property (section 123, clause 2, Transfer of Property Act)	8	5	9	8	9
	Optional—					
	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property	152	191	141	172	157
	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	1,390	1,658	1,603	1,923	1,863
	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f* ...	1,105	1,194	1,324	1,365	1,367
	TOTAL OF REGISTRATIONS IN BOOK IV AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY	**2,655**	**3,048**	**3,077**	**3,468**	**3,396**
Number of wills (section 18, clause *e*) registered in Book III		77	62	57	52	63
Written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, Book III...		...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	**16,562**	**17,902**	**17,797**	**19,764**	**19,215**

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in the District of South Canara.

	—		1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Affecting immovable property.	Deeds of gift—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*72*	*82*	*80*	*94*	*100*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	66,579	76,172	62,607	54,067	62,226
	Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards)—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*1,271*	*1,420*	*1,386*	*1,379*	*1,379*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	9,89,228	10,11,570	11,09,003	11,18,192	11,18,248
	Deeds of sale or exchange (less than Rs. 100)—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*494*	*517*	*543*	*484*	*445*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	20,687	21,995	22,339	20,895	18,764
	Perpetual leases—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*2,014*	*2,158*	*2,263*	*2,330*	*2,082*
	Value of annual rents	Rs.	28,532	37,460	47,543	40,490	33,101
	Leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*1,286*	*1,323*	*982*	*1,005*	*1,075*
	Value of annual rents	Rs.	70,880	1,05,227	58,762	60,394	65,107
	All optionally registered leases—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*878*	*905*	*1,031*	*1,154*	*1,025*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	45,277	40,000	43,835	51,136	51,687
	Amount of premium or fines paid on such leases	„	24,113	23,107	27,637	15,922	20,280
	Deeds of mortgage of Rs. 100 and upwards—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*3,437*	*3,782*	*3,694*	*4,396*	*4,347*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	18,92,038	24,05,069	21,52,887	30,37,945	30,41,274

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in the District of South Canara—cont.

	—		1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Affecting immovable property—*cont.*	Deeds of mortgage (less than Rs. 100)—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*715*	*728*	*766*	*947*	*887*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	38,734	39,138	39,542	48,349	46,265
	All other deeds not mentioned above except certified copies of decrees and orders of Court—						
	Number of documents	No.	*3,661*	*3,876*	*3,915*	*4,447*	*4,410*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	18,99,448	20,48,624	20,44,243	21,80,447	23,80,892
	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court—						
	Number of documents	No.	*2*	*1*	*3*	*8*	*6*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	850	750	516	895	3,866
	TOTAL ... Number of deeds ...	No.	*13,830*	*14,792*	*14,663*	*16,244*	*15,756*
	TOTAL ... Aggregate value ...	Rs.	**50,76,366**	**58,09,112**	**56,08,914**	**66,28,732**	**68,41,710**
Affecting movable property.	Deeds of gift—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*8*	*5*	*9*	*8*	*9*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	1,388	760	1,654	2,441	1,033
	Deeds of sale, &c.—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*152*	*191*	*141*	*172*	*157*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	16,840	22,273	16,749	17,721	17,471

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in the District of South Canara—cont.

—			1888–89.*	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Affecting movable property—*cont.*	Obligations for the payment of money—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*1,390*	*1,658*	*1,603*	*1,923*	*1,863*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	2,16,302	3,20,825	3,08,139	3,28,414	2,96,186
	Other instruments registered in Book IV—						
	Number of deeds	No.	*1,105*	*1,194*	*1,324*	*1,365*	*1,367*
	Aggregate value	Rs.	3,17,499	2,86,754	3,16,968	3,84,739	4,45,311
	TOTAL ... Number of documents ...	No.	*2,655*	*3,048*	*3,077*	*3,468*	*3,396*
	TOTAL ... Aggregate value ...	Rs.	**5,52,029**	**6,30,612**	**6,43,510**	**7,33,315**	**7,60,001**
	Grand Total of Documents ...	No.	*16,485*	*17,840*	*17,740*	*19,712*	*19,152*
	Grand Total of Aggregate Value ...	Rs.	**56,28,395**	**64,39,724**	**62,52,424**	**73,62,047**	**76,01,711**

CHAPTER XVII.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. XVII. MUNICIPALITY.

THERE is only one town in the district which is under municipal government. On the 31st March 1893, the municipal council was, at its sanctioned strength of 20 members, composed of 1 ex-officio, 4 nominated, and 15 elected. Of these only 8 were officials, while the rest were non-officials. There were 4 Europeans and 16 natives.

Finances.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges of the municipality during the last five years :—

Year.	Income from taxation including tolls.	Income from other sources.	Total income.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888–89	26,790	12,277	39,067	39,840
1889–90	25,675	12,162	37,837	37,120
1890–91	28,356	11,864	40,220	34,611
1891–92	28,733	15,086	43,819	42,002
1892–93	26,933	12,284	39,217	47,005
TOTAL ...	1,36,487	63,673	2,00,160	2,00,578

The total expenditure during this period exceeded the receipts, but the difference does not exceed the opening balance. The closing balance of 1892–93 was Rs. 4,811. A statement giving details of the receipts and charges for the last two years is appended. Similar statistics for previous years are not available, as the system of accounts then in force was different.

Taxation.

The principal taxes are those on buildings and lands, animals and vehicles, and professions and trades. Tolls also yield a considerable amount of revenue. The tax on buildings and lands is levied at 6¼ per cent. on the gross annual rental. The average assessment per house in 1892–93 was 2 rupees, the corresponding average for the presidency being rather more than Rs. 2–2–0. In 1890–91 the incidence per house was as high as Rs. 2–6–10, but in the subsequent years it was hardly over Rs. 2 owing to the reduction of the rate at which the tax was levied from 7½ to 6¼ per cent. The average incidence of the tax on arts, trades and professions during the last five years was Rs. 7–14–7 ranging from Rs. 6–14–4 in 1888–89 to Rs. 9–2–2 in 1889–90. The high assessment in the latter year, however, was not realized, the actual collections amounting only to Rs. 6,333. Compared with 1889–90, the figures for 1890–91 show a large decrease both in the number of persons assessed and in the amount of tax. The decrease is ascribed by the chairman mainly to the branch bank at Mangalore

and the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company having secured exemption from tax under section 60 of the Act, and to the Basel mission having been, on appeal, allowed to pay one tax of Rs. 100 for the aggregate income accruing from all branches of industry under their supervision instead of being made to pay, as before, a separate tax on each branch of industry. For all taxation together, including tolls, the average incidence per head of population during the five years 1888–92 was As. 10–8, the average for all district municipalities being As. 11–11. If tolls be excluded the incidence per head comes to As. 5, while the average for the presidency was As. 8–7. The principal sources of income other than taxation are fees for the use of markets and slaughter-houses, school-fees, rent of lands, houses, &c., and grants and contributions from Government and Local Funds in aid of education, medical institutions, &c. The subjoined statement shows the average incidence during the last five years for the principal taxes and the total income; the corresponding figures for all district municipalities are added for comparison.

CHAP. XVII. MUNICIPALITY.

Statement showing the Average Incidence of Taxation during the years 1888–89 to 1892–93.

Municipality.	Incidence per house of house tax.	Incidence per assessee of arts tax.	Incidence per inhabitant of all taxation.		Incidence per inhabitant of total income.
			Including tolls.	Excluding tolls.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore	2 1 5	7 14 7	0 10 8	0 5 0	0 15 8
All district municipalities	2 0 9	4 3 3	0 11 11	0 8 7	1 4 0

The chief items of expenditure are public works (chiefly roads), conservancy, public instruction, hospitals and dispensaries and lighting. There is very little expenditure on water-supply or drainage, as there are no regular systems in the town. The existing water-supply is considered by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to be fairly good. The same officer remarks that better drainage arrangements are required in the crowded portions of the town, and it appears from the District Surgeon's report embodied in the report of the municipality for the year 1892–93 that arrangements for a preliminary survey have been made. Conservancy arrangements are reported to be fairly satisfactory. The town has 35 miles of road and 240 street lamps which gives an average of about 7 lamps per mile, the average for the presidency being a little over 8. There are 9 public latrines in the town or 1 to every 4,547 inhabitants; for the presidency, as a whole, the proportion is 1 to 1,531, and the latrine accommodation in Mangalore must be quite insufficient.

Expenditure.

CHAP. XVII.
MUNICIPALITY.
Statistics.

Statement showing in detail the Income of the Mangalore Municipality.

Items.	Amount of income.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
A.—Municipal rates and taxes—		
Tax on houses and lands	15,126	13,820
Tax on animals and vehicles	3,739	3,713
Tax on professions and trades	6,918	6,696
Tolls (on roads and ferries)	2,950	2,704
TOTAL A ...	28,733	26,933
B.—Realizations under Special Acts	25	10
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—		
Rent of lands, houses, &c.	2,277	1,730
Sale-proceeds of lands, produce of lands, &c.	528	40
Conservancy receipts (other than rates and taxes)	466	500
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	1,600	1,500
Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	94	51
Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	3,880	3,680
Other fees	812	1,672
Fines under Municipal and other Acts ...	124	87
Interest of investments	204	120
TOTAL C ...	9,985	9,380
D.—Grants and contributions—		
From Government	462	314
From Local Funds	600	600
Others	2,265	228
TOTAL D ...	3,327	1,142
E.—Miscellaneous—		
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	1,610	1,364
Other items	139	388
TOTAL E ...	1,749	1,752
Grand Total ...	43,819	39,217

Statement showing in detail the Expenditure of the Mangalore Municipality.

Items.	Amount of expenditure. 1890-91.	1891-92.
	RS.	RS.
A.—General administration and collection charges—		
1. General administration	2,222	1,583
2. Collection of taxes	847	1,988
3. Collection of tolls	...	...
4. Refunds	53	174
TOTAL A ...	3,122	3,745
B.—Public safety—		
Fire	128	32
Lighting	1,437	2,334
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	104	60
TOTAL B ...	1,669	2,426
C.—Public health and convenience—		
Water-supply	333	419
Drainage	2,403	1,722
Conservancy	7,129	7,369
Hospitals and dispensaries	3,704	5,160
Vaccination	228	406
Markets and slaughter-houses	633	329
Dâk bungalows and serais	37	104
Arboriculture	61	126
Registration of births and deaths	203	237
Public Works	11,662	12,225
TOTAL C ...	26,393	28,097
D.—Public institution	7,564	6,533
E.—Contributions for general purposes	152	149
F.—Miscellaneous	1,801	1,615
G.—Extraordinary and debt*	1,301	4,440
Grand Total ...	42,002	47,005

* Exclusive of deposits.

Statement showing the Incidence of the House-tax in each of the five years ending 1892–93.

Name of municipality.	Year.	Houses assessed.														Incidence per house.
		Under As. 8.		As. 8 to Rs. 1–8–0.		Rs. 1–8–0 to Rs. 5.		Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.		Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.		Above Rs. 30.		Total.		
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore.	1888–89	571	180	3,638	2,958	1,429	3,882	194	1,502	49	1,003	43	2,350	5,924	11,875	2 0 1
	1889–90	598	189	3,700	3,000	1,454	3,930	199	1,542	49	1,003	45	2,422	6,045	12,086	2 0 0
	1890–91	627	278	3,349	3,285	1,666	4,624	298	2,260	52	1,100	49	3,112	6,041	14,659	2 6 10
	1891–92	712	265	3,402	2,775	1,800	4,452	189	1,530	49	1,054	43	2,382	6,195	12,458	2 0 2
	1892–93	754	287	3,487	2,851	1,843	4,518	207	1,641	53	1,107	43	2,382	6,387	12,786	2 0 0

Statement showing the Number of Persons assessed, under each Class of the Schedule, to the Tax on Arts in each of the five years ending 1892–93.

Name of municipality.	Year.	Assessed.																		
		Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Class VI.		Class VII.		Class VIII.		Total.		Incidence per head.
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore.	1888–89	2	200	38	1,900	72	1,800	136	1,614	141	843	236	707	44	88	430	428	1,099	7,580	6 14 4
	1889–90	2	200	38	1,875	76	1,887	127	1,482	178	1,059	290	846	42	84	68	68	821	7,501	9 2 2
	1890–91	1	100	27	1,350	67	1,688	39	1,521	171	948	245	738	46	90	65	65	761	6,500	8 8 6
	1891–92	1	100	27	1,350	66	1,625	123	1,389	201	1,110	307	934	54	108	63	63	842	6,679	7 14 11
	1892–93	1	100	27	1,350	68	1,638	132	1,361	212	1,253	342	982	53	93	80	71	915	6,848	7 7 9

CHAP. XVII. LOCAL BOARDS.

Local affairs outside the Mangalore municipality are administered by the district board with the assistance of five taluk boards. The population (1891) of the district board's jurisdiction is 1,015,159. The board consists of a president (the Collector) and 24 members, one of whom is appointed vice-president. The 24 members consist of the three divisional officers, who are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated members and 12 members who are elected by the taluk boards. The five taluk boards are Coondapoor, Kásaragód, Mangalore, Udipi and Uppinangadi, and their local area coincides with that of the five revenue divisions of the district. Each of the taluk boards has 12 members. No unions have been formed in South Canara as the rural population, which is mainly agricultural, reside in their holdings scattered over a wide area, and the so-called revenue villages are not capable of being formed into unions under the Act.

Finances.

The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure of the local boards :—

Statement of Local Fund Receipts and Charges (Average of 1888–89 *to* 1892–93).

——	Receipts.	Percentage.	——	Charges.	Percentage.
	RS.			RS.	
Road cess ...	1,14,135	52·78	Communications ..	1,07,358	48·49
Tolls	42,667	19·73	Other public works and establishments	30,864	13·94
School fees ...	13,113	6·06	Education	38,065	17·19
Contributions from Provincial ...	14,875	6·88	Medical services and sanitation ...	30,675	13·86
Other items ...	31,466	14·55	Other items ...	14,443	6·52
TOTAL ...	2,16,256	100·00	TOTAL ...	2,21,405	100·00

Receipts.

The average annual income of the district and taluk boards during the five years 1888–89 to 1892–93 is Rs. 2,16,256, and the average annual expenditure is Rs. 2,21,405. The incidence per head of the population is for income 3 annas 5 pies and for expenditure 3 annas 6 pies. Of the total income 63·82 per cent. went to the district board and 36·18 per cent. to the taluk boards, while of the expenditure the former bore 49·60 per cent. and the latter 50·40 per cent. The chief source of income is the land cess, which is levied at the rate of an anna and half in the rupee on the rental. This tax gives about Rs. 1,14,000 or 53 per cent. of the total revenue. Tolls are the only other taxes, and they yield about Rs. 43,000 a year. There are fourteen toll-gates under the District Boards Act of 1884. The total income from

taxation is, on an average, about Rs. 1,57,000. This gives an incidence of 2 annas 6 pies per head of the population, the average for the presidency being 2 pies more than this.

CHAP. XVII. LOCAL BOARDS.

Receipts.

The principal sources of income, other than taxation, are contributions from provincial funds, chiefly in aid of education, school fees, ferry rents, market rents and bungalow fees. The receipts from these sources are shown under 'miscellaneous' in the appended statement. The large increase under this head in 1891–92 was due to the transfer of the management of certain ferries to the local boards under Madras Act II of 1890. The marginal table shows the receipts from avenues during each of the last five years. In 1888-89 there were 348 miles of road with avenues; in 1892–93 the length was 437 miles. The number of trees is 78,534. The revenue per mile is Rs. 2·38, and the amount per each thousand trees is Rs. 13·26.

Receipts from avenues.

	RS.
1888–89	425
1889–90	523
1890–91	432
1891–92	487
1892–93	1,041

Expenditure.

More than half the expenditure of the local boards is on account of roads and buildings and the engineering establishment required for their maintenance. Particulars of the communications of the district will be found in a separate chapter, but it may be mentioned here that there are 1,811 miles of road in the district. The mean expenditure on roads during the last five years was Rs. 43 a mile. The ratio between the cost of the engineering establishment and the amount expended fluctuates a good deal as noted on the margin, for the spreading of materials is often stopped owing to an unfavourable season. The bulk of the expenditure on roads is for repairs. The subjects of education, hospitals and dispensaries and vaccination will be dealt with separately.

Percentage of establishment to total charges.

	PER CENT.
1888–89 ...	15
1889–90 ...	18
1890–91 ...	18
1891–92 ...	20
1892–93 ...	22

Statement showing the Receipts under Local Funds.

Year.	Rates and taxes.											
	Cess on lands.			House tax.			Tolls.			Total.		
	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888–89	55,525	55,524	1,11,049	...	...	...	39,450	...	39,450	94,975	55,524	1,50,499
1889–90	48,880	48,880	97,760	...	...	...	42,285	...	42,285	91,165	48,880	1,40,045
1890–91	55,566	55,566	1,11,132	...	...	...	44,187	...	44,187	99,753	55,566	1,55,319
1891–92	59,776	59,776	1,19,552	...	...	...	44,497	...	44,497	1,04,273	59,776	1,64,049
1892–93	65,591	65,590	1,31,181	...	...	...	42,917	...	42,917	1,08,508	65,590	1,74,098
TOTAL ...	2,85,338	2,85,336	5,70,674	...	...	...	2,13,336	...	2,13,336	4,98,674	2,85,336	7,84,010
AVERAGE ...	57,068	57,067	1,14,135	...	...	...	42,667	...	42,667	99,735	57,067	1,56,802

Statement showing the Receipts under Local Funds—cont.

Year.	Education.			Medical.			Interest on investments.			Miscellaneous.			Public works.		
	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888-89	1,564	9,133	**10,697**	18	30	**48**	12	...	**12**	486	1,895	**2,381**	322	1,507	**1,829**
1889-90	1,412	11,245	**12,657**	52	109	**161**	7	...	**7**	531	2,330	**2,861**	396	818	**1,214**
1890-91	1,401	11,379	**12,780**	270	39	**309**	11	...	**11**	485	3,976	**4,461**	660	512	**1,172**
1891-92	1,704	13,100	**14,804**	...	120	**120**	38	...	**38**	26,771	3,959	**30,730**	434	87	**521**
1892-93	1,216	13,412	**14,628**	138	49	**187**	...	...	...	27,758	4,628	**32,386**	589	103	**692**
TOTAL ...	**7,297**	**58,269**	**65,566**	**478**	**347**	**825**	**68**	...	**68**	**56,031**	**16,788**	**72,819**	**2,401**	**3,027**	**5,428**
AVERAGE ...	**1,459**	**11,654**	**13,113**	**96**	**69**	**165**	**14**	...	**14**	**11,206**	**3,358**	**14,564**	**480**	**606**	**1,086**

Statement showing the Receipts under Local Funds—cont.

Year.	Contributions from provincial funds.			Contributions from special funds.			Allotments.	Debt head receipts.			Total receipts.		
	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	Taluk.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.*
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888–89	26,554	2,793	**29,347**	17,223	...	**17,223**	21,608	253	...	**253**	1,41,407	92,490	**2,12,289**
1889–90	16,752	4,954	**21,706**	16,294	...	**16,294**	37,242	1,267	170	**1,437**	1,27,876	1,05,748	**1,96,382**
1890–91	2,138	5,402	**7,540**	23,800	...	**23,800**	35,251	1,940	...	**1,940**	1,30,458	1,12,125	**2,07,332**
1891–92	1,648	5,497	**7,145**	10,112	...	**10,112**	36,780	3,050	5	**3,055**	1,48,030	1,19,324	**2,30,574**
1892–93	...	8,639	**8,639**	9	...	**9**	31,318	4,062	...	**4,062**	1,42,280	1,23,739	**2,34,701**
TOTAL ...	**47,092**	**27,285**	**74,377**	**67,438**	...	**67,438**	**1,62,199**	**10,572**	**175**	**10,747**	**6,90,051**	**5,53,426**	**10,81,278**
AVERAGE ...	**9,418**	**5,457**	**14,875**	**13,488**	...	**13,488**	**32,440**	**2,114**	**35**	**2,149**	**1,38,010**	**1,10,685**	**2,16,256**

* The figures in this column do not include allotments from district to taluk funds or payments from district to taluk funds on account of loans from taluk fund balances.

Statement showing the Charges under Local Funds.

Year.	Public Works.									Education.			Medical services, sanitation, &c.		
	Communications.			Other works.			Total.								
	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888-89 ...	85,079	46,178	**1,31,257**	24,094	9,497	**33,591**	1,09,173	55,675	**1,64,848**	6,744	21,273	**28,017**	10,383	19,618	**30,001**
1889-90 ...	61,250	49,915	**1,11,165**	21,542	6,661	**28,203**	82,792	56,576	**1,39,368**	7,136	27,184	**34,320**	8,032	22,218	**30,250**
1890-91 ...	49,708	53,849	**1,03,557**	22,224	8,278	**30,502**	71,932	62,127	**1,34,059**	8,336	30,098	**38,434**	7,775	20,748	**28,523**
1891-92 ...	55,223	49,915	**1,05,138**	23,733	6,316	**30,049**	78,956	56,231	**1,35,187**	8,916	36,473	**45,389**	8,835	22,737	**31,572**
1892-93 ...	47,595	38,077	**85,672**	25,433	6,542	**31,975**	73,028	44,619	**1,17,647**	4,657	39,507	**44,164**	9,938	23,093	**33,031**
TOTAL ...	**2,98,855**	**2,37,934**	**5,36,789**	**1,17,026**	**37,294**	**1,54,320**	**4,15,881**	**2,75,228**	**6,91,109**	**35,789**	**1,54,535**	**1,90,324**	**44,963**	**1,08,414**	**1,53,377**
AVERAGE ...	**59,771**	**47,587**	**1,07,358**	**23,405**	**7,459**	**30,864**	**83,176**	**55,046**	**1,38,222**	**7,158**	**30,907**	**38,065**	**8.992**	**21,683**	**30,675**

Statement showing the Charges under Local Funds—cont.

Year.	Miscellaneous.			Total.			Allotments.	Debt head charges.			Total charges.		
	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	District.	Taluk.	Total.	District.	Taluk.	Total.*
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888-89	5,908	3,975	9,883	1,32,208	1,00,541	2,32,749	21,608	582	32	614	1,54,398	1,00,573	2,33,363
1889-90	5,922	3,700	9,622	1,03,882	1,09,678	2,13,560	37,242	938	170	1,108	1,42,062	1,09,848	2,14,668
1890-91	6,355	3,559	9,914	94,398	1,16,532	2,10,930	35,251	1,975	...	1,975	1,31,624	1,16,532	2,12,905
1891-92	16,555	3,994	20,549	1,13,262	1,19,435	2,32,697	36,780	3,020	5	3,025	1,53,062	1,19,440	2,35,722
1892-93	7,102	4,297	11,399	94,725	1,11,516	2,06,241	31,318	4,116	10	4,126	1,30,159	1,11,526	2,10,367
TOTAL ...	41,842	19,525	61,367	5,38,475	5,57,702	10,96,177	1,62,199	10,631	217	10,848	7,11,305	5,57,919	11,07,025
AVERAGE ...	8,368	3,905	12,273	1,07,695	1,11,540	2,19,235	32,440	2,126	44	2,170	1,42,261	1,11,584	2,21,405

* The figures in this column do not include allotments from district to taluk funds or payments from district to taluk funds on account of loans from taluk fund balances.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

CH. XVIII.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

MORE than three-fifths of the inhabitants of the district are shown by the census returns to be dependent for their livelihood upon pasture and agriculture, and, as already explained, the real proportion is probably even higher, for many of those who appear in the tables under the head of general labourers are chiefly agricultural labourers. The position of the agriculturist, therefore, will serve as a true index to the condition of the people generally. If he thrives, his labourers will be well looked after, the merchant will drive a busy trade and the artisan will live in ease and comfort. The greater part of this chapter will, therefore, be devoted to the agricultural classes.

Facilities for agriculture.

Canara is particularly well adapted for the pursuit of agriculture. While the high Western Ghauts intercept the clouds, the lofty forests arrest them and cause them to precipitate their contents; and their joint action secures an unfailing and regular rainfall, averaging 140 inches a year. Famine is in consequence almost unknown in the district. The coast line presents a sub-soil of alluvial deposit which is admirably adapted for cocoanut plantations, while the numerous valleys formed by the unevenness of the surface in the interior are equally well suited for rice cultivation. The slopes of hills afford leaves for manure, grass for fodder and thatching, wood for agricultural implements and fuel, timber and stone for building, &c. All these are enjoyable, free of assessment, by the owner of the cultivation which adjoins the slope, to the exclusion of others within a limit of hundred yards from the cultivation-margin.

Difficulties to agriculture.

These facilities no doubt go a great way towards making agriculture an easy profession in Canara, but there are, on the other hand, numerous difficulties which the Canara ryot has to contend against before cultivation can be commenced. Owing to the unevenness of the soil, every spot before it can be cultivated has to be levelled with great labour by the hand of man, and even after the land has been brought under the plough, if it is neglected for a few years, it is soon broken up by deep gullies formed by the torrents which fall during the monsoon.

CH. XVIII. AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Difficulties to agriculture.

There is again no good indigenous breed of cattle, the bullocks used in agriculture being, for the most part, imported from Mysore. These are healthy and vigorous on their first arrival in the district, but from insufficient or bad feeding, exposure to the heavy south-west rains and bad stalling, they are soon rendered unfit for use or are killed off altogether. Such local breeding as does exist is of the worst possible kind, no attempt being made to control it by selection of either bulls or cows, the former being allowed to run at will with the herds. The result is, as Mr. Slight, the Head Assistant Collector, observes, "the common "breed of cows about the villages has most miserably deteriorated; "they are now wretched beasts about the size of a big dog." Whether it would be possible to obtain a good local breed of draught cattle by bestowing care on the selection of bulls and by paying greater attention to the rearing of young stock, it is difficult to say, but one serious consequence of the present system is that the resources of the district are annually drained of about two lakhs of rupees.

Status of the ryot.

In Canara there are no large middlemen between the State and the cultivator, such as the zemindars of the Carnatic, nor are there any big holders on favourable tenures, such as the shrotriemdárs and inámdárs of most districts. There are, no doubt, a few minor ináms in the district, but they consist entirely either of assignments of land revenue or of deductions from the bériz for the support of religious and charitable institutions and services. The general rule is that the State deals directly with the ryot and the tenure is essentially ryotwári. There is, however, some difference between the ryotwári tenure of South Canara and that obtaining in other districts of the presidency. In Canara lands of different kinds, of unknown extents and lying often in different places and even in different villages, constitute a holding, termed a 'warg,' and the assessment is fixed in lump thereon. Elsewhere, the land is divided into fields of convenient sizes and known extents and each bears a fixed assessment.

Of late, however, people have been allowed to apply for and obtain pattás for occupation of unoccupied Government waste land, subject to payment of assessment to be previously fixed thereon on measurement, and subject to conditions and restrictions prescribed in the rules laid down in that behalf. The holder, either under the old or new system, enjoys a proprietary right in his warg, subject only to payment of assessment to Government and is not divested of the property except by a sale of his land for default in paying the revenue or in execution of decrees of courts or by his own acts of resignation or private gift, sale, &c. He is at liberty to convert dry land into wet, to grow any crops

CH. XVIII. AGRICULTURAL CLASSES. — Status of the ryot.

he chooses and to effect improvements to the land without liability to enhancement of the assessment. He can throw up his land[1] at any time on giving notice to that effect, and his liability for the assessment thereupon ceases, but he must pay the tax for the current agricultural year (July—June) if he surrenders it so late in the season as to prevent its cultivation by any one else. He may not destroy the land, but he is not bound to cultivate it.

Assessment of land.

As already stated the operations of the Settlement Department have not yet been extended to South Canara, and there has been no detailed classification and assessment of each individual field. It is not, therefore, possible to make any exact comparison of the assessment of lands in Canara with that found in other districts, but there is a general consensus of opinion among officers of experience that this district is very lightly taxed. At first sight the reverse might appear to be the case, for the average assessment for all kinds of lands, so far as an average can be computed on the present data, is about Rs. 3–6–0 an acre, and this is undoubtedly higher than the average for the presidency as a whole. But the character of the lands and the crops grown must be taken into consideration. About four-fifths of the cultivated area in Canara is rice land, and the product with the next largest extent under it is the cocoanut, which is still more valuable than rice. Now for such crops as these, Rs. 3–6–0 an acre is an exceedingly moderate rate, and cannot represent much more than one-tenth of the gross produce at present prices.

Price of land.

As a natural result of the security of tenure and the lightness of the land-tax, the average price of land is high. Under the Bednore Government lands fetched as much as 25 and 30 years' purchase, but after the transfer of the country to Mysore, lands fell greatly in value. Colonel Munro reported that saleable land was confined to the coast or thereabouts, and that in the vicinity of the ghâts lands were not only unsaleable, but that the greatest part of them was waste and overgrown with wood. Colonel Read reported in 1814 that land had revived in value since Colonel Munro's time, owing to security afforded to property and other causes, and that sales took place at 11 years' purchase. According to Mr. Maltby (1838) lands were frequently saleable at from 16 to 18 years' purchase. In 1848 Mr. Blane reported that there was difficulty in procuring land for purchase and there had been an increase in the price paid for it; and the value could be inferred from the fact of the "obstinacy with which the

[1] He must, however, relinquish the whole of his warg, and in this respect the practice in Canara differs from that in other districts, where, subject to certain slight restrictions, any portion of a holding may be relinquished.

CH. XVIII. AGRICULTURAL CLASSES. — Price of land.

"possession of the smallest spot was contested and the shameful "manner in which every species of fraud and forgery were perpe- "trated to obtain or hold possession of it." The following facts are gleaned from registration statistics. In 1855 a holding, 8 acres in extent in the aggregate and consisting of bail, majal, bettu and garden, fetched Rs. 600 or Rs. 75 per acre. In 1870, 11⅓ acres were sold for Rs. 5,300 or at Rs. 481 per acre. In 1880, the price per acre was Rs. 100 in one case reported and Rs. 240 in another. In 1885 the price was Rs. 76 per acre and in 1890 Rs. 200. In 1893, about 93 acres of land, consisting of wet, dry and garden, were sold for Rs. 23,045 or at Rs. 248 per acre. It is not possible to deduce much of value from these figures, as the plots of land differ so enormously in quality and sufficient instances have not been taken to allow of this difference being neglected. There can, however, be little doubt that the price of land has risen greatly in recent years. The value of land for sale used to be appraised at Rs. 100 for 6 to 8 muras net produce. The practice now is to value land at Rs. 100 for every two muras of rice net (*i.e.*, deducting assessment, cost of cultivation, &c.).

Condition of the ryots.

With so much then in their favour, the ryots of South Canara ought to be in easy and comfortable circumstances, and this is the general opinion of officers who have served in the district. Mr. Comyn, a former Collector, considered that rather less than one per cent. of them were in affluent circumstances, that about one-eighth were well-to-do, that one-half were poor, but able to subsist on the produce of their lands without running into debt, and that the remaining 35 per cent. were very poor and involved in debt. The first class of ryots cultivate a portion of their lands and let out the rest on rent. The lands they retain they get cultivated by hired labour and merely superintend the cultivation. The rents of lands are generally received by them in kind, and their surplus income is invested either in acquiring fresh lands or in improving their existing property. The second class of ryots also cultivate partly through tenants; they live comfortably on the produce of their farms, but cannot save much. Any surplus that remains is invested in lands. The next class cultivate their lands themselves employing very little hired labour, and manage to subsist on the limited produce of their lands. Their surplus income is almost nothing, but such small debts as they contract they manage to repay without much difficulty. The last class of ryots are very poor, owning small estates, the yield of which is not sufficient for their subsistence. They habitually borrow and are nearly always in debt, but they are only occasionally driven to the necessity of selling their lands.

Condition of the ryots.

The proportion of very poor ryots is, however, undoubtedly lower than in most districts. This is clearly shown by the rent-roll statistics,[2] for the proportion of ryots who pay the State less than Rs. 10 per annum is much below the average for the presidency, notwithstanding the fact that Rs. 10 represents more land value in South Canara than it does elsewhere.

Tenants.

Tenants are of four classes :—(1) Múlgénis, (2) Káyamgénis, (3) Vaidagénis and (4) Chálgénis. The first class represents tenants possessing an hereditary right to hold their farms perpetually upon a fixed rent; the second those who hold on permanent rent or lease differing in name only from Múlgénis. The third class represents tenants who hold on lease for a limited period, while the fourth represents those who hold on temporary leases from year to year. In the southern parts of the district the land is usually held by tenants on short leases or at will, so that they have no incentive to extend or improve their holdings, but seek to get as much out of the land as they can before leaving. In the north Múlgéni or permanent leases are the rule. These are granted usually for a premium and a small annual rent, and the tenant is the virtual owner so long as he pays the rent. It is, therefore, his interest to extend and improve cultivation, all the benefits coming to himself and his descendants. Thus the estates of the larger land-owners, who do not cultivate themselves, appear to improve much more in the north than in the south, most of the increase and value being distributed among the tenants. The position of a Múlgéni tenant in fact differs but little from that of an ordinary ryot. The majority of the Chálgénidárs, on the other hand, live from hand to mouth and are entirely at the mercy of their landlords. The better class of tenants are generally free from debt, if not in a thriving condition. Taking all kinds together, less than 5 per cent. may be said to be in good condition, while about 20 per cent. are obliged to contract debts on extraordinary occasions and to keep the agricultural stock and implements up to the required strength. A year's debt can only be paid next year, and there is a year's debt overhanging their heads unless a year of plenty should intervene and enable them to pay it off. The remaining three-fourths of the tenants are hardly better than farm labourers. They cannot subsist on the profits of their cultivation, are frequently in arrears in the payment of their rent and are obliged to borrow during the rainy season and to work for others. It does not follow, however, that their condition is to be deplored. Viewed as farmers they are undoubtedly poor, but

[2] See chap. ix. p. 161.

CH. XVIII. AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

regarded as labourers, and that is their real position, they are decidedly well-to-do, for they possess a little land and may by this means eventually rise to the class above.

Labourers.

The agricultural labourers belong, for the most part, to the Holeya caste, which numbers about 120,000 if all its sub-divisions be included. They are of two kinds—farm-servants, employed all the year round or for the greater part of it, and mere field labourers, temporarily engaged for some particular work. The latter are the more numerous according to the census, but it may be doubted whether the distinction was made with much care in the schedules. Most of the farm-servants are bound to the land, either by a custom which is almost as strong as the actual bonds of slavery to which it owes its origin, or by an indebtedness to the land-owner from which the labourer finds it difficult to free himself. These two classes are called, respectively, Múlada Holeyas and Sálada Holeyas, and their position and wages have been described in some detail in the first volume.[3] It will be sufficient to state here that a man cannot, by his labour, support himself and a wife and family; his wife too must work and, as a rule, the children also must earn something as soon as they are old enough. The demand for labour, however, is good, and for six or eight months in the year work is always to be had on the coffee estates of Coorg and Mysore. It is estimated that about 100,000 of the labourers of Canara migrate there annually, and these receive wages sufficiently high to enable them to live in considerable comfort and save a little. Owing to this stimulus from outside and to the general well-being of the farming class in Canara, the condition of the labourer is, on the whole, somewhat better there than in most parts of the presidency, but the standard of comfort attained is far from high, and comparatively few Holeyas have any property beyond the bare necessaries of life.

Indebtedness.

In dealing with the subject of indebtedness it must be remembered that in India debt is much more freely incurred than in European countries. A man will not hesitate to pledge his land or his jewels to obtain a loan for the extravagant expenses of a marriage, and so far from his conduct being considered improvident or foolish, he would be regarded with disapproval and even contempt if he acted otherwise. Much of the indebtedness of the people is due to this feeling, but loans are also often taken for making improvements to farms, the purchase of cattle, and the like. As regards the proportion of agriculturists in debt and the proportion that their average indebtedness bears to their average

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[3] Chap. v. vol. i. pp. 198 and 210–213.

CH. XVIII. AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Indebtedness.

annual income, it is impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy. It has been calculated that the proportion of indebted agriculturists in the district does not exceed 30 per cent., while the proportion of their average indebtedness to their yearly income has been estimated at not more than 50 per cent. or half year's income. In bad years both proportions would no doubt rise, to be reduced again in a year of plenty. In fact here, as elsewhere, the economic condition of the poorer classes of ryots depends, in a great measure, on the season, but happily in this district bad seasons are comparatively of rare occurrence. The above estimate is necessarily rough, but speaking generally there is no doubt that debt is very common, and frequently very heavy, but those who are heavily in debt to one man are often creditors of many others, borrowing and lending being universal with those who have money. It is a mistake, therefore, to infer from the extent of indebtedness that there is a great deal of poverty. The amount of absolute poverty is extremely low in the district, and the general standard of comfort is decidedly high.

The usual rate of interest is about 12 per cent. per annum. It is lower when landed property is the security and higher when other kinds of property are pledged. The rates vary also with the amount of the loan, being higher when the sums are small and lower for large amounts. The rates of interest on mortgages for a series of years are given in the subjoined statement compiled from the statistics of the Registration department :—

——	Loans below Rs. 100.	Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500.	Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.
	RATE PER CENT.	RATE PER CENT.	RATE PER CENT.	RATE PER CENT.
Before 1835	12	12	9 to 12	6 to 7
Between 1835 and 1865 ...	8 to 12	10 to 12	7 to 10	6 to 8
Between 1865 and 1892 ...	10 to 12	8	6½	6

Prior to 1865 the interest was usually stipulated to be paid in kind, and the rates given in the foregoing table have been calculated with reference to the market values of grain at the time. Whenever interest is now paid in kind the rate is usually lower, being 2½ muras as against 4 in former years; but it must be remembered that the market price of grain has nearly doubled. Professional money-lenders are comparatively rare, loans being usually made by the wealthier land-owners. It is a curious fact that, judging by the registration statistics, both borrowers and lenders seem to belong to the same class. Thus, in the north of

CH. XVIII. THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

the district the majority of the loan transactions take place between Bráhmans, in the south between Máppillas.

Of the non-agricultural classes, the most important numerically are the toddy-drawers and fishermen. The district abounds with cocoanut and palmyra palms, and thus affords subsistence to a large number of toddy-drawers. Most of these live in comfort, while a few are in affluent circumstances. The majority of the fishermen are also pretty well off. Coming next to weavers, it will be seen from Chapter VIII that they have not been driven from their hereditary occupation by the importation of Manchester goods. It is doubtful whether their material condition has been seriously affected by the competition of Manchester, but it is certain that the competition has, to some extent, prevented the weavers from sharing in the general prosperity of the period of rising prices, and, as they have little or no land, this advance in the price of food-grains has been to their disadvantage. The majority of them are in extremely poor circumstances; their earnings are scanty; their labour is often mortgaged in advance; their capital consists generally only of their simple loom, and they are among the first to feel the effects of a scarcity, as the demand for their wares ceases, and they seldom have any stock of food or money in hand to support them over bad seasons. The bulk of the other manufacturing classes are much better off than the weavers. The carpenter, the blacksmith, the goldsmith, the mason and the brass and copper workers generally command good wages and can rely with confidence on an unfailing income.

As regards general labourers, they are, on the whole, better off than the agricultural labourers. They are found chiefly in towns and their numbers must be much less than the figure given in the census tables. They can always get work and it is comparatively well paid. On the other hand, they spend a good deal of their earnings in drink and, like the agricultural labourers, have very little property on which to fall back when times are bad. Sickness, however, is practically the only thing that produces a cessation of or diminution of income, and the family system provides a very efficient substitute for the benefit club when this contingency arises.

SUMMARY.

To sum up: Of the labourers it may be said that, as long as they can work, they can always earn a wage which gives them enough for their simple wants, but leaves them little for saving, whether in the form of money, jewels, clothes or household utensils. Their lot is, however, improving owing to the demand for labour on the coffee estates in Mysore and Coorg and to a growing relaxation of the bonds which tied them to the land in the not-

very-distant days when they were all agrestic slaves. There is no 'unemployed' difficulty, and an excellent system of mutual help takes the place of the poor law.

Above this class there is a considerable body of peasant proprietors who cannot live entirely on their land, but must supplement its produce by their earnings as labourers. These are often in debt, and it is, perhaps, a question whether it would not be better for the general good if there were fewer of such small farms.

Next to these again is the class of farmers proper, a class consisting essentially of peasant proprietors and, therefore, not wealthy in the sense in which a farmer of the Lothians or the Fens is wealthy, but still in comfortable circumstances, possessing not a little property in cattle, jewels, silk cloths, metal, household vessels, &c., and though frequently in debt, seldom oppressed or overwhelmed by it.

Lastly, there are the great landlords, men of considerable wealth, who add to their income from land by lending money on interest, and sometimes by trading in grain.

To those who know India this is, on the whole, a bright picture, comparing favourably with what is found in other districts and being a vast improvement on the condition of the people at the beginning of the century, when the district had been reduced to ruin by the unrestrained exactions and frightful cruelties of Hyder and Tippoo. Nor is the future outlook a gloomy one. The rate of increase of the population is not a high one and there is still much land available, while the opening up of the country by railways, which is in contemplation, will give an impetus both to agriculture and trade which cannot fail to be beneficial. The development of industries other than agriculture is much to be desired, but it is not so pressing in South Canara as in other parts of the country, and it must necessarily be left to private enterprise. All that the Government can do is to provide security and speedy justice, to encourage and assist education, to remove all hindrances to trade and to improve the means of communication. The rest must be left to the people themselves.

CHAPTER XIX.

GAZETTEER.

CHAP. XIX.

AMINDIVI ISLANDS.

AMINDIVI ISLANDS.

General description.

THE Amindivi Islands consist of a group of five islands—Chetlat, Kiltan, Kadamat, Amini and Bitra—running nearly parallel to the line of the coast at a distance of 170 to 200 miles, besides a few isolated reefs. They form the northern group of the Laccadives. Each of the islands is situated on an extensive coral shoal, with an area of from 2 to 3 square miles. Their surface is flat and no part of any of these formations rises more than 10 or 15 feet above the level of the sea. Around each island a more or less extensive fringe of coral reef extends, broader and more shelving on the west, where the island naturally most requires protection, and narrow and abrupt on the east. The outer edges are higher than the body of these shoals, and extending, as they do, in a semicircle at a distance of 500 yards to three-fourths of a mile round the west, generally enclose a regularly formed lagoon, in some of which the water is so still that in the worst weather coir or cocoanut fibre may be soaked without danger of being washed away. The body of the island is the more perfect development of the eastern and protected side of the coral formation. The same feature characterizes all these shoals, and leads to the theory that they rose to the surface in the form of circular or oval shallow basins, and that under the protection of the shoal the east rim gradually developed itself towards the centre and formed an island. This theory is strengthened by the fact that in some of the islands this gradual increase towards the lagoon is still going on. The receding tide leaves the outer edge of the reef nearly dry and the tide-water passes out of the lagoon by two or three breaches in the outer rim which are sufficiently large to admit the light native craft into the natural harbour, several feet deep even at low tide, formed by the lagoon.

Soil.

The foundation of the soil in all these islands is a stratum of coral or limestone, which, varying from 1 foot to 1½ feet in thickness, is seemingly above the highest level of the water, and, being of a piece with the whole formation, stretches uniformly throughout the portion of the shoal which is above sea-level. Beneath

this crust the soil consists of loose wet sand and by removing a few spadefuls to allow the water to accumulate, a pool of fresh water may be obtained in any part. All wells, tanks and pits for soaking coir (where soaked in fresh water) are made by breaking through this crust and taking out the sand. The sand gradually presses towards this excavation, and from its constant removal, some of the wells and tanks extend under this vault of coral for some distance all round. The water in these wells is quite fresh and always abundant; but it is affected by the tide, rising and falling several inches; it is said to be not very wholesome, but recent analyses throw doubt on this statement. Above the crust the soil lies to a depth varying from 2 to 6 feet, generally composed of light coral sand, which is finer than common sea-sand, but quite as dry. In some parts the soil is entirely composed of small loose pieces of coral without any other soil, a condition which is said to be particularly well adapted to the cocoanut. The surface soil is naturally so barren that there is little or no spontaneous vegetation in most of the islands. An attempt was made by breaking up the surface crust of coral in part of Amini to make a soil on which food grains could be grown, and a little dry grain was produced for a time; but the experiment was found so unsatisfactory that it has been given up, and it only shows that the prosperity of the islands must always depend entirely on the cocoanut.

Soil.

Climate and health.

The health of the people is generally good and they live to a considerable age. Women suffer chiefly from want of proper treatment in confinement, and the mortality of infants is very high. Men suffer chiefly from eye diseases, the effect of the intense glare of the white coral sand, and from rheumatism, the effect probably of constant exposure in fishing or looking after the soaking of the coir. There is a dispensary in Amini, with a Hospital Assistant, and a trained midwife was also attached to it, but she has since resigned.

History.

For two and-a-half centuries the Laccadive Islands formed part of the small principality of Cannanore, having been conferred as *jágír* on that family by the Chirakkal Rájā (about 1550 A.D.). In 1786, the northern islanders revolted and transferred their allegiance to Mysore. In 1799, when Canara fell to the East India Company, these islands, the present Amindivis, were not restored to the Bíbi of Cannanore, but a remission of revenue (Rs. 5,250) was conceded instead; hence the different status of the two portions of the group. Such revenue as is derived from the Laccadive Islands has, for more than a century, been obtained from a monopoly of the staple produce—coir. The entire outturn is claimed by the Government in the northern or Amindivi group. The article is bought from

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the producers at fixed prices, and is sold on the coast at the market rates; the difference constitutes the revenue or profits of trade of the Government. No change has been made for many years in the price which is given by Government for the coir produced in the Amindivi group. Payment is made partly in rice and partly in money.

Administration

The islands are scheduled tracts, *i.e.*, the ordinary law of India does not apply to them until it is specially extended. The administration is of a patriarchal character, the chief representative of the Government being an officer styled the *Monegar* (pay Rs. 85 per mensem). He is a Magistrate of the third class and administers the criminal law according to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. Persons charged with grave offences are sent to the mainland for trial, but such cases occur very rarely. In addition to the ordinary law there is a body of 'customs,' and the monegar has power to punish with fine any person who commits a breach of these customs. Thus adultery, which, under the codes, is an offence that can be inquired into only by a first-class Magistrate, is an offence against custom and the monegar punishes it by fine. It is the same with defamation. By this authority also he enforces such customs as joining in 'koots' or general assemblies for the purpose of destroying rats, or of clearing the entrances to the lagoons when they are blocked up by the growing coral, or of beaching and launching big boats, or other works of public utility which could not be efficiently done by individuals for themselves. Among other offences which he has at times punished as contrary to the custom of the people or to good morals and public safety are witchcraft, being out after dark under suspicious circumstances, being suspected of theft, and turning a sister out of doors. The monegar also deals with disputes of a civil nature and in this capacity he is usually assisted by a pancháyat of elders, called *Moktessors* in Amini and *Múpamárs* in the other islands. The monegar resides in Amini, but he keeps a peon in each of the other islands. This peon acts as a police officer, but there are also other petty watchmen called *Nadpals*. Lastly in each island except Bitra there is an accountant called the *Karani*. There is no land tax or indeed taxation of any sort except court fees, and the revenue is derived solely from the coir monopoly. The net revenue obtained from the islands necessarily varies with the produce of the cocoanut trees. In 1890–91 it was over Rs. 9,000, but in many years there is a considerable deficit.

The people.

The total population of these islands, according to the census of 1891, is 3,722. The people are all Musalmans, and, like the Máppillas of the neighbouring coast, of Hindu descent. A tradition is preserved among them that their forefathers formed part

The people.

of an expedition from Malayálam which set out for Mecca in search of their apostate king—Bharman Perumál—and was wrecked on these islands. The inhabitants were certainly Hindus for long after their first settlement, and were probably converted to Islâm not more than 250 or 300 years back. They retain some of the general distinctions of caste as well as the law of Alaya Santána, but with some local modifications. The systems of filial succession (makkalasantána) and succession of the nephew (alaya santána) are practised side by side. Some families follow one, some the other. It sometimes occurs that the ownership of property descends in one family by one system, while the permanent tenancy right descends by the other system. As most of the families are closely connected by frequent intermarriage, the claims are sometimes very complicated when disputes arise.

Monogamy is universal, and the women appear in public freely with their heads uncovered. The language is a corrupt form of Malayálam, which is, however, written in the Arabic character. The headmen and pilots of most of the islands know a little Arabic. The inhabitants are bold seamen and expert boat-builders. In 1880 they owned 91 large and 297 small boats. They use some crude nautical instruments which are made in Minicoy. The captains of kundras (big sea-going boats) usually study navigation under experts who come from Minicoy to teach them.

The dwelling houses are substantially built of limestone ; they are untidily thatched and are terribly dark and dirty inside. But in recent years the people of Amini, under the influence of the Monegar, have greatly improved the style and comfort of their houses, which now contrast very favourably with those of the ordinary villagers on the mainland in their appearance of comfort and the general cleanliness of their surroundings. Except during the rains the islanders live almost entirely in the open air: in Kiltan and Chetlat every one sleeps at night on the shore of the lagoon to get the benefit of the breeze.

Products and trade.

The chief and almost sole cultivation is that of the cocoanut palm; the corresponding chief industry is the preparation and exportation of cocoanut fibre (coir). The soaking of coir and the other processes connected therewith are mainly conducted by the women. The men convey the produce of the islands—coir, cocoanuts, jaggery, &c., besides tortoise shells and cowries—to the mainland. The island of Amini was formerly noted for the production of superior limes, but their growth has been almost abandoned. The bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus incisa*) is common, and its fruit is better than that produced on the mainland, where the tree is called '*Divi halasu*' or 'Divi jack.'

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Amini: Population 2,150. It is the principal and most populous island of the group. It is about 2 miles in length by over a mile in width. The surface is very even, and in no part more than about 10 feet above sea-level. The island almost entirely fills the coral enclosure, so that there is very little lagoon between it and the reef. The houses are scattered all over the island. As many of them are at some distance from the shore, the coir is commonly soaked in fresh water pits instead of in the sea. If these pits are not frequently cleaned out, the coir from them is of an inferior quality. The island is divided into four *grámams*—Pallic'chéri, Idanéth, Purakkéri and Kótechéri. The principal inhabitants of this island have an acknowledged superiority, and exercise considerable influence over the inhabitants of the other islands.

Kadamat: Population 338. This island lies due north from within sight of Amini, at a distance of 6 or 8 miles. The coral formation on which it stands is very extensive and the lagoon enclosed by the reefs is very large, well stocked with fish, and much frequented by the people of Amini on that account. The island is long and narrow, probably 3 to 3½ miles long by three-fifths of a mile broad. The body of the island appears generally lower than that of any of the others, and has an excellent natural protection against the weather in a ridge of low sand drift which runs down the west side. The superficial area of this island must be considerably greater than that of any of the others, and the natural fertility of its soil exceeds all. Only a small portion as yet is planted with cocoanuts, and this has been done mostly by people of Amini. The inhabitants were formerly all tenants and dependents of these Amini people, but most of them have now thrown off that yoke and have boats of their own in which they export their own coir and other produce. It is still the most backward of the group.

Kiltan: Population 723. This lies about 20 miles from Amini in a north-easterly direction. Though the smallest of the group it ranks next to Amini in the general prosperity of its inhabitants. A large number of them were carried off by cholera in 1893. The superficial area of Kiltan may be about 1½ square miles and the reef on which it stands is extensive. The lagoon is large, but shallow and is rapidly filling up, and even now there is not sufficient water within it at low tide to float one of the native *kundras* if laden. Within the last fifty years many feet of land have been gained towards the lagoon. The reefs are sufficiently extensive to protect the shore effectually, all the coir is soaked in the sea-sand, and trees are planted to the water's edge on every side.

Places of interest.

Chetlat: Population 511. This is the most northerly of the group and lies about 15 miles distant from Kiltan and 25 to 30 from Amini. The shoal on which it stands is extensive, the lagoon is large and very perfect and the shores well protected. The island is from 2 to 2½ miles in length and about three-fourths of a mile broad. The surface is not so even as in the other islands, and a ridge of low sand drift running up the middle prevents, or at least retards, plantation in this island. Though not in nearly so backward a state as Kadamat, it is naturally the least promising of the islands. The soil is very poor, the trees very slow of growth and not productive. Low mounds of sand occupy a great part of the centre and best protected parts of the island, on which nothing grows except scanty crops of a plant called *tirni*, on the roots of which a small ball, about the size of a pea, grows. After the plant has withered these are gathered from among the loose sand and used by the islanders. Dry cultivation on this island is very insignificant. Some limestone is exported from the island to the coast, and good mats are made here though not exported. It has been the scene of several wrecks.

Bitra: This is not half the size of the others described above, but the shoal on which it is situated is very extensive and abounds with fish, and is on that account much frequented by the islanders, chiefly those of Chetlat. The island is sacred to a 'Pir' whose tomb stands in the middle of it, and there are from 150 to 200 trees planted round it as votive offerings to his manes; the fruit of these is used by any of the fishermen who happen to land there. The greater part of the island is covered with a thick low brushwood among which, till within the last fifty years, extraordinary flocks of sea-birds laid their eggs and bred; but now not one remains, all having, without any apparent cause, migrated, it is supposed, to the Maldives. The soil is said to be excellent and the cocoanut tree grows rank and luxuriant. The want of fresh water has impeded the occupation of this island. When the fishermen run short of water they dig a hole in the sand near the sea, and use the brackish percolations from the sea in preference to the well water. Rats are numerous and visitors now and again make a raid on them.

Reefs: There are four open reefs. The most northern is BELIAPÁNI, which is of considerable length and only shows two small spaces above water at high water. Boats can get inside the reef.

CHERIAPÁNI lies 18 miles south-west from Beliapáni. It is better known as the Byranhor reef and no part of it is above water at high water. Boats can get inside the reef, and it is the

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favourite fishing ground. It is much larger than Beliapáni and the stem of an iron ship is still visible on it.

PERMULLEE is a reef due west of Amini 45 miles. A small portion is above high water-mark and is usually occupied by a large number of sea-birds.

ELEKALPINI lies 30 miles east of Kiltan and is some 30 fathoms below the surface.

COONDAPOOR TALUK.

COONDAPOOR. General description.

THE Coondapoor taluk is the smallest and most northern of all the taluks of South Canara. It is bounded on the north by North Canara; on the east by Mysore, the line of boundary being, except in a few places, the summit of the Western Ghauts; on the south by the Udipi taluk; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It has an area of 512 square miles. The sea-board is about 28 miles long, and the distance from the coast to the Western Ghauts is about 25 miles in the southern part of the taluk.

Hills.

The northern and eastern parts of the taluk are full of long spurs from the Western Ghauts, covered with dense forests.

Rivers.

The taluk is traversed by seven rivers, of which the Kollúr, Haladi and Chakranadi are alone of any importance. These rivers are navigable to a small distance from their mouths.

Soil.

There is the usual plain near the coast with a sandy soil mixed more or less with alluvial land, and then come the laterite plateaux and valleys, and after that spurs from the ghúts. The basin formed by the three large rivers, which join to form the lagoon at Coondapoor, is singularly fertile and full of islands well adapted for cocoanut or sugarcane plantation as well as for rice, and good soil extends well up all the three valleys.

Forests.

There is much more forest in Coondapoor than in Udipi or Mangalore, and on the laterite plateaux and slopes to the north of the taluk there are large numbers of catechu trees (*Acacia catechu* and *Acacia sundra*). Near the cultivated lands on the coast the jungle has been coppiced for manure, and some parts have been completely cleared, but not to the same extent as in the Udipi and Mangalore taluks.

Fauna.

Wild animals abound in Coondapoor, but are found chiefly on the slopes of the Western Ghauts. The bison and the sambar are very frequently met with all along the line of the ghúts from north to south. The tiger and the cheeta or leopard both abound and commit great havoc on the agricultural stock of the taluk.

Climate.

The taluk is on the whole a healthy one, but its climate is characterised by excessive humidity during the greater part of the year. It has a relaxing and debilitating effect on Europeans, especially women and children, who become pale and anæmic after prolonged residence. The average annual rainfall is 125 inches on the coast and 140 inches in the interior; at the foot of the ghâts it is even more, as there the rain-charged clouds drifting inland are sharply intercepted by the mountains.

Communications.

The total length of roads in the taluk is 144 miles, and the roads are classified as follows :—

Number and length of Roads.

Number.	From	To	Distance in miles.
17	Coondapoor	Haladi	14
18	Hyderghur ghát	Sankaranáráyana ...	16
19	Haladi	Wandse	14
20	Wandse	Laximpúr	30
20-A	Coondapoor	Wandse	8
21	Halkal	Baindúr	13
22	Coast road	......	28
22-A	Coast road	Baindúr (port)	1
26	Basrúr	Hansemakki	5
27	Neralkutta	Wandse	9
28	Basrúr	Kótéshwar	4
29	Waderhobli	Aribail	1½
29-A	Aribail	River	½
		TOTAL ...	144

As the taluk is small it must be considered well supplied with roads. All the roads are under the Taluk Board, and none of them form part of any important line of through communication. The principal road is No. 20 from Wandse (which has water communication with Coondapoor) to Laximpúr on the Mysore frontier. About 15 miles from Wandse it begins to ascend the Kollúr ghát, and after passing through the Mysore territory for about a mile traverses the Hannar Máganè of the Coondapoor taluk which lies above the ghâts. The length of 30 miles includes a short branch to Hannar and thence on to Benhatti on the Mysore frontier. Next in importance to this—and more than equal to it so far as through traffic is concerned—is the Road No. 18 from the boundary half way up the Hyderghur ghát to Sankaranáráyana whence there is water communication with Coondapoor. Road No. 21 from Halkal to Baindúr puts the Kollúr ghát in communication with the port of Baindúr, and with North Canara *viâ* the coast road. As in other parts of South Canara, the coast road has been neglected, the rivers and backwaters being too large to be

[Co]mmuni[ca]tions.

bridged; the road has, therefore, little value as a line of through communication. Road No. 17 from Coondapoor to Haladi is continued through the Udipi taluk to the Agumbi ghát road from Shimoga, but the bulk of the traffic leaves the road for water communication at Haladi. Road No. 20-A from Coondapoor to Wandse is a mere bridle-path at present, but it is being opened out to full width. There are three broad streams to cross in a length of 7 miles.

In connection with the roads the following means of water communication are available: (1) Coondapoor to Wandse (10 miles), (2) Coondapoor to Haladi (12 miles). The northern river, which combines to form the backwater or large lagoon at Coondapoor, is also navigable to Aribail at a distance of about 21 miles, but there is no road in connection with it. The Baindúr river is also navigable for about a mile and-a-half.

[Hi]story.

Coondapoor and some other ports on the coast were, in the early part of the sixteenth century, seized by the Portuguese, and the more inland tract was included within the kingdom of Vijayanagar until its overthrow in 1565. Subsequently this territory became part of the Bednore State, and Coondapoor was one of the principal ports of the Rájá; on the overthrow of the latter by Hyder Ali in 1763, it was incorporated with his dominions, and when Tippoo fell in 1799, it became part of the British district of North Canara. On the partition of that district in 1860 it was temporarily attached to Bombay.

In addition to the taluk proper there is a small tract of land above the Western Ghauts, known as the Hannar Mágané, which formed part of the endowment of the Kollúr temple at the foot of the gháts, and being thus always treated as part of the Coondapoor taluk, it came into the possession of the British along with the rest of South Canara. It is entirely surrounded by Mysore territory, but on the west it is only separated by a distance of about a mile from the rest of the taluk.

[Ad]ministra[tio]n.

The taluk lies in the Head Assistant Collector's division, whose head-quarters are at Coondapoor. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 150). He is also a magistrate, but the bulk of the magisterial work is performed by the stationary sub-magistrate at Coondapoor. The taluk forms a single police division under an inspector, and is divided into seven police-station charges. In respect to civil actions it lies within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Coondapoor. The number of villages is 190 and all of them are inhabited.

[Po]pulation.

The population in 1891 was 120,268, of whom 55,092 were males and 65,176 females. Hindus number 111,805, Musalmans

Population.

5,122, Christians 3,063 and Jains 278. The population has increased by only 4·48 per cent. since 1881, and there are now 235 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 22,266, and there are on an average 5·40 inmates to each house. Of the male population 86·95 per cent. are illiterate, 9·54 per cent. can read and write, while 3·51 per cent. are learning. Of the females 99·48 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 94,845 persons, Konkani that of 14,938, Maráthi that of 5,163 and Hindustani that of 2,450. Classified according to occupations, the population consists of 68,103 landholders and tenants, 2,386 agricultural labourers, 23,497 general labourers, 11,800 traders, 146 weavers, 7,807 other artisans and 6,529 persons of various other professions.

The land.

The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 326,900 acres and that of minor ináms is 799. There are neither whole ináms nor zemindáris. Of the ryotwári land about 144,200 acres are under forest and 78,700 acres are not available for cultivation. Of the remainder 51,500 acres are occupied, and the area available for extension of cultivation is thus 52,500 acres. The area cropped in 1892–93 was 46,700 acres of ryotwári land and 706 acres of minor inám or about two-fifths of an acre per head of the population. Rice is the principal crop and is grown on nearly 48,400 acres. There are about 5,000 acres under other food-grains and pulses, and 225 acres under sugarcane. There were in that year 4,661 single pattás, of which 1,391 were for sums below Rs. 10. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 2,10,000 and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 30,000.

The principal sources of irrigation are the seven rivers mentioned above, besides several private wells. The crops, however, chiefly depend upon falling rains, and there is no regular system of irrigation in the taluk.

The agricultural stock in the taluk is shown in the marginal table. Interpreting ploughing cattle to mean bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes, there is one pair to every 3·23 acres in occupation, the district average being one pair to every 3·60 acres; there are 22 cows and cow buffaloes to every 100 inhabitants against a district average of 18; and there are about 9 sheep and goats to every 1,000 acres in occupation, the average for the district, as a whole, being 17.

Bulls and bullocks	23,578
Cows	22,622
Male buffaloes	16,419
Cow buffaloes	3,974
Young stock	26,029
Sheep and goats	594
Ploughs	21,698
Carts	458

Coondapoor: Population 3,617, of whom 2,765 are Hindus, 493 Musalmans and 359 Christians; taluk and divisional

CHAP. XIX. COONDAPOOR. The land.

head-quarters; police station; post office; sub-registrar's office; local fund hospital; distance from Mangalore 53 miles, north. The town is situated on the south of an estuary receiving five fresh water rivers. It was formerly one of the principal ports of the Bednore Rájás, after the disruption of the Vijayanagar kingdom. In the sixteenth century, the Portuguese settled here and built a fort which still exists a little inland from the village, and a strong, well-built redoubt on the sea face, built by Hyder, commands the entrance to the river. On this redoubt now stands the Head Assistant Collector's office and residence. In 1793 General Matthews landed at Coondapoor and marched against Bednore *viâ* Hosangadi. After being for a quarter of a century under Mysore, the town fell to the British in 1799, and was included in the district of Canara. On the partition of the district in 1860, this part of it was temporarily attached to Bombay. The town is healthy, but its trade is languishing. Rice is produced in the neighbourhood. At no great distance from the town, there was a tank of fresh water, in which was a kind of fish called by the natives *pú minu* or the flower fish. It was reserved for Tippoo's use, being large, fat and full of blood.

Places of interest.

Basrúr: Population 1,950, of whom 1,534 are Hindus, 309 Musalmans and 107 Christians; post office; seaport; distance from Coondapoor 4 miles, east. It was once a large walled town with a fort and temple, and is mentioned as an important trading place by all the Arabian geographers. Though now almost deserted, the walls and water-gates still remain in good preservation. Basrúr was known amongst the early geographers by the names of Barcelore, Basilór and Barkalúr, and was supposed by some to be the Barace of Pliny. A Ráni of Basrúr is mentioned by Ferishta as having paid her respects to Sankara Náyak, a Yádava king of Dévagiri, early in the fourteenth century. In 1514 Duarte Barbosa mentions that many ships came to Basrúr from Malabar and others from Ormuz, Aden and Zeher. The Ráni of Gairsappa ceded Basrúr to Bijapúr between 1570 and 1580, but the cession never took practical effect, as it was resented by the local underlord of the Vijayanagar rulers who had by that time become independent at Barkúr, and asserted his authority successfully, completely overthrowing the local Jain chiefs. In the sixteenth century Coondapoor or lower Basrúr became the possession of the Portuguese, and early in the eighteenth century a Dutch factory was also established there. In 1764 the Ikkéri Rájás agreed to exclude Musalman traders.

Baidúr or *Baindúr*: Population 2,157, of whom 1,933 are Hindus, 177 Musalmans and 46 Christians; police station; sea-

Places of interest.

port; office of sub-registrar; post office; travellers' bungalow maintained by the taluk board; chatrams; distance from Coondapoor 18 miles, north-north-west. It had once a fort which belonged to a Jain princess named Baira Dévi. This family was destroyed by Siva-bhaktars, and the place has ever since been on the decline. From the ancient temples with inscriptions, Baindúr appears to have been a place of some importance in the time of Vijayanagar supremacy and probably at an earlier date. It was mentioned by Duarte Barbosa in 1514 as exporting rice to Bhatkal.

Kandávar: Population 1,011. It is a small Bráhman village, from which a section of Canarese Bráhmans takes its name.

Kótéshwar: Population 1,568; Kótéshwar is said, in the Malabar Kéralólpatti, to have been the capital of Tulubhan Perumál, the first separate king of Tuluva. It was one of the most important Bráhman settlements at the time of their introduction by Mayúra Varma, or very shortly after.

Shirúr (*literally* village of the goddess Lakshmi): Population 748; distance from Coondapoor 20 miles, north-north-west. It is a small port on a creek which forms the northern limit of the presidency. The ruins of ancient Shirúr are extensive in the neighbourhood.

Hosangadi: An insignificant village, 18 miles east-north-east of Coondapoor; police station; chatram. It was much used in the campaigns with Tippoo, as it lies on the route between Bednore and the Malabar coast. When General Matthews marched on Bednore from Coondapoor in 1793, the principal stand was made at Hosangadi, when the positions were stormed by the 42nd Highlanders. It has given its name to a mountain pass, which is practicable for carts as far as the head of water communication with the coast.

Uppunda: Population 2,638, of whom 2,546 are Hindus; distance from Coondapoor 15 miles, north-north-west. There is an old Hindu temple dedicated to Durga, which contains three inscriptions of some archæological value.

Sankaranáráyana: Population 2,768, of whom 2,691 are Hindus; police station; 12 miles from Coondapoor and 51 miles north of Mangalore. There is a large temple in this village dedicated to Sankaranáráyana.

Kirimunéshwar: It is a hamlet of Nágúr village situated 10 miles north-north-west of Coondapoor. It contains a local fund chatram, and there is a travellers' bungalow maintained by the taluk board. The large agrahâram was destroyed about 1790 A.D. by a band of Mahráttas under Bálá Rao.

CHAP. XIX. COONDAPOOR. — Places of interest.

Kodachádri: Peak of the Western Ghauts forming the boundary between the Shimoga district of Mysore and the Coondapoor taluk. Height above sea-level 4,411 feet. A well-known landmark. On the Mysore side it rises 2,000 feet from the plateau and is clothed with magnificent forest. Towards the west it falls precipitately to the plain of Canara for 4,000 feet, and affords a view as far as the sea. Half-way up is a temple to Huli Déva, the tiger-god. It used to be known to mariners as False Barcelore Peak.

Kódi: Population 2,170; distance from Coondapoor 2 miles, south; from Mangalore 33 miles, north-north-west. It is situated on the peninsula between the Coondapoor backwater and the sea, and has a lake of brackish water containing large fish.

Gangóli: Village; port; population 1,142; distance from Coondapoor 1½ miles, north-north-west. It is situated on the north bank of the Coondapoor river, near its mouth. Tippoo had a dock here. It is the port of Coondapoor town.

KÁSARAGÓD TALUK.

KÁSARAGÓD. — General description.

THE Kásaragód taluk is the southernmost taluk of the district, and is bounded on the north by Mangalore and Uppinangadi; on the east by the Uppinangadi taluk and the province of Coorg; on the south by Malabar; and on the west by the sea. The sea-board is about 55 miles in length, and the greatest breadth from the sea to the Coorg frontier is about 26 miles. The estimated area of the taluk is 1,032 square miles.

Hills.

The eastern part of the taluk is full of long spurs from the Western Ghauts, covered with forests.

Rivers.

There are six rivers in the taluk, all of which take their source in the Western Ghauts and fall into the Arabian Sea. They are navigable to a short distance from their mouths.

Soil.

Along the sea-board there is the usual low-lying sand intersected by backwaters or estuaries, with the usual narrow strip of sand between the backwaters and the sea. Then come the laterite hills or plateaux which, near the coast, are like swelling downs, but farther inland are specially high and often ridge-like with deep valleys to correspond, thus affording great facilities for areca-nut cultivation, which is carried on more successfully in the valleys around Vittal to the north-east of the taluk than in any other part of the district, except the Hannar Mágané of Coondapoor. In the

Soil.

northern part of the taluk the hills are very bare, but midway, and especially between the two branches of the Chendragiri or Paiswani river, there is a larger amount of good forest. Kumari is habitually carried on, and the hills, save a certain portion of bare rocky plateau and the tracts actually under cultivation, are covered with jungle varying from one to ten years' growth. The soil of the southern part of the taluk near the sea is more than usually sandy, but there must be a good deal of alluvial soil mixed with it as it bears good crops.

Forests.

The eastern portion of the taluk is covered with dense forest, which begins from 20 to 30 miles from the coast. The hill slopes, adjoining the areca-nut plantations in the Vittal Mágané, consist of some bare spots of hard laterite plateaux which seem to produce nothing but thatching grass.

Fauna.

Wild animals are found near the slopes of the Western Ghauts. The bison and the sambar are very frequently met with all along the line of the gháts. The porcupine and the scaly ant-eater are not infrequent. The flying fox (*Pteropus medius*) has established flourishing colonies at Kumbla. Oysters are met with all along the coast, a large kind being found at Mogral near Kumbla.

Communications.

The communications of the Kásaragód taluk are extensive and continue to progress under the taluk board.

The roads are as follows :—

	MILES.
No. 3 from Pane-Mangalore to the Malabar frontier	71
No. 3-A from Kangangád river to Hosdrúg ..	3
No. 6 from Puttúr to Manjéshwar (*viâ* Vittal) ..	24
No. 7 from Perdal to Kumbla	10
No. 8 from Kásaragód to Jalsúr	31
No. 22 Coast road	57
TOTAL ..	196

The roads are now all under the management of the taluk board, but the old numbering of the district board has not yet been changed. The mileage is greater than that of any of the other taluks of the district, and in addition, the northern frontier of the taluk from Pane-Mangalore to Jalsúr is skirted by the main road from Mangalore to Mercara, which in fact enters the taluk here and there though it is classed as an Uppinangadi road. On the other hand, the mileage of roads Nos. 3 and 22 is illusory, the last 20 miles or so of road No. 3 never having been properly opened out owing to the traffic all going by water after the Kangangád river is reached. From the same cause the last 18 miles of the

CHAP. XIX. KÁSARAGÓD. — Communications.

coast road (No. 22) are left in their original sandy state for the use of a few foot-passengers. Until within the last few years other sections of the coast road were similarly neglected, but the worst stretches of sand between Mangalore and Hosdrúg, from which there is water communication with Malabar, have now been gravelled and carts travel freely along the road, which in a few years will be in as good a state as a road can be which is crossed by a number of large rivers and backwaters and for the bridging of which funds are not forthcoming. The road from Pane-Mangalore to the Malabar frontier was constructed as a military road to be bridged throughout and kept open all the year round, but it is very circuitous and passes through so inhospitable a country that ordinary traffic prefers the coast road despite its backwaters. There is, however, a certain amount of local traffic on the road, and it is well worth keeping up with a moderate annual maintenance allowance. Several of the bridges have fallen down, having been built, for the sake of economy, with the laterite available on the spot, which turned out to be unfit for bridge work. Road No. 8 from Jalsúr to Kásaragód is a useful road, as it brings traffic direct from Coorg as well as from the interior of the taluk to the port of Kásaragód. The remaining two roads bring the produce of the interior to the ports of Manjéshwar and Kumbla.

In addition to its roads the Kásaragód taluk has considerable facilities for water communication, viz. :—

	MILES.
From Pane-Mangalore to Mangalore	18
From Hosdrúg to the Malabar frontier ..	20
TOTAL ..	38

The above are the only two water routes which are in direct communication with roads (the Mangalore and coast roads in particular), but all except the smallest rivers are navigable for some distance inland for boats carrying 3 tons or even more. Thus the Uppala river to the south of Manjéshwar is navigable for about 4 miles to Majbail in the dry weather and to Paivilike, or about 6 miles, in the wet season. The Shire river is navigable at all seasons for about 10 miles to Bádúr, and a few miles farther in the wet season. Boats go up the Mogral river for about 4 miles, and the Chendragiri river is navigable for 10 miles to Shavikere on the Paiswani branch, or Kudumpúr on the Pálár branch. The Békal and Chittari rivers can scarcely be called navigable, but small boats go up about 2 miles. Three navigable rivers find their outlet at Kavoy. The first, the Kangangád river, has already been mentioned as being navigable for about 20 miles, and the next branch, the Kanhangád river, is navigable as far as Kunhangai, about

the same distance from the sea, or 9 miles from the junction. The third river only skirts the Canara frontier for a few miles.

History.

The Kásaragód taluk originally formed the southern portion of the ancient Tuluva kingdom, and was separated from the kingdom of Kérala by the Chendragiri river which was formerly called 'Perumpula.' One of the four Bráhman governors who were appointed by Mayúra Varma had his seat at Kásaragód. In the taluk will be found the ruins of several forts built by Sivappa Náyak of Bednore between 1650 and 1670 A.D. The two forts at Békal and Chandragiri were originally under the Kollatiri or Chirakkal Rájás until the time of Sivappa Náyak's invasion, after which they formed part of South Canara. The territory of the Rájás of Níléshwar, who were a branch of the family of the Zamorin of Calicut, was annexed in 1737 during the reign of Sómasékhara Náyak.

Administration.

The taluk lies in the General Duty Deputy Collector's division, whose head-quarters are at Puttúr in the Uppinangadi taluk. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 200). He is also a magistrate, but the greater part of the magisterial work is done by the stationary sub-magistrate at Kásaragód. There is a deputy tahsildar at Hosdrúg in charge of the Níléshwar division. The taluk is divided into 24 máganés which are subdivided into 243 villages, all of which are inhabited. The taluk forms a single police division under an inspector, and is divided into eight police-station charges. In respect to civil actions it is situated within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Kásaragód.

Population.

The population in 1891 was 280,659, of whom 137,600 were males and 143,059 females. Hindus number 216,946, Musalmans 56,731, and Christians 6,731. The population has increased by 15·08 per cent. since 1881, and there are now 272 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 50,890, and there are on an average 5·52 inmates to each house. Of the male population 85·90 per cent. are illiterate, 10·77 per cent. can read and write and 3·33 per cent. are learning. Of the females 98·86 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 21,057, Tulu that of 83,475, Hindustani that of 2,213, Konkani that of 13,129, Maráthi that of 11,956 and Malayálam that of 148,132. Classified by means of subsistence the population consists of 114,939 landholders and tenants, 47,451 agricultural labourers, 44,400 general labourers, 32,058 traders, 4,015 weavers, 16,719 other artisans and 21,077 'others.'

The land.

The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 659,100 acres, and that of minor ináms is 1,400. Of the ryotwári land about 41,000 acres are under forest and 494,000 acres are not available for

CHAP. XIX. KÁSARAGÓD. The land.

cultivation. Of the remainder 95,900 acres are in occupation, and the area available for extension of cultivation is thus 28,200 acres. The area cropped in 1892–93 was 90,600 acres of ryotwári land and 1,100 acres of minor inám, or about 0·33 of an acre per head of the population. Including the area cropped more than once the extent was 129,800 acres. Rice is the principal crop and is grown on nearly 101,400 acres. There are about 14,000 acres under orchard and garden produce, 969 acres under condiments and spices and 840 acres under tobacco. There were in that year 14,758 single pattás, of which 9,983 were for sums below Rs. 10. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 2,45,800, and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 33,280.

The agricultural stock in the taluk is shown in the margin.

Bulls and bullocks	47,223
Cows	35,613
Male buffaloes	30,592
Cow buffaloes	5,099
Young stock	36,325
Sheep and goats	4,150
Ploughs	63,246
Carts	649

Interpreting ploughing cattle to mean bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes, there is one pair to every 3·47 acres in occupation, the district average being one pair to 3·60 acres; there are 15 cows and cow buffaloes to every 100 inhabitants against a district average of 18; and there are 31 sheep and goats to each 1,000 acres in occupation, the average for the district as a whole being 17.

Places of interest.

Kásaragód (*kasara*, wild buffalo, and *kódu*, peak): Population 5,943; taluk head-quarters; post office; travellers' bungalow; local fund hospital; sub-registrar's office; chatram; distance from Mangalore 27 miles. It is built on the Chandragiri river. When the country along the coast was divided by Mayúra Varma into 64 sections under different Bráhman governors, this was one of the four centres. It formed the southernmost post of the ancient Tuluva kingdom, and was also the site of one of the mosques built in the ninth century by Chéramán Perumál, the ruler of Malabar, who became a convert to Muhammadanism. A fort built by Sivappa Náyak, when he subdued the petty Rájás of Tuluva, is now in total ruins.

Kumbla: A small port 19 miles south of Mangalore; population 2,620; police station; travellers' bungalow (local fund); chatram; distance from Kásaragód 9 miles, north-north-west. The town stands on a bold peninsula in a lagoon separated from the sea by a sand spit and communicating with it by a narrow channel, on which the village of Kannipuram is situated. It was once a considerable town, but now decayed. The Rájá of Kumbla, whose ancestors ruled the southern part of Tuluva and who is now a Government pensioner, resides at a small distance. In 1514 Duarte Barbosa visited the port and recorded that he found

the people exporting a very bad brown rice to the Maldives in exchange for coir. Early in the sixteenth century the port paid a tribute of 800 loads of rice to the Portuguese. After the capture of Mangalore by Tippoo, the Rájá fled to Tellicherry, but returned in 1799 when he had thoughts of asserting independence, but he soon submitted and accepted a small pension. There is a fort built by the Ikkéri Rájás. At the gate of this fort is an inscription in Canarese recording the erection of the fort by a Náyak.

Níléshwar or *Nílakanta Íshwaram* : Population 9,842, of whom 8,275 are Hindus and 1,567 Musalmans; post office; chatram; distance from Kásaragód 19 miles. It is the southernmost town of Canara and the old limit of Kéralam. It was formerly under a Chief belonging to the Kollatiri or Chirakkal family of Malabar until it was annexed by Sómasékhara Náyak of Bednore in 1737, after a struggle of twelve years in which the French and English took part. When the Bednoreans began to invade the Níléshwar territory, the Níléshwar Rájá was aided by the English who had a factory at Tellicherry. In 1737 a treaty was concluded by which the Bednoreans agreed not to advance south of the Vallarpatnam river, and the English obtained commercial advantages including a monopoly of the pepper and cardamoms in the portions of the Kollatiri dominions occupied by the Bednore people. The fort at Níléshwar, however, remained in the hands of the Rájá, and he allied himself with the French, who held the port on his behalf till 1761. By that time Bednore had fallen to Hyder and the Rájá remained in power at Níléshwar till the English annexed the country in 1799, when he submitted and accepted a pension.

Manjéshwar (*mancha*, bed-stead, and *íshwara*, lord): Population 2,608; travellers' bungalow (local fund); post office; local fund hospital; sub-registrar's office; port; distance from Mangalore 12 miles south, and from Kásaragód 16 miles north-north-west; situated at the mouth of a small stream on an inlet of the Arabian Sea. It is a large straggling town, the southern portion of which stands on a plain and the northern on a steep bank that overhangs the river. These two portions were held by the petty Jain Bangar Rájá and the Vittal Rájá respectively, until Tippoo hanged the former and forced the latter to take refuge with the English at Tellicherry. Manjéshwar was plundered by the pirates of Angria in 1755. In 1800 Buchanan found the Konkani merchants of Manjéshwar in a flourishing condition. There is an old Jaina *basti* here.

Vittal: Population 2,834, of whom 2,310 are Hindus and 311 Musalmans; post office; sub-registrar's office; chatrams;

CHAP. XIX. KÁSARAGÓD. Places of interest.

distance from Mangalore 19 miles, and from Kásaragód 19½ miles, north-north-east. It is the family seat of the Vittal Heggades. During the Mysore ascendency the Heggade fled to Tellicherry, but returning after the death of Tippoo, he collected a number of followers and allied himself with Subba Rao who had set up a natural son of Tippoo as a pretender to the Mysore throne. Subba Rao was finally defeated in July 1800 by the tahsildar of Kadaba and the Vittal Heggade came to terms. The representative of the family now receives a small pension. The temple of Panchalingésvara is of great antiquity, but most of the present buildings are quite modern.

Chandragiri (*chandra*, moon, and *giri*, hill) : Population 1,410, of whom 700 are Hindus and 710 Musalmans; distance from Mangalore 29 miles, and from Kásaragód 2 miles, south-south-east. It is a large square fort, situated high above the river on its southern bank. It was built, like the other forts, by Sivappa Náyak, the first prince of the house of the Ikkéri Rájás who established his authority in this part of Canara. The river on which it stands is shallow, but very wide, and formed the southern boundary of the ancient Tuluva kingdom. The Náyar and other females of the Kásaragód taluk of South Canara are prohibited from crossing this river.

Békal (*bé*, burning, and *kallu*, stone) : Population 5,090; police station; travellers' bungalow; distance from Mangalore 34 miles, and from Kásaragód 7½ miles, south-south-east. It contains the largest and best preserved fort in the district, situated on headland running into the sea with fine bay towards the south. It was built by Sivappa Náyak of Bednore between 1625 and 1670 A.D. The fortifications are said to bear traces of European science. This tract was anciently under the Kadamba dynasty, and subsequently became part of Vijayanagar. On the destruction of the latter at Talikóta in 1565, it was seized by the Rájá of Bednore and gave its name to a sub-division of that kingdom. It fell to Hyder Ali in 1763, and, on the overthrow of Tippoo in 1799, was incorporated with the dominions of the East India Company. The present Kásaragód taluk was known as Békal for more than half a century.

Udiyávara (*udaya*, rising, and *pura*, town) : Population 2,054, of whom 1,140 are Musalmans; post office; distance from Mangalore 9½ miles, and from Kásaragód 18 miles, north-north-east. It is a Máppilla village.

Hosdrúg (*hosa*, new, and *drúg*, fort, *i.e.*, *Pudiyakót* as it is called in Malabar) : Population 4,581; deputy tahsildar's station; sub-registrar's office; local fund dispensary; travellers' bunga-

low (local fund); distance from Mangalore 41 miles, and from Kásaragód 15 miles, south. There is a large ruined fort built by the Ikkéri Rájás. It occupies a fine rising ground, looks well at a distance and commands a noble prospect. The bastions being round, it must have been more capable of defence than the native forts in general, in which the defences are usually square.

Places of interest.

Adúr: 17 miles east of Kásaragód. The village contains the remains of an old sculptured Siva temple, fabled to have been founded by Arjuna. It is said to have been repaired about 500 years ago.

Mádnúr or *Kávu*: 35 miles north-east of Kásaragód; travellers' bungalow on the main road. There is an old fort in the village known as the fort of the 'Mayilarasu.'

Maddúr: 4 miles north-north-east of Kásaragód; private chatram where meals are supplied free. This village also contains a large fort known as the fort of the 'Mayilarasu.'

MANGALORE TALUK.

MANGALORE.

General description.

MANGALORE is the most central of the coast taluks, the Canara sea-board to the south of it being about 55 miles in length, and that to the north 58 miles. It is bounded on the north by Udipi; on the east by Mysore and the Uppinangadi taluk; on the south by Kásaragód; and on the west by the sea. It has about 25 miles of sea-board from 3 miles north of Múlki to 5 miles south of the Nétravati, but its average length is not so much. Its greatest breadth is about 32 miles, and it is nowhere less than 27. Its estimated area is about 620 square miles.

Rivers.

There are three rivers in the taluk, of which the Nétravati and Gurpúr are alone of any importance. They are all navigable to a short distance from their mouths.

Soil.

The country presents the usual appearance, a low-lying plain near the coast extending up the larger river valleys, two of which are especially large, and behind that laterite hills and plateaux rising to a height of nearly 400 feet chequered with numberless streams and valleys, and out-crops of boulders or even ridges of granite gneiss. Still further inland come the spurs from the gháts in the north-eastern part of the taluk which alone approaches the gháts. The laterite plateaux in the Mangalore taluk are very extensive and bare, notably the Múdabidri plain which extends for many miles and is of a beautiful vivid green in the wet season, but burnt up and arid looking in the hot weather.

CHAP. XIX. MANGALORE. — Forests.

The forests of the taluk are not very extensive, but large quantities of firewood and cashew-nuts are grown in the kumaki lands adjoining the cultivated fields. The natural forest of the taluk, except in the interior, has been coppiced so constantly for leaves for manure, that in many places it has disappeared altogether; but, as a consequence of this, special care is now bestowed on the conservancy of the 'kumakis' and hill-slopes adjoining cultivation, so that nowhere, except on the large upland plains above referred to, is there any absence of trees to refresh the eye in the driest weather.

Communications.

There are altogether 164 miles of road in the taluk distributed as follows :—

	MILES.
(1) Road No. 1, Sampaji ghát road	15
(2) Road No. 4, Kodekal ghát road	21
(3) Road No. 5, Agumbi ghát road	30
(4) Road No. 10, from Múlki to Múdabidri	15
(5) Road No. 10-A, from Múdabidri to Beltangadi ..	20
(6) Road No. 10-B, to Múlki bazaar	1
(7) Road No. 11, from Bantvál to Múdabidri ..	16
(8) Road No. 22, Coast road	20
(9) Road No. 23, from Mangalore to Múlki *viá* Bajpé	16
(10) Road No. 24, Mangalore road circuit	10
TOTAL ..	164

The first three roads are the three main lines of through communication of the district and are under the management of the district board. The Sampaji ghát road or the trunk line from Mangalore to Bangalore *viá* Mercara enters the taluk at the Nétravati river about 15 miles from Mangalore. Shortly before this the Kodekal ghát road starts from it keeping to the northern bank of the Nétravati and enters the Uppinangadi taluk 21 miles further on. The Agumbi ghát road leaves Mangalore in a north-easterly direction and runs 30 miles towards Kárkal *viá* Gurpúr and Múdabidri before leaving the taluk. The old avenues of *Vateria Indica* (Dúpada mara) on the road are still very fine in places. Of the roads under the taluk board, probably the most important is the road from Mangalore to Múlki on the coast. The old coast road was practically abandoned under the policy adopted by the Public Works Department in South Canara, and an inland road 24 miles in length against 17 by the old coast road was made *viá* Bajpé joining the road from Múdabidri to Múlki 16 miles from Mangalore. This road (No. 23) is now much used, but it is circuitous and very hilly, and in addition to the large

Communications.

Gurpúr river it is crossed by two streams at Yekkar and Katila which are too small for ferries and yet cannot be bridged except at a large outlay. The taluk board, therefore, determined to re-open the old coast road with some modifications; this is only 18 miles in length and passes through a much more populous country. There are two large ferries instead of one, but the disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by the shortness and ease of the route.

The water communications in connection with roads are as follows:—

	MILES.
(1) Road No. 1, from Mangalore to Pane-Mangalore, and Road No. 4, from Mangalore to Bantvál ..	18
(2) Road No. 5, from Mangalore to Gurpúr	10

These lines of water communication, especially the former, are very extensively used for rice and all other articles of traffic from Múlki. Coffee consigned to European firms or native firms working on the European method always comes all the way by road, but that consigned to ordinary native traders frequently comes by water from Pane-Mangalore and Bantvál. There is also communication by backwater along the coast from Mangalore to Panambúr, a distance of 5 miles, and from Mukka to Múlki or Hejmádia, 6 miles.

Administration.

The taluk lies in the head-quarter division. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 225). He is also a magistrate, but the bulk of the magisterial work is performed by the stationary sub-magistrate at Mangalore. The taluk forms two police divisions, each under an inspector, and is divided into thirteen police-station charges. In respect to civil actions it is situated within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Mangalore. The number of villages, including the town of Mangalore, is 309, and all but one are inhabited.

Population.

The population of the taluk in 1891 was 278,908, of whom 137,166 were males and 141,742 females. Hindus number 201,287, Musalmans 30,670, Christians 41,645 and Jains 5,242. The population has increased by 11·99 per cent. since 1881 and there are now 450 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 48,982 and there are on an average 5·69 inmates to each house. Of the male population 85·09 per cent. are illiterate, 10·27 per cent. can read and write and 4·64 per cent. are learning. Of the females 97·82 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 11,256 persons, Tulu that of 168,166, Konkani that of 58,839, Malayálam that of 27,689 and Hindustani that of 6,116. Classified by means of subsistence the population consists of 120,861 landholders and tenants, 24,840

CHAP. XIX. MANGALORE. Population.

agricultural labourers, 51,854 general labourers, 34,442 traders, 1,911 weavers, 19,626 other artisans and 25,374 persons of various other callings.

The land.

The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 395,200 acres, and that of minor *ináms* is 1,556. There are neither whole ináms nor zemindáris. Of the ryotwári land about 36,800 acres are under forest and 167,100 acres are not available for cultivation. Of the remainder 115,300 acres are in occupation, and the area available for extension of cultivation is thus 76,100 acres. The area cropped in 1892–93 was 101,900 acres of *ryotwári* land. Including the area cropped more than once the extent was 164,900 acres. There were in that year 11,585 single *pattás*, of which 4,981 were for sums below Rs. 10. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 3,59,500, and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 42,400.

Bulls and bullocks	35,309
Cows	34,750
Male buffaloes	48,975
Cow buffaloes	3,453
Young stock	34,757
Sheep	370
Goats	2,845
Ploughs	69,933
Carts	1,054

The agricultural stock in the Government villages is shown in the marginal table. Interpreting ploughing cattle to mean bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes, there is one pair to every 4·28 acres in occupation, the district average being one pair to 3·60 acres; there are 14 cows and cow buffaloes to every 100 inhabitants against a district average of 18; and there are 28 sheep and goats to each thousand acres in occupation, the average for the district as a whole being 17.

Products.

As in Canara generally rice is the staple product, while cocoanut plantations abound on the coast and areca-nut plantations in the villages adjoining the ghāts and to some extent in the villages draining the laterite plateaux which spread from the ghāts to within a few miles of the coast line. In the best rice lands two and even three crops are grown, but in many of them after a first crop of rice there is grown one of some kind of gram, or of beans, dholl or gingelly. Ragi is grown mainly on hill-sides unsuited for ordinary rice cultivation, and in some parts of the taluk, especially within 10 or 15 miles from Mangalore, this kind of cultivation is becoming extensive and includes considerable quantities of turmeric and chillies and different kinds of vegetables, besides a certain amount of hill-rice. Sugar-cane is grown here and there, all over the taluk, in rice lands which do not lie too low to admit of drainage.

Places of interest.

Mangalore: Population 40,922, of whom 23,398 are Hindus, 7,584 Musalmans and 9,845 Christians. Mangalore or Kodiál

Places of interest.

Bandar is the head-quarters of the Collector, Judge, tahsildar, deputy tahsildar, district munsif and district registrar; post and telegraph station; travellers' bungalow; hospital and chatram maintained by the municipality; sea-port; municipal town; distance from Madras 370 miles west, from Bombay 418 miles south. Mangalore is said to have been the seat of one of the four Bráhman governors appointed in the eighth century, and of a Wodear appointed by Harihara Ráya of Vijayanagar in 1336, but in old days, it seems to have been the commercial rather than the political capital of Tuluva or South Canara. In 1342 it was visited by Ibn Batuta, who stated that there were merchants of Persia and Yemen there then, and in 1514 it was described by Barbosa as a very large town, peopled by Moors and Gentiles who shipped rice and pepper. He was struck by the beauty of the site and the fine buildings. Vasco de Gama blockaded the Mangalore river in 1524, and it was taken by the Portuguese in 1526, Franciscan friars beginning to preach in the same year in the town and its neighbourhood. Within a few years the Portuguese made themselves masters of the whole coast and levied tribute from all the ports, the amount contributed by Mangalore being two thousand four hundred loads of rice and one thousand of oil. Although temporarily taken by the Portuguese and partly occupied by them afterwards, the native town continued to be held by the Bangar whose family had been recognized as underlords by the Vijayanagar dynasty. When the Ikkéri dynasty came into power the position of the Bangar as an ally of the Portuguese became critical, and he had to flee to Kásaragód, but he recovered his position when the Ikkéri ruler became friendly with the Portuguese in 1631, and remained in power until the final fall of the family in the time of Hyder. A Portuguese factory was established at Mangalore in 1670, and in 1695 the town was burned by the Arabs in retaliation for the restrictions imposed by the Portuguese on Arab trade. Early in the eighteenth century the Portuguese were expelled by the Ikkéri or Bednore ruler, but they came to terms in 1714 when a Portuguese factory was again established. The fort of Mangalore, which is now in ruins, was built by Basavappa Náyak of the Ikkéri dynasty between 1739 and 1754. In 1760 Mangalore was taken possession of by Hyder immediately after the fall of Bednore, and he at once established naval dockyards and an arsenal. In 1768 it was captured by an English expedition from Bombay, but abandoned shortly afterwards. It was again captured in 1791 and besieged by Tippoo in 1793. After a heroic defence under Colonel Campbell it surrendered on the 30th January 1794, and the fort was

CHAP. XIX. MANGALORE. Places of interest.

demolished by order of Tippoo Sultan. The town again came into the hands of the English after the fall of Seringapatam in 1799. Since that time the only disturbance has been during the Coorg insurrection in 1837, when the rebels entered the town and burnt the cutcherry. The East India Company held a monopoly from the Rájá of the magazines here for sandalwood growing on the Mysore hills.

The town is picturesque, clean and prosperous. The native houses are laid out in good streets, and the European quarter is particularly pleasant. Like all the towns on the Malabar coast, Mangalore is buried amid groves of cocoanut palms. Situated on the backwater formed by the convergent mouths of the Nétravati and Gurpúr rivers, it has water on three sides of it. Large vessels cannot cross the bar into the harbour ; but Arabian bágálas and country craft enter in considerable numbers. The lighthouse is merely a harbour light 1½ miles east-north-east of the river entrance. The Mangala Dévi temple, which gives its name to the town, is an old one. There is a large native Roman Catholic population with a European Bishopric, several churches, a convent and two colleges. A few miles north is found a deposit of fine porcelain clay closely resembling that of which Sevres ware is formed. The Basel Lutheran Mission has its head-quarters here, and has done much good in teaching trades and industries. Good cloth is woven at their establishment; the making of roof tiles, printing and binding are also taught.

The great article of export is rice, more than three-fourths of the whole produce being sent to Muscat, Goa, Bombay and Malabar. Betel-nut, coffee, black pepper, sandalwood, cassia and turmeric are also exported. Salt is not manufactured, but is imported from Bombay and Goa. Raw silk for the use of the manufacturers above the gháts and sugar are imported from Bengal and China, and oil and ghee from Surat. In Hyder's reign the principal merchants were Máppillas and Konkanis. Many men of property have, however, come since then from Surat, Cutch, Bombay and other places to the north. These persons are chiefly of the Bania caste, but there are also some Pársis. The vessels employed in trade generally belong to other ports. The town is a healthy one, but good water is only procurable in the dry season, and even then it is always more or less impregnated with irons from the laterite through which it percolates. The small tanks in the neighbourhood are seldom dry, though in the hot weather the surface of the water becomes covered with slimy vegetable matter.

Aldangadi: The family seat of the old Jain chief known as the Ajalar.

CHAP. XIX. MANGALORE. — Places of interest.

Mudbidri or more correctly *Múdabidri* : Population 921; police station; local fund dispensary; sub-registrar's office; chatram for native travellers; distance from Mangalore 18 miles. It is now a hamlet composed of portions of Prantiya and Potigi villages though once a populous town. Next to Kárkal Múdabidri is the most important Jaina town in South Canara, and the temple of Chandranáth is the finest temple of the kind in the district. It is the family seat of the old Jaina chief known as the Chowtar, of whom a representative still remains and draws a small pension from Government. Being an important Jain centre, it is visited by pilgrims even from Guzerât and other distant places. There are eighteen *bastis* or Jaina temples, and a maṭh occupied by one of the chief *gurus* of that sect. The *bastis* illustrate the attempt to copy wooden forms which characterizes all Hindu stone-workings, especially those on the west coast. There are also tombs of Jain priests, lofty erections of several storeys, and interesting as being some of the few Hindu tombs in Southern India. The rájá's old palace has an insignificant appearance, as the roof is made only of thatch, but the stone sculptures inside are of a superior order. There is a handsomely carved wooden roof. The walls are carved with paintings. There is an old bridge near the Jain *basti*[1] illustrating the efforts of Hindus to bridge a stream.

Ullál : Population 5,703; post office; distance from Mangalore 2 miles. It is situated on the south bank of the Nétravati river, and was formerly the seat of a petty Jain prince. Of all the petty states into which Canara was divided in ancient times, the kingdom of Ullál appears from its ruins to have taken the lead in royal pomp and splendour. The following monuments of her ancient glory may be mentioned :—(1) The ruins of a fort or palace about a mile or so to the south of the ferry, to the left side of the road leading to Manjéshwar; (2) the temple of Sómnáth, not far from the above ruins, containing beautiful sculptures after the pattern of Italian art, a knowledge of which is supposed to have been spread among the natives by a Florentine artist who visited India about the fifteenth or sixteenth century; (3) the fort of Uchil about 6 miles to the south of the ferry—one of the strongholds, probably of the Queen of Ullál; (4) the palace of Manel supposed to be the ordinary residence of the queen—situated beyond Gurpúr—noted for its manufacture of earthen pots, whence perhaps the name. Other monuments of less importance, such as ruined temples and neglected slabs, are also found—all which tend to show that Ullál was once a powerful state able to

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[1] For a description of the bastis and tombs, see pp. 87–91 of vol. i of this Manual.

CHAP. XIX. MANGALORE. Places of interest.

hold its own against the encroachments of neighbouring states. In the seventeenth century the Queen of Ullál sided with the Ikkéri and Bednore family against the Bangar of Mangalore.

Bólúr: Population 1,256; situated on the banks of the Gurpúr river. It is a suburb of Mangalore containing a battery constructed by Tippoo Sultan of granite rock.

Bantvál: Population 3,551, of whom 2,395 are Hindus, 785 Musalmans and 154 Christians; police station; post office; deputy tahsildar's station; local fund hospital; sub-registrar's office; distance from Mangalore 14 miles, east. It is built on the northern bank of the Nétravati river which is so far navigable by boats. The river bed is here encumbered with masses of hornblende rock, containing mica and garnets, syenite and a beautiful pegmatite, with flesh-coloured crystals of felspar. During the war with Tippoo the town of Bantvál was partially destroyed by the Rájá of Coorg, who carried off half the inhabitants as prisoners. It was formerly the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name. The taluk was dismembered in 1852, and merged in the present Mangalore taluk. It possesses considerable traffic, being an entrepôt for the produce of Mysore on its way to the coast and *vice versâ*. There is a wealthy temple dedicated to Venkatramana, owned by Konkani Bráhmans, in which a car festival is celebrated annually in the month of March.

Kadre: Village; population 1,677; distance from Mangalore 2½ miles, north-east. It has an old temple dedicated to Srí Manjunáda and a Jógi maṭh. Just above the temple are nine tanks which are considered very sacred, and in which all pilgrims to the holy shrine invariably bathe before entering the temple.

Farangipet: A hamlet, being portions of Arkúla and Púda villages; distance from Mangalore 7 miles, east. It lies on the north bank of the Nétravati river and has a travellers' bungalow, a police station, a military encamping ground and an old church and convent built during the Portuguese settlement. It is so called from its having formerly been chiefly inhabited by the Konkani Christians who were invited to reside here by the princes of the house of Ikkéri. It was formerly a large town, but was destroyed by Tippoo who carried away its inhabitants.

Gurpúr: A hamlet of Mullúr village; distance from Mangalore 8 miles, north-east; situated on river of the same name; police station; travellers' bungalow. The rájá's palace, known as the 'maṭham' is an interesting building. The windows of the old zenana are elaborately pierced and carved.

Mijár: Population 2,608; distance from Mangalore 13 miles, north-north-east. Gold has been found on a hill called Mundabetta in the neighbouring village of Yedapadavu.

Places of interest.

Suratkal: Population 2,770; police station; private chatram; distance from Mangalore 9 miles, north-north-west. It has a temple on a high rock on the sea-shore. A car festival is annually celebrated at the end of December, when there is a large gathering of people from several adjoining villages.

Múlki (*lit.* pertaining to civil administration): Town consisting of Bápanád, Kasba bazaar and a portion of Mánambádi village; port; population 3,776; police station; sub-registrar's office; local fund dispensary; travellers' bungalow; chatram; distance from Mangalore 16 miles, north. It is situated on an inlet of the sea receiving the Sámbavati. The water is too shallow to admit large vessels, but small fishing and coasting craft find shelter here. Opposite the mouth of the inlet is a group of islets known as the Múlki or Premeira rocks. The town was formerly the seat of a petty kingship subdued by the Bednore Rájá in the beginning of the seventeenth century. It has a considerable trade in rice, and is the seat of the Basel Mission. Here the New Testament was translated into Tulu. A weekly fair is held every Saturday. There is a Jaina basti, besides two Hindu temples belonging to the Konkani and Shivalli Bráhmans, respectively.

Yénúr: Population 421; distance from Mangalore 24 miles, east-north-east. It is one of the few remaining Jaina villages,—now very small, but must once have been a flourishing and splendid centre, judging from the remains of palaces and buildings, and the colossal statue which still stands there. The statue is placed on an elevated terrace on the south bank of the Gurpúr river, which is here about 20 yards broad and runs over a rocky bed. The terrace rises about 50 feet above the river-bed, and the image is enclosed by a square wall 7 or 8 feet high, with massive covered entrance, forming a good-sized quadrangle, in the midst of which it stands, on a stone plinth of two stages placed on a platform 4 or 5 feet in height. It is 35 feet high and is one of the three as yet known. The natives say that this statue was cut and wrought at a spot 3 or 4 miles distant from where it now stands and on the other side of the river; if so its transport to its present site must have been a marvel of engineering skill. Both this and the Kárkal image are traditionally said to have been sculptured by Jakkanachári, a kind of Hindu Weyland the Smith, to whom remarkable works in stone are popularly ascribed: probably he was a workman of extraordinary excellence. He is traditionally said to have wrought the statue at this place with a single hand, one being disabled; hence its lesser size.[2]

[2] For a description of the statue, see p. 37 of the *Indian Antiquary* vol. v.

CHAP. XIX. MANGALORE.

Places of interest.

There are two or three Jaina temples in the village, of no great size, nor specially distinguished for architecture or sculpture. Adjoining one of these temples is a small building or sacellum containing the twenty-four Tírthankaras in a row, all of the same size, about 2 feet high, cut in black stone, each under a horse-shoe shaped arch elaborately wrought from the same material. The building containing them is poor and mean with a thatched roof, but is entered by a doorway quite a wonder of exquisite and beautiful workmanship set in a common rough stone wall. In front of the temple stands a wonderful Jain pillar.[3] There are in all eight Jaina and one Bráhmanical temple. A car festival is celebrated annually in the principal temple early in March. The statue is anointed once in every sixty years. The last abhi-shékam (or anointing ceremony) was performed in March 1887.

UDIPI TALUK.

UDIPI.

General description.

THE Udipi taluk lies between the Coondapoor and Mangalore taluks, the former being to the north and the latter to the south of it. It is bounded on the west by the sea and on the east by Mysore, the boundary line being the summit of the ghâts though the line comes nearly half-way down the slopes here and there. The sea-board is about 30 miles long and the average length may be taken as the same, the average breadth being about 26 miles. The estimated area is 787 square miles.

Rivers.

The taluk has three large rivers, the Sítanadi and the Swarna-nadi, which join to form the backwater at Hangarkatta, and the Udayávar river which falls into the sea at Malpe after skirting the coast for several miles.

Soil.

These backwaters and estuaries with their fertile banks and islands covered with cocoanut or sugar-cane plantations form an important feature of the coast line of the taluk, and the broad valleys of the rivers stretch far inland with many square miles of rice fields. The usual laterite hills and plateaux with their myriads of valleys and boulders of granite gneiss make up the landscape until we come to the forest-clad spurs from the ghâts. The outcrops of gneiss are particularly marked in the neighbourhood of Kárkal and the south-eastern part of the taluk generally.

Forests.

The hills except those near the ghâts have been to a very large extent cleared of even scrub jungle by cultivators, but near

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[3] For a detailed description of the doorway and pillar, reference should be made to pp. 38–39 of vol. v. of the *Indian Antiquary*.

the coast special attention is now being paid to 'kumakis' and privately conserved jungles on the slopes near cultivation.

Communications.

The road system of the taluk is fairly complete and most of the roads are well laid out and kept in good order. There are eleven of them with a total length of 177 miles as follows :—

	MILES.
(1) Road No. 5, Agumbi to Mangalore (port) ..	28
(2) Road No. 5-A, from Mudrádi to Surabella-sarekatte	8
(3) Road No. 12, from Kárkal to Padubidri ..	18
(4) Road No. 13, from Kárkal to Hiriadka ..	13
(5) Road No. 14, from Hospet to Malpe	35
(6) Road No. 15, from Brahmávar to Perdúr ..	12
(7) Road No. 16, from Hebri to Kokkarni ..	11
(8) Road No. 17, from Sóméshvar to Haladi ..	18
(9) Road No. 22, Coast road	30
(10) Road No. 22, from Coast road to Malukal ..	3
(11) Road No. 22-A, from Coast road to Malukal Kotaurs	1
TOTAL ..	177

The first road is part of the main line of through communication from Shimoga to Mangalore and is kept up by the district board. The rest are all under the taluk board. Of the latter the most important is road No. 14, which leaves the Agumbi ghát road a few miles from the foot of the ghát and runs *viâ* Perdúr and Hiriadka through Udipi to the port of Malpe, with branch lines aggregating 6 miles in length from Perdúr and Hiriadka to Bajpé, whence there is water communication with the port of Hangarkatta. From Hebri near Hospet, on road No. 14, another road (No. 16) runs to Kokkarni from which there is also water communication by another river with the port of Hangarkatta, and road No. 17 puts the Agumbi ghát into communication with the port of Coondapoor. As in the other taluks the value of the coast road is more appreciated than it used to be and a good deal of money is now being spent in improving it. More than half the length in the Udipi taluk is now in very good condition for cart-traffic. Road No. 13 joins road No. 16 at Hiriadka and puts the sub-magistrate's station of Kárkal in communication with the head-quarters of the taluk. The remaining roads are only of local importance. The old avenues of the dúpada-mara or *Vateria Indica* are particularly fine, and those on road No. 5 near Kárkal, and on an old road, now abandoned, from Bárkúr to Sankara-náráyana in communication with the ghát road to Bednore, are specially worth mentioning.

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Communications.

The water communications in connection with the roads are as follows, and are useful for boats with a burthen of about 6 tons :—

		MILES.
(1) Road No. 16, Hangarkatta to Kokkarni	..	10
(2) Road No. 14, Hangarkatta to Bajpé ..	..	16
(3) Road No. 22, Malpe to Udayávar ..	..	6
TOTAL	..	32

In addition to these there is communication by backwater along the coast from Káph to Udayávar, a distance of 5 miles, and from Kalliánpúr *viâ* Hangarkatta to Mánúr, a distance of 10 miles. The Malpe river is also navigable for small rowing boats during the rainy season to Súda, 10 miles above Udayávar, and by a branch to Matti, 5 miles from Udayávar. Boats can also be taken up a branch of the Hangarkatta river to a distance of 3 miles, above Kalliánpúr in the dry season, and 15 miles in the wet, but the strength of the current then renders navigation hardly feasible.

Administration.

The taluk lies in the Head Assistant Collector's division. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 225), but the bulk of the magisterial work is performed by the stationary sub-magistrate of Udipi. The taluk forms a single police division under an inspector and is divided into seven police-station charges. In respect to civil actions it is situated within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Udipi. The number of villages, including the town of Udipi, is 261, and of these all but two are inhabited.

Population.

The population of the taluk in 1891 was 253,717, of whom 118,727 were males and 134,990 females. Hindus number 227,041, Musalmans 7,125, Christians 17,251, and Jains 2,300. The population has increased by 6·86 per cent. since 1881, and there are now 322 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 45,116 and there are on an average 5·62 inmates to each house. Of the male population 86·03 per cent. are illiterate, 10·04 per cent. can read and write and 3·93 per cent. are learning. Of the females 99·32 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 69,536 persons, Tulu is that of 126,700, Malayálam that of 2,746, Konkani that of 36,964, Maráthi that of 11,756, and Hindustani that of 4,061. Classified by means of livelihood the population consists of 148,528 landholders and tenants, 8,402 agricultural labourers, 51,824 general labourers, 17,189 traders, 877 weavers, 15,442 other artisans and 11,455 others.

The land.

The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 498,100 acres and that of minor *ináms* is 5,534 acres. There are neither whole ináms nor zemindáris. Of the ryotwári land about 105,000 acres are under forest and 265,600 acres are not available for cultivation. Of the

The land.

remainder, 83,500 acres are in occupation and the area available for extension of cultivation is thus 44,000 acres. The area cropped in 1892–93 was 75,600 acres of ryotwári land and 5,400 acres of minor inám, or about 0·32 of an acre per head of the population. Including the area cropped more than once the extent was 126,700 acres. Rice is the principal crop and is grown on nearly 103,800 acres. There are about 7,100 acres under orchard and garden produce and 1,100 acres under gingelly. The dry crops including the pulses occupy an extent of 13,000 acres. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 3,37,000 and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 49,000.

Bulls and bullocks	43,981
Cows	45,622
Male buffaloes	46,207
Cow buffaloes	5,053
Young stock	42,605
Sheep	105
Goats	1,218
Ploughs	70,365
Carts	1,587

The agricultural stock in the taluk is shown in the marginal table. Interpreting ploughing cattle to mean bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes there is one pair to every 2·99 acres in occupation, the district average being one pair to 3·60 acres; there are 20 cows and cow buffaloes to every 100 inhabitants against a district average of 18; and there are 10 sheep and goats to each one thousand acres in occupation, the average for the district as a whole being 17.

Products.

As elsewhere in Canara the staple produce is rice, a crop of dry grain or pulses being grown as a second crop on lands which are fairly good, but not sufficiently so to permit of a second rice crop being raised. The most common of these are the different kinds of gram, dholl, beans and gingelly. Sugar-cane is also grown to a small extent near the coast, where there are also the usual cocoanut gardens. Areca-nuts are grown in the shaded valleys near the gháts. The forest products have nothing specially distinctive about them, except that amongst timber trees kiralbóghi (*Hepea parviflora*) is more abundant than further south, and amongst minor products cinnamon trees are the most important.

Udipi: Population 7,272, of whom 5,916 Hindus, 574 Musalmans and 781 Christians; taluk head-quarters; post and telegraph office; travellers' bungalow (local fund); distance from Mangalore 33 miles, north. Within the town are comprised parts of Badagabittu, Múdanidambúr, Puttúr and Shivalli villages. It is considered the most sacred spot in the Canarese country, and its shrine of Krishna is much frequented by pilgrims from Mysore. The importance of Udipi dates from the twelfth century when the temple of Krishna is said to have been founded by Mádhavácharya himself, who set up in it an image of Krishna originally made by Arjuna, and obtained by him from a vessel wrecked on the coast

CHAP. XIX. UDIPI. Products.

of Tuluva. He also placed in it three *sáligráms* presented to him by the sage Vyása. There are also eight ancient maths, each with a swámi, each of whom in turn presides over the Krishna temple for two years. At the change of *swámi* the *pariyayi* festival occurs. The temples are rude buildings, but roofed with copper, which must have cost much money.

Places of interest.

Kárkal: Population 4,115; deputy tahsildar's station; post-office; sub-registrar's office; port; travellers' bungalow (local fund); distance from Mangalore 26 miles, and from Udipi 18 miles, east-south-east. It was once a populous Jaina town containing many Jain statues and temples. It rose into importance as the seat of the Bairasu Wodears, who probably made Kárkal their capital when Bárkúr was made over in 1336 to a governor appointed by Harihara Ráya of Vijayanagar. The famous colossal statue of Gumta Ráya was set up by this family in 1431, and in the middle of the sixteenth century the last rájá is said to have died leaving seven daughters, who divided the kingdom amongst them and were each known by the title of Baira Dévi. The daughter of the Baira Dévi who married Itcheappa Wodear of Gairsappa is said to have re-united the kingdom in her person, as her aunts died without issue and the family was extinguished when Bárkúr fell to Sivappa Náyak in the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is a small lake here. The village is the centre of a considerable rice trade. The most remarkable Jain remains in the district are found at Kárkal or its immediate neighbourhood, and are described in the first volume of this Manual.

Bárkúr: Population 951; distance from Udipi 9 miles, north. Bárkúr is the traditional capital of Tuluva. It now stands about 3 miles inland, but was probably originally a coast town on the common estuary of the Sítanadi and Swarnanadi, the little port of Hangarkatta, which now stands there, being also known as the port of Bárkúr. When Bráhmans were introduced into Tuluva in the eighth century, Bárkúr was one of the places at which a Bráhman governor is said to have been appointed; and it is also one of the towns in which a mosque is said to have been built in the ninth century by the adherents of Chéramán Perumál, the ruler of Malabar, who had then been converted to Muhammadanism. Later on, it was the local capital of the Hoysal Ballál dynasty, being probably held for them by one of the Humcha family, represented afterwards by the Bairasu Wodear of Kárkal. The local rulers appear to have secured independence after the conversion from Jainism to Bráhmanism of the Hoysal Ballál king Vishnuvardhana, and about 1250 A.D. it was held by a ruler named Bhútál Pándiya, who appears to have made his power

exceptionally felt and who has been confused by some with the Bhútál Pándiya of traditions to whom is ascribed the introduction of the 'Alayasantána' or 'sister's son' system of inheritance. The local chiefs retained independence at Bárkúr till 1336, when the kingdom was made over to Harihara Ráya of Vijayanagar, who appointed a local 'Ráyaru.' The old fort at Bárkúr, of which the ruins now remain, is said to have been built by Harihara Ráya. In 1506 the Vijayanagar dynasty was still in power and a Keladi Basavappa arasu was appointed Ráyaru, thus paving the way to the supremacy of the Keladi or Ikkéri family. About this time the Portuguese power made itself felt at the port of Bárkúr, which for some time paid an annual tribute of one thousand loads of rice. In 1560 another of the Keladi family, which by that time had moved to Ikkéri, obtained the under-lordship of Bárkúr and Mangalore with the title of Sadásiva Náyak, and the family became independent when Vijayanagar was taken and sacked by the Musalmans in 1565. Venkatappa Náyak, who was reigning at Bárkúr when Basrúr was ceded to Bíjapúr by Baira Dévi, resented the cession, and by 1608 he had captured and slain Baira Dévi and almost extirpated the Jains throughout the province of Bárkúr. A Muhammadan governor was appointed at Bárkúr after the capture of Nagar by Hyder Ali, but its importance seems to have ceased with the fall of the local Jain influence, and at the present day it is not even the head-quarters of a taluk. Traces of the great fort built by Hari Hara Ráya, about 1370, still exist, as also the tanks and part of the walls of an old palace. Ruins of Buddhist temples abound, and inscriptions testify that in the fourteenth century Bárkúr was the seat of the viceregal government of the Rájá of Vijayanagar. Among the sculptures, one representing a procession of armed men, bearing a striking resemblance in equipments and general appearance to the Greek soldiery, and another of a centaur, deserve special mark. The present town possesses some trade in brass and copper utensils.

Kalliánpúr: Population 5,582; distance from Mangalore 38 miles. Kalliánpúr (literally 'the auspicious town') is not the Kalliána of the *Periplus* as was at one time supposed, but it is probably the Kalliána mentioned by Cosmos Indico-pleustes early in the sixth century as the seat of a Christian Bishop. It is said to have been the birthplace of Mádhavácharya, the Vaishnavite Hindu reformer, about 1199 A.D.[4] In 1678 the Portuguese were

[4] Mádhavácharya is also said to have been born at Pájakakshétra, in the village of Bello, 6 miles south-east of Udipi.

CHAP. XIX. UDIPI. Places of interest.

allowed to establish a factory at Kalliánpúr, but their position was not on a satisfactorily firm footing till 1714. There is now a Roman Catholic Church at Kalliánpúr, of which the pastor and congregation have refused to recognize the recent arrangement under which the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa was completely withdrawn from South Canara. It was for some time the capital of the Kalachurya king Bijjala.

Chitpádi: It is a small village containing 421 inhabitants. The name Chitpádi means a 'small jungle.' It is the family seat of one of the most influential of the Bráhman Ballâls of South Canara. Their connection with the locality is supposed to date from the advent of the Bráhmans with Mayúra Varma in the eighth century.

St. Mary Isles: These are a group of islands lying a little to the north of the port of Malpe and are so called on account of a cross set up by Vasco de Gama who visited them in 1498.

Alevúr: Population 1,283, of whom 1,281 are Hindus. It is one of the sixteen cities mentioned in Bhútál Pándiya's 'Alayasantána law.'

Padubidri: Population 2,183; distance from Mangalore 19 miles. It is the seat of a Ballál family still extant.

Varanga: Population 959. It is the seat of a Jaina rájá of the Heggade family. There is also an old Jaina temple.

Balisávira: The name signifies a town of 1,000 (sávira) families (bali). It is a *mágané* or sub-division of a taluk comprising a large area of forty-six villages. According to a tradition 1,000 families of Nandávar following the Alayasantána law of inheritance once lived in this area.

Brahmávar: Population 1,084, distance from Mangalore 40 miles, north. This village, which lies on the route from Mangalore to Bednore, was the former residence of the tahsildar of the Bárkúr taluk.

Mudrádi: Population 1,897; distance from Mangalore 51 miles, north. It was the seat of a Ballál chief under the Jain Chowtar rájá.

Mannárghur: It is a small coast village situated 25 miles north-west of Mangalore. There is an old fort here.

Nellikár: Population 939. Good granite stones are quarried in the neighbourhood.

Nidambúr: Population 1,645. It gives its name to a Ballál family in Canara.

Places of interest.

Súda: It is a small village 12 miles south-east of Udipi. There is an old Subramanya temple here, in which a car festival is celebrated annually.

Súral: Population 355. It is a small village situated 39 miles north of Mangalore. It was the seat of a Jain rájá.

Malpe: Population 3,125. This is the port of Udipi and the best port in the district. The anchorage is sheltered by the island of Daria Bahadurghur. There is a fixed light close to the entrance of the river, visible to a distance of 5 miles.

UPPINANGADI TALUK.

UPPINANGADI. General description.

UPPINANGADI is the only inland taluk of the district. It is bounded on the north and east by Mysore; on the south by Coorg and the Kásaragód taluk; and on the west by Kásaragód and Mangalore. On the north the summit of the ghâts forms the boundary, but on the east and south, where the line of the gháts is intersected by great valleys, the boundary line comes right to the foot of the hills to cross the valleys. The greatest length of the taluk from north to south is about 50 miles, and the greatest breadth about 33. The estimated area is 951 square miles.

Soil.

Though the taluk has nothing to compare with the alluvial tracts of the coast taluks, yet the great valleys of the Kumardhári and Nétravati and their principal tributaries are extremely fertile and afford a pleasant contrast to the bare hills of the western portions of the taluk and the otherwise continuous forest of the western and southern portions.

Forests.

Forest is the characteristic feature of the scenery of the taluk, and over a considerable area there is nothing else to be seen. The forests are good and extensive though they have been overworked since the beginning of the century. Teak abounds in many localities, and other good timber trees are common, but minor products are neither so varied nor so abundant as might be expected from the extent of the forests. Cardamoms, however, are grown in a semi-cultivated manner more largely than in any other taluk of the district both in private and government forests. At one time pepper was grown very extensively, but the cultivation has never recovered since the pepper trade was destroyed by the heavy duties imposed by Tippoo on its export.

Communications.

The main lines of communications with the countries above the gháts lie through the Uppinangadi taluk which is, therefore,

CHAP. XIX. UPPINANGADI. better provided with roads than might be expected of it, seeing that it is very sparsely populated. The roads are:—

Communications.

	MILES.
Road No. 1, Sampaji ghát road	51
Road No. 2, Manjarabád ghát road	40
Road No. 4, Kodekal ghát road	21
Road No. 8-A, from Jalsúr to Subramanya ..	26
Road No. 9, from Puttúr to Beltangadi	19
Road No. 9-A, from Beltangadi to Nagore and Malodi	16
TOTAL ..	173
Bisli ghát road ..	32
TOTAL ..	205

The Sampaji ghát road is the main line of communication open, at all seasons, between Mangalore and the Eastern Coast *viâ* Mercara, Mysore and Bangalore, and is much used by the coffee traffic from Coorg. It is bridged throughout and is always kept in good order with an annual maintenance allotment of Rs. 200 a mile. The Manjarabád ghát road leads to the important coffee districts of Manjarabád and Hássan. It was an expensive line to make owing to the number of streams to be bridged, but it is now bridged throughout with one large iron bridge at Keabbinále and several minor ones at different places along the road, besides numerous masonry bridges and culverts. The Kodekal ghát road leads to Chiknagar and the coffee district of Kádúr. The statistics of land trade show it to be the most important line of communication with Mysore, and the toll receipts indicate that the traffic on it is even larger than on the main lines through Coorg. It was once bridged throughout with laterite and wood, but unfortunately the wooden superstructures, and in some cases the laterite pieces and abutments did not last long. The old bridge at Beltangadi has recently been replaced by a fine granite and iron structure, and it is hoped that iron girders will soon be placed on the masonry at Nidgal and Mundaji, which is still in capital order. They are both large bridges, however, the former having 11 spans of 30 feet, and it will not be easy for the district board to find the requisite funds. The Bisli ghát road lies between the Manjarabád and Kodekal ghát roads and joins the former near Uppinangadi. It is useful for the coffee and other traffic from South Mysore and North Coorg, and has been made from a grant given by Government at the request of the Mysore State. Road No. 8-A, from Subramanya to Jalsúr, is a fair-weather road in connection with the road from Jalsúr to the port of Kásaragód. It is not much used and little is spent on it. Road No. 9 from

Communications.

Puttúr to Beltangadi connects the southern part of the Uppinangadi taluk with the northern taluks and is a very useful road. Road No. 9-A, from Beltangadi to Nagore and Malodi, goes through the fertile valley of Bangadi and has several village roads as feeders. After Nagore it is used only by a few people going to the Kudre Mukh and passing over Samse and Kalasa in Mysore by a path from the Malodi saddle, after which there is a private road 4 miles in length to the Kudre Mukh.

Though Uppinangadi is an inland taluk, the only big river in the district runs through it, and it is therefore not absolutely without water communication. In the hot season the Nétravati is navigable the whole distance from Uppinangadi to Mangalore, a distance of about 38 miles, of which nearly half lies within the limits of the Uppinangadi taluk. From Uppinangadi the Nétravati is navigable in the rainy season for 12 miles further to Dharmastala.

Administration.

The taluk lies in the General Duty Deputy Collector's division, whose head-quarters are at Puttúr. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 175). He is also a magistrate, but the bulk of the magisterial work is performed by the stationary sub-magistrate of Uppinangadi and the deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate at Beltangadi. There are 279 villages, and of these all but two are inhabited. The taluk is divided into two police divisions (at Beltangadi and Puttúr) which are again sub-divided into fourteen police-station charges. In respect to civil actions it is situated within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Puttúr.

Population.

The population of the taluk in 1891 was 118,807, of whom 60,614 were males and 58,193 females. Hindus number 105,494, Musalmans 8,613, Christians 2,569 and Jains 2,128. The population has increased by 7·65 per cent. since 1881, and there are now 125 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 21,503, and there are on an average 5·53 inmates to each house. Of the male population 90·89 per cent. are illiterate, 6·96 per cent. can read and write and 2·15 per cent. are learning. Of the females 99·52 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 16,857 persons, Tulu that of 81,490, Malayálam that of 8,647, Konkani that of 6,321, Maráthi that of 3,303, and Hindustani that of 1,724. Classified by means of subsistence the population consists of 67,230 landholders and tenants, 15,517 agricultural labourers, 21,309 general labourers, 4,274 traders, 427 weavers, 4,664 other artisans and 5,386 others.

The land.

The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 605,800 acres, and that of minor *ináms* is 2,829. There are neither whole ináms nor

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The land.

zemindáris. Of the ryotwári land about 331,400 acres are under forest and 168,700 acres are not available for cultivation. Of the remainder 79,700 acres are in occupation, and the area availabe for the extension of cultivation is thus 26,000 acres. The area cropped in 1892–93 was 57,400 acres of ryotwári land and 1,400 acres of minor inám, or about 0·49 of an acre per head of the population. Including the extent cropped more than once, the extent was 92,400 acres. Rice is the principal crop and is grown on nearly 82,000 acres. There are about 1,200 acres under gingelly and 500 acres under ragi. There were in that year 5,696 single pattás, of which 1,789 were for sums below Rs. 10. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 1,43,000, and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 21,000.

The agricultural stock in the taluk is shown in the margin. Interpreting ploughing cattle to mean bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes, there is one pair to every 3·98 acres in occupation, the district average being one pair to 3·60 acres; there are 25 cows and cow buffaloes to every 100 inhabitants against a district average of 18; and there are 13 sheep and goats to each thousand acres in occupation, the average for the district as a whole being 17.

Bulls and bullocks	36,597
Cows	25,040
Male buffaloes	21,047
Cow buffaloes	4,675
Young stock	32,439
Sheep and goats	1,525
Ploughs	37,694
Carts	579

Products.

Even here rice is the staple product, the place next in importance being taken by areca-nuts, of which there are many plantations in the valleys adjoining the spurs of the gháts. Cocoanut plantations are, of course, less common than in the coast. Ragi is grown more extensively than in most of the other taluks. A crop of some kind of gram, beans, dholl or gingelly is grown after a first rice crop on soils which are fairly good, but do not possess water-supply for a second rice crop. A small quantity of tobacco is grown in some villages of the Sulia Mágané, and a little ginger, turmeric and chillies here and there throughout the taluk.

Places of interest.

Puttúr: Population 3,745, of whom 2,714 are Hindus, 514 Musalmans and 487 Christians; post office; police station; taluk head-quarters; distance from Mangalore 25 miles. Owing to the Coorg insurrection, which first broke out at Bellare, 16 miles south-east, troops were stationed here from 1837 till the introduction of the mofussil police in 1860.

Uppinangadi: Population 1,612; police station; post office; distance from Mangalore 27 miles. Until recently it was the

head-quarters of the taluk. An old temple, which stands at the confluence of the Nétravati and Kumardhári, is held very sacred. It was, however, attacked in 1800 by Subba Rao and the Vittal Heggade, but successfully held by the tahsildar of Kadaba.

Places of interest.

Bailangadi: Population 1,979; the name is derived from Canarese *bailu*, plain and *angadi*, shop. It is the family seat of an old Jain chief, the Múlar.

Bellare: Population 619; post office. The Bellare Mágané was ceded to Coorg in 1768 by Hyder Ali and resumed by Tippoo in 1775, but was again ceded by the English in 1799. It was finally resumed when Coorg was annexed in 1834. A force which left Kumbla under Colonel Jackson in that year to co-operate in the invasion of Coorg from the Mysore side was stopped by a stockade near Bellare.

Kadaba: Population 1,025; police station; post office; distance from Mangalore 43 miles. Kadaba is said to have been the seat of one of the four Bráhman governors appointed for Tuluva in the eighth century. Owing to its situation it was frequently devastated during the Coorg invasions in the eighteenth century. The tahsildar of Kadaba did good service against recalcitrants in 1800.

Sisila: Population 255; distance from Mangalore 45 miles. Sisila is now a small jungle village, deriving importance only from its ancient temple, but is believed to have been at one time, probably about the eleventh century, the Tulu capital of the Humcha family, who afterwards became the Bairasu Wodears of Kárkal.

Bangadi: Police station; post office. It was the seat of one of the local officers of the Vijayanagar government from the times of Harihara Ráya.

Jamálabád: It was formerly called Narasimhangadi (Narasimha's place), and the present fort was built on its ruins by Tippoo Sultan in honour of his mother Jamál Bee. It is a small town at the foot of a high rock forming the terminus of a long spur from the Kudre Mukh. The capabilities of the rock for fortification were noticed by Tippoo who built a fort on the top of it in 1794. It was captured by the British in 1799, but was soon after surprised and taken by Timma Náyak on behalf of a Mysore pretender. It was recaptured by the British in June 1800.

Subramanya or *Pushpagiri*: It is a small village below the gháts containing 440 inhabitants; police station; distance from Mangalore 55 miles. It is one of the principal seats of serpent worship in South India, and there is also an old and famous temple

CHAP. XIX. UPPINANGADI. Places of interest.

dedicated to Siva. Although it is a Saivite temple, it holds a *sáligrám* deposited there by the Vaishnavite reformer Mádhavácharya. A large cattle fair is held here during the annual festival in November and December. Garnets are found in the Kumardhári river 3 miles from the temple. The ascent to the hill is difficult, but can be managed on foot in about three hours. On the summit are many ancient stone cairns.

Dharmastala: It is a place of pilgrimage in the village of Mallarmadi; population 1,325, of whom 1,128 are Hindus; police station; distance from Mangalore 37 miles. There is a well-endowed temple dedicated to Manjunáda. The Dharmastala *játra*, or illumination festival, is celebrated for four days in November or December and the *Nadávali* festival once in twelve years for thirteen days. The Heggade of Dharmastala rendered good service to the British at Jamálabád and against the Vittal Heggade in 1800.

Amara and Sulia: The Amara and Sulia Máganés were added to Coorg by the Bednore rulers in 1730 and resumed by Tippoo in 1775. They were again ceded by the British on the annexation of Canara and remained attached to Coorg until the deposition of the rájá in 1834.

Kudre Mukh: The Kudre Mukh is one of the three peaks of the Western Ghauts ranging from 6,173 to 6,207 feet above sea-level, and it forms the sanitarium of South Canara. The name is said to be derived from its appearance as a conspicuous land-mark to sailors. It can be ascended from the west by a bridle-path. There are two bungalows on the Mysore side of the ridge about 500 feet below the top.

Bisley or *Bisli*: This pass was formerly of importance as connecting Mangalore with Seringapatam, but fell into disrepair, and was long practicable for pack-bullocks only. It was recently opened as a fair-weather road and continued to Uppinangadi. As being the shortest route to Subramanya where a great annual fair is held, the cattle-breeders on the other side use this road. The village stands at one end of the pass on the road from Bangalore to Mangalore.

Chármadi: This pass, also known as the Boon ghát or Coffee ghát, was opened in 1864, and now it is one of the main lines for wheeled traffic, specially for coffee transport, between Mangalore and Mysore. The village of the name contains 700 inhabitants and is 42 miles east-north-east from Mangalore.

List of Great Trigonometrical Stations.

Taluk.	G.T. station.	Height above sea level.
		FEET.
Coondapoor	Bisili, H.S.	2,862
	Gunjanagudda	116
	Karanigatta, h.p.	3,381
	Kodachádri, H.S.	4,411
	Kundabhagavatigudda	256
	Yedamale, h.p.	2,809
	Yelgatta, h.p.	2,964
Kásaragód	Ballamalai, H.S.	818
	Ballanád, h.p.	970
	Kunduddaka Malai, H.S.	1,896
	Muchil, H.S.	1,215
	Mudipinna, h. tree	695
	Passadigumpe, h.s.	1,068
Mangalore	Karanja, h.t.	744
	Kodinjakal, h.p.	1,143
	Kudre Mukh	6,215
	Kunchar, h.s.	236
	Mangalore, S.	196
	Mijar, H.S.	694
	Mukh head, h.s.	6,180
	Pandukal, h.p.	6,185
Udipi	Agumbi, h.m.	2,817
	Walkunji, H.S.	3,415
Uppinangadi	Ammedikal, H.S.	4,267
	Bangar vellige	5,650
	Beltangadi, S.	357
	Jamálabád, h.m.	1,795
	Yerkal, h.p.	3,188

NOTE.—H.S. means Hill Station (Principal).
S. " Station (Principal).
h.s. " hill station (Secondary).
h.p. " hill platform (Secondary).
h.t. " hill temple (Secondary).
h.m. " hill mark (Secondary).
h. tree " hill tree (Secondary).

CHAPTER XX.

LIST OF COLLECTORS AND JUDGES.

CHAP. XX. COLLECTORS.

It is necessary to explain, with reference to the following list of Collectors of Canara, that the province originally consisted of the two districts of North Canara (now in the Bombay Presidency) and South Canara, except the máganés of Amara and Sulia, which then belonged to Coorg. Major Munro was Collector of the whole province, but after he left it was divided into two divisions, and Mr. Ravenshaw was appointed Collector of the Southern division and Mr. A. Read of the Northern. These two districts consisted of the following taluks (then called districts):

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Taluks.	Taluks.
1. Coondapoor.	5. Sonda.
2. Honavar.	6. Banavási.
3. Ankóla.	7. *Bilighi.*
4. Soopa.	

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Taluks.	Taluks.
1. Bárkúr.	6. Puttúr.
2. Balisavira.	7. Kadab.
3. Múlki.	8. Békal.
4. Kárkal.	9. Vittal.
5. Bantvál.	10. Mangalore.

On the 12th July 1804 a portion of the Southern division, bordering on Coorg, was ceded to the Rájá of that country as a reward for his services during the Mysore War. The revenue of the portion ceded was 24,011 Canteroy Pagodas, and the Rájá was required to present annually to the Company's Government the nominal tribute of an elephant.

In 1805 the Northern and Southern divisions were again amalgamated into a single Collectorate, and Mr. A. Read was placed in charge.

In 1834 the Rájá of Coorg was deposed and his country annexed to the British dominions. The portion of Canara which had been ceded to him in 1804 and the two máganés of Amara and Sulia, which he had obtained from the Bednore Rájá, were annexed to the district of Canara.

On the 16th December 1859 Canara was again divided into the two districts of North and South Canara; Mr. W. Fisher, the Collector, was appointed to the charge of the latter, which consisted of the four taluks of Mangalore, Békal (Kásaragód), Puttúr (Uppinangadi) and Udipi.

On the 16th April 1862 the district of North Canara was transferred to the Bombay Presidency, but the taluk of Coondapoor was separated from it and annexed to South Canara. The boundary between the two districts was finally settled and defined by Notification of the Government of India, dated 16th September 1867, No. 4589, Home Department.

List of Collectors.

Name.	Date of assumption of charge.		Name.	Date of assumption of charge.	
Collectors.			*Principal Collectors—cont.*		
Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro.	8 July	1799.	H. M. Blair	11 Jan	1843.
Alexander Read * ...	26 Oct.	1800.	E. P. Thompson ...	29 Jan.	1844.
J. G. Ravenshaw ... } Alexander Read ... }	10 Dec.	1800.	R. D. Parker	19 March	1845.
Alexander Read ...	26 Jan.	1805.	H. M. Blair	11 June	1845.
Hon. Thomas Harris.	1 May	1816.	R. D. Parker * ...	13 Dec.	1845.
Principal Collectors.			*Collectors.*		
Hon. Thomas Harris.	— June	1822.	T. L. Blane	9 Feb.	1846.
John Stokes * ...	17 May	1823.	J. Silver *	29 Dec.	1849.
N. S. Cameron * ...	22 July	1823.	T. L. Blane	28 Jan.	1850.
J. Babington	31 Aug.	1824.	W. Fisher *	20 June	1850.
Andrew F. Hudleston*	17 Sept.	1827.	J. Silver *	1 July	1850.
J. Babington	23 Nov.	1827.	F. N. Maltby	29 July	1850.
Andrew F. Hudleston*	13 Dec.	1828.	A. Hall *	28 April	1852.
H. Dickinson	12 Jan.	1829.	F. N. Maltby	28 May	1852.
Andrew F. Hudleston*	13 Sept.	1830.	A. Hall *	21 March	1854.
H. Dickinson	15 Oct.	1830.	F. N. Maltby	21 April	1854.
N. S. Cameron ...	13 March	1831.	W. Fisher	13 June	1855.
W. Lavie *	3 May	1833.	J. D. Robinson ...	30 April	1857.
H. Viveash	14 May	1833.	W. Fisher	20 Oct.	1857.
Findlay Anderson.* ...	2 April	1834.	D. Williams * ...	5 April	1860.
H. Viveash	28 May	1834.	J. Fraser	20 April	1860.
Findlay Anderson * ...	12 March	1835.	D. Williams * ...	26 April	1860.
G. M. Ogilvie ...	27 April	1835.	J. Fraser	25 May	1860.
Findlay Anderson * ...	23 May	1835.	D. Williams * ...	8 May	1861.
C. R. Cotton	26 Sept.	1835.	J. Fraser	11 June	1861.
Findlay Anderson * ..	5 April	1836.	D. Williams * ...	24 Oct.	1861.
Malcolm Lewin ...	23 April	1836.	A. P. Hodgson ...	27 Nov.	1861.
Findlay Anderson * ...	28 July	1836.	J. G. Thompson (Acting Civil Judge).*	1 May	1863.
Malcolm Lewin ...	9 Nov.	1836.	A. McC. Webster * ...	4 May	1863.
F. N. Maltby * ...	26 Feb.	1838.	G. Lee Morris ...	7 July	1863.
Edward Maltby * ...	9 March	1838.	J. G. Thompson ...	11 April	1864.
H. M. Blair	26 July	1838.	G. Lee Morris ...	20 July	1864.
F. N. Maltby * ...	23 March	1839.	A. McC. Webster * ...	28 March	1865.
Edward Maltby ...	27 March	1839.	W. M. Cadell	11 April	1865.
H. M. Blair	12 Feb.	1840.	W. S. Whiteside ...	27 March	1867.
W. A. Forsyth * ...	3 Dec.	1842.	H. S. Thomas ...	25 May	1867.

* Officers in charge.

CHAP. XX.

COLLECTORS.

List of Collectors—cont.

Name.	Date of assumption of charge.	Name.	Date of assumption of charge.
Collectors—cont.		*Collectors—cont.*	
J. A. C. Boswell ...	10 Dec. 1868.	J. Sturrock	13 April 1881.
H. S. Thomas	12 Feb. 1869.	E. E. Spencer ...	4 April 1883.
J. Sturrock * ...	2 April 1870.	J. Sturrock	4 May 1883.
A. McC. Webster ...	4 April 1870.	H. Bradley *	20 Dec. 1884.
J. Sturrock * ...	10 March 1872.	A. T. Arundel ...	12 Jan. 1885.
H. S. Thomas... ...	9 April 1872.	J. Sturrock	4 April 1885.
Edward Gibson * ...	18 Sept. 1874.	Mir Shujaat Ali Khan*	22 June 1887.
A. McC. Webster ...	15 Oct. 1874.	S. H. Wynne ...	29 June 1887.
Edward Gibson * ...	12 Oct. 1875.	Mir Shujaat Ali Khan*	17 April 1889.
J. G. Horsfall ...	10 Jan. 1876.	H. H. O'Farrell ..	10 May 1889.
A. McC. Webster ...	19 April 1876.	S. H. Wynne	29 July 1889.
G. Stokes *	6 Dec. 1876.	D. W. G. Cowie * ...	20 March 1890.
W. H. Comyn ...	24 Dec. 1876.	V. A. Brodie	18 April 1890.
W. A. Happell ...	11 May 1880.	S. H. Wynne	16 May 1892.
E. E. Spencer * ...	9 Aug. 1880.	V. A. Brodie	18 Aug. 1892.
W. H. Comyn ...	12 Aug. 1880.	G. F. T. Power ...	14 Jan. 1893.
E. E. Spencer * ...	19 March 1881.	G. W. Dance	16 March 1894.

* Officers in charge.

JUDGES.

The following is a list of the Judges of the district. It dates back to 1805 and includes one or two names of more than local interest.

List of Judges.

Name.	Date of assuming charge of the Court.	Name.	Date of assuming charge of the Court.
Judges.		*Judges—cont.*	
George Gowan ...	—— 1805.	Rowland Winsley Chatfield.	6 July 1852.
T. W. Read	—— 1806.	Francis Copleston ...	31 Dec. 1852.
A. Wilson	—— 1809.	Findlay Anderson ...	10 Feb. 1853.
T. H. Baber	—— 1815.	Francis Copleston ...	6 May 1854.
William Sheffield ...	—— 1816.	Findlay Anderson ...	6 June 1854.
William Murray ...	—— 1817.	Charles Raymond Pelly.	2 May 1855.
John Vaughan ...	—— 1826.	Findlay Anderson ...	14 May 1855.
William Anderson ...	—— 1830.	George Anstruther Harris.	13 March 1856.
Patrick Grant ...	—— 1832.	John Dawson Mayne.	16 Aug. 1856.
C. M. Bushby ...	—— 1833.	J. R. Kindersley ...	9 Oct. 1857.
E. P. Thompson ...	—— 1834.	Rowland Winsley Chatfield.	23 Nov. 1857.
George Bird	—Dec. 1836.	Charles Norman Pochin.	2 April 1860.
Francis Lascelles ...	5 June 1840.	Rowland Winsley Chatfield.	2 July 1860.
George Bird	30 Sept. 1840.	John George Thompson.	21 April 1863.
George Sullivan Greenway.	18 Jan. 1841.	Moreton John Walhouse.	11 April 1864.
William Lavie ...	3 Feb. 1841.		
Findlay Anderson ...	12 March 1842.		
Robert Dean Parker ...	26 Dec. 1843.		
Findlay Anderson ...	15 March 1844.		
William Fisher ...	20 April 1852.		
Findlay Anderson ...	20 May 1852.		
William Fisher ...	28 June 1852.		

CHAP. XX.
JUDGES.

List of Judges—cont.

Name.	Date of assuming charge of the Court.	Name.	Date of assuming charge of the Court.
Judges—cont.		*Judges*—cont.	
Hon. James Chisholm St. Clair.	15 May 1867.	James Acworth Davies	3 June 1882.
		James William Best...	12 Dec. 1882.
Moreton John Walhouse.	7 May 1869.	Arundel Tagg Arundel	12 April 1885.
		Henry Martin Winterbotham.	1 Aug. 1885.
Arthur Coke Burnell.	12 March 1872.		
William Logan ...	11 July 1874.	James William Best.	19 Dec. 1885.
Boyd Horsbrugh ...	5 Dec. 1874.	William Jacob Tate ...	1 May 1889.
James William Best...	23 Jan. 1875.	William Cuthbert Holmes.	1 June 1891.
William Henry Glenny.	8 May 1879.		
		Charles James Weir...	9 Jan. 1893.
Charles Jeffrey Knox.	11 May 1880.	William Cuthbert Holmes.	9 March 1893.
James William Best...	23 Aug. 1880.		

CHAPTER XXI.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

CHAP. XXI. TOMBS.

THERE is only one tomb in the South Canara district which is of any historical interest. This tomb was erected in the year 1800 to the memory of Brigadier-General JOHN CARNAC and bears the following inscription.

"In memory of Brigadier-General JOHN CARNAC, formerly "Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at Bengal and afterwards "Second in Council at this presidency. He distinguished himself "by the important victory gained over the Shah Zaddah in the "year 1761, and in both the stations his zeal for the public service, "integrity and disinterested conduct were equally conspicuous. "He died at Mangalore on the 29th November 1800. Aged "84 years."

The tomb is situated within the Government cemetery at Mangalore.

MONUMENTS.

There are a number of highly interesting monuments in the district. The most important of them, from an archæological and architectural point of view, are the remains of the ancient Jaina temples which appear to have been built about the fourteenth century A.D. A description of these will be found in the first volume of this Manual. Beyond the temple at Múdabidri are several tombs of Jain priests, lofty erections of several storeys, and interesting as being some of the only Hindu tombs in Southern India.

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